

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JAILS OF BENGAL

FOR THE YEAR

1878.

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REPORT.

BEFORE proceeding to a consideration of the statements herewith submitted, it is necessary that a brief reference should be made to some special conditions which have influenced the statistics of the past year.

General summary.

2. Although the agricultural prospects were on the whole good, and the crops actually harvested above the average, the price of food-grains remained unusually high throughout the year. This has had the effect of increasing our jail population by about 10,000 admissions. The impoverished condition of the convicted and under-trial prisoners admitted accounts to some extent for the increased death-rate of 68·6 per mille, as compared with 48·5. The cost of feeding the prisoners was extremely high, giving an increased expenditure of Rs. 85,447 under the head "rations."

Effects of scarcity.

3. In carrying out the wishes of the Government of India, numerous changes have been made in the annual returns and statements submitted with this report. Those now submitted are in accordance with the forms given in the Prison Conference Report. It will be noticed that the old Statements, Nos. II, III, IV, VII, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XXI, have been recast and four new statements added. The principal feature in these changes is the substitution of information obtained by an annual census for the very imperfect and somewhat unreliable figures submitted in the old statements.

Annual statements.

4. The resolution of the Government of India on the Prison Conference Report has enabled me to suggest a new and more economical scale of diet which has come into general use during the present year. It has also helped to bring about a reorganization of the whole jail service, and a complete change in the guarding arrangements. The effect of these changes, which were only completed towards the end of the year, will not be apparent for some time to come.

Reorganization.

5. The question of jail accommodation has received considerable attention, and standard plans for three classes of district jails and two classes of subsidiary jails have been prepared. The prisoners of no less than 16 jails have been almost wholly employed in building operations, and the actual number of prisoners employed on public works has been increased from 13·4 per cent. of effectives to 18·2 per cent. in 1878. The withdrawal of this large body of men from manufactures has affected the earnings from prison labour. The employment of large bodies of men extramurally has also led to escapes which would otherwise have been prevented.

Extensive building operations.

6. A sustained effort has been made to increase the discipline and penal character of our jails, and the result has been an increase in the number of offences against jail rules. Special attention has been paid to the identification and segregation of habituals, and they have been employed on the more penal forms of jail labour, and, whenever possible, have been made to work and sleep in separate cells.

Discipline

7. As regards manufactures, attention has been paid to the principle of having special industries for central jails and of employing the short-term prisoners of our district jails on some form of unskilled penal, but profitable labour, such as oil-pressing.

Extension of manufacturing industries.

The result has been an increase of Re. 1-1 over the earnings of the previous year, including the Presidency Jail Press profits, and this, too, with a reduction in the total number employed on manufactures.

8. There has been an unusual amount of sickness, with a high death-rate.

Sickness and mortality.

Cholera has been very prevalent, and some districts have been particularly unhealthy. The measures that the Government have adopted for providing better accommodation cannot possibly affect the sanitary condition of our worst jails until the new buildings are completed. In the meantime the prisoners in these unhealthy jails who are engaged in building operations are more exposed than ever to injurious climatic influences.

9. Improved means of communication have now made it possible to inspect every jail once a year. The experience gained by

Inspection.

a personal visit to each jail has been to me invaluable. It has brought me into direct communication with all Superintendents, and has enabled me to appreciate, with some degree of correctness, the services of subordinates in the department. I have also been able after each inspection to suggest minor works and alterations, which I hope will improve the sanitary condition of our jails and render them more secure.

10. The amount of work thrown on my office has been very great.

Work in the Head office

Perhaps it would give some idea of the work done during the year if I were to mention that no less than 21,532 letters and reminders, and 250 circulars, were issued, as compared with 15,003 and 189 respectively in the previous year.

11. I have attempted to give a brief summary of the working of the department, to show that the past year has been one of unusual activity. Numerous reforms have been carried out and works undertaken which, I venture to think, will improve very considerably the health of our jails and result in their being more economically and efficiently managed. It is unfortunate that in such a year we should also have had to meet the consequences that result from long-continued high prices of food:—

I.—Judicial Statistics.

12. The following table gives a general summary of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of the province, and compares the figures of the past year with those of

General summary of all classes.

the six previous years:—

	1872	1873	1874	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Number of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails on last day of previous year	17,640	19,748	20,562	20,784	21,282	21,266	18,152
Admitted direct during the year	67,801	68,833	82,207	73,585	75,221	68,750	78,045
Total	85,531	88,581	102,769	94,369	96,503	90,016	96,197
Admitted by transfer	18,491	17,512	20,476	19,040	21,749	20,905	21,555
Total	104,022	106,113	123,245	114,309	118,252	110,921	117,752
Total discharged	84,274	85,581	102,461	93,027	96,986	92,769	98,548
Balance at the end of the year	19,748	20,562	20,784	21,282	21,266	18,152	19,209

The effect of high prices is very clearly seen in the above table. The number of prisoners admitted direct is greater than that in any previous year, except the famine years of 1866 and 1874. The actual increase in the number of admissions amounts to 9,295, and, as will be seen further on, all classes have contributed to this increase. It is, however, remarkable that, with this great increase in the number of admissions, there has been an actual decrease in the daily average population. This can only be accounted for by supposing that the majority of those imprisoned were convicted of petty offences, which did not take long to decide, and for which they received comparatively short sentences. The figures given in paragraph 23 show that this is really the case.

Daily average of all classes.
the year.

13. A table is here submitted showing the daily average population of all classes throughout

		1878.	1877.	Increase or decrease.
Civil	... { Jails ... Subsidiary jails	191 8	137 7	54 I 1 I
Total		199	144	55 I
Under-trial	... { Jails ... Subsidiary jails	743 594	654 528	89 I 66 I
Total		1,337	1,182	155 I
Convicted	... { Jails ... Subsidiary jails	16,936 338	17,170 357	234 D 19 D
Total		17,274	17,527	253 D
State prisoners				
Total	{ Jails ... Subsidiary jails	17,872 940*	17,963 892†	91 D 48 I
Total		18,812	18,855	43 D

* Including 66 prisoners confined in the Magistrates' hujuts.
† Ditto 61 ditto ditto ditto.

It will be noticed that there was an average of 18,812 as compared with 18,855 in 1877, and that, while the average number of civil and under-trial prisoners increased, there was a decided decrease in the number of convicts. The increase under the head under-trials in no way corresponds with the extraordinary increase of 5,174 among those admitted, and points to the more rapid disposal of cases of a petty nature. I have already referred to the fact that, with an increase of 3,458 in the number of convict admissions, the daily average population of this class has decreased by 253.

14. The annexed statement, which accounts only for under-trial and convicted prisoners, shows

Monthly jail population.

Number of prisoners in the jail on the	1st January 1878 ...	Total number of prisoners of all classes except civil.
Ditto ditto on the 1st February	17,194	16,865
Ditto ditto on the 1st March	16,880	17,063
Ditto ditto on the 1st April	17,029	17,130
Ditto ditto on the 1st May	17,432	17,556
Ditto ditto on the 1st June	18,261	18,633
Ditto ditto on the 1st July	18,343	18,517
Ditto ditto on the 1st August	18,164	
Ditto ditto on the 1st September		
Ditto ditto on the 1st October		
Ditto ditto on the 1st November		
Ditto ditto on the 1st December		
Ditto ditto on the 31st December		

that, up to the 1st of June, there was little or no change in the numbers in jail. This was followed by a slight increase in both June and July. From the 1st of August to the 1st of September there was an increase of 705, this was followed by a further increase during September, and the maxi-

mum was reached on the 1st of October, the jail population then being 18,633 as compared with 17,194 on the 1st January. The figures continued high, and there was no material change during the last three months of the year. It may be interesting to know that the population on the 1st of February and 1st of March of the present year stood at 17,772 and 17,547 respectively, showing a decided tendency to a decrease which it is hoped will continue.

15. Following the practice of previous years I propose to give abstract statements regarding the jail population under the heads, convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, and to consider the statistics of each class separately. The annexed abstract

relates to convicts only, and compares the results with the statistics of six previous years.

	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
Number of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails on last day of previous year.	16,254	18,310	19,210	19,855	19,850	19,850	17,039
Admitted direct during the year	53,035	55,480	59,744	57,074	58,797	55,452	58,910
Total	40,289	53,790	58,954	57,529	58,491	55,302	55,949
Admitted by transfer	16,247	15,525	18,318	18,246	20,023	19,528	20,182
Total	65,536	69,315	77,272	75,775	78,514	74,830	76,081
Deduct transferred	15,978	15,373	18,336	18,335	20,029	19,562	20,559
.. released	50,115	53,742	57,857	56,656	57,358	57,272	56,277
.. escaped	130	34	39	29	27	20	41
.. died	911	919	1,124	1,002	1,184	877	1,230
.. executed	50	57	61	59	66	60	57
Total discharged	47,236	50,105	57,417	56,091	55,664	57,791	58,104
Balance at the end of the year	18,310	19,210	19,855	19,894	19,850	17,039	17,917

It will be seen that there has been an increase in the direct admissions by 3,458 as compared with the previous year. The increase in crime cannot, however, be fully appreciated unless we add to the above an increase of 1,316 in the number of those judicially whipped, and note at the same time that, whereas in 1877 2,191 persons were imprisoned in default of finding security for good behaviour, only 686 were admitted under this head during 1878. Comparing the different districts, I find that the largest numbers of convicts were admitted in the 10 districts shown below. In six of the principal ones the increase in crime was very considerable:—

Districts	No. OF CONVICTIONS			
	1873.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease
Calcutta	2 420	1,931	489	
24 Pergunnahs	2,125	1,726	399	
Backergunge	1,952	1,133	819	
Midnapore	1,819	907	912	
Dacca	1,699	1,572	127	
Patna	1,432	1,253	179	
Shahabad	1,409	1,447		38
Jessore	1,397	1,406		9
Hooghly	1,325	1,429		104
Gya	1 210	989	221	
Furreehpore	1,210	919	291	

The jails that show the most marked increase are given below:—

Districts	No. OF CONVICTIONS.		
	1878	1877.	Increase
Midnapore	1,819	907	912
Backergunge	1,952	1,133	819
Calcutta	2,120	1,931	489
24-Pergunnahs	2,125	1,726	399
Durbhunga	1,006	681	325
Furreehpore	1,210	919	291
Lohardugga	960	691	269
Hazaribagh	632	408	224
Gya	1,210	989	221
Monthal Pergunnahs	820	607	213

The case of Backergunge is quite exceptional, and is not in any way due to the scarcity, unless it is that the increased value of the crops has made land and its produce more worth fighting for. The vigorous measures which are now being taken to put down lawlessness have had the effect of overcrowding the jail for the time. In Lohardugga and Durbhunga the large export of grain raised prices very considerably; this had a serious effect on the peasantry, who are extremely poor. Of the Alipore and Presidency Jails it may be said that they draw many of their prisoners from non-agricultural classes, who have comparatively fixed incomes and do not benefit by the high prices realized for food-grains.

16. There is a slight increase in the number of convicts transferred from jails and subsidiary jails as compared with the previous year. This is nearly accounted for by the increased numbers transferred from Backergunge and the Presidency Jails to relieve overcrowding. The number of prisoners admitted by transfer and

those transferred do not agree, because prisoners received from other provinces for transportation are included in column 6B (Statement No. I); and apparently by clerical errors in the monthly returns received from jails, some transportation prisoners transferred to have their sentences carried out are entered in column 8A; and prisoners who were in transit on the last day of the year are included in column 6, but not in column 8. The Alipore Jail, which receives life-prisoners from all parts of India, despatched 807 male convicts to Port Blair as against 740 in the previous year. The number of females transported from Russa has decreased from 56 in 1877 to 15 in 1878.

17. The total number of prisoners released during the year was 36,277, or only a thousand less than the previous year, when over 3,000 prisoners were released on the proclamation of the Empire. Of those released, 1,544, or 3·9 per cent., were discharged on appeal as against 1,174, or 3·3 in 1878. The following table shows the jails which return the highest and lowest ratio per cent. of releases on appeal:—

<i>Highest.</i>			<i>Lowest.</i>		
Darjeeling	..	19·0	Pooree	...	1·3
Mymensingh	.	10·7	Chittagong	...	1·2
Jessore	.	10·1	Hazaribagh	.	1·1
Nuddea	...	7·9	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	0·8
Purneah	.	7·5	Lohardugga	...	0·5
Sarun	.	7·2	Calcutta	...	0·4
Maldah	...	6·6	Duibhunga	...	0·3

It will be noticed that Mymensingh again occupies the second highest place, and that Calcutta and the Sonthal Pergunnahs continue to be among the four lowest. There is a very considerable increase in the number shown as released on expiry of sentence—32,915 as compared with 30,120 in 1877. (This includes releases on payment of fine.) The total releases under the mark system and remission rules amounted to 1,790 as compared with 2,870 in 1877. The diminution in numbers is due to the fact that, in 1877, many prisoners received special remission in addition to remission for marks: they could not be shown under both heads, and were entered in the 1877 statistics under the latter. On account of sickness there were 26 releases as compared with 29 in the previous year. Half the releases under this head took place from three jails—Sarun 6, Rajshahye 4, and Furreedpore 3. The Superintendents of these jails have been reminded that it is only under very special circumstances that these releases can, in future, be sanctioned. To complete the analysis of this statement, it is only necessary to add that 41 of those who escaped were not recaptured as compared with 20 in the previous year. The number of convicts executed (57) shows a slight decrease on the average for the past eight years. The number of deaths in jails has increased from 877 in 1877 to 1,230 in 1878. This subject will be fully discussed in the sanitary chapter. There remained on the last day of the year 17,917 convicts as compared with 17,039 on the 31st December 1877. Of those remaining, 8,034 were accommodated in central jails, 9,499 in district jails, and 384 in subsidiary jails. The necessity for employing large bodies of men in the district jails under construction has obliged me to sanction the detention in those jails of a comparatively large number of prisoners.

18. The total number of females imprisoned during the year was 2,315, which is an increase of 80 per cent. of the admissions of the previous year. This shows that criminals of this sex are more affected by hard times than males. The sentences awarded must, however, have been light, because the daily average number only increased from 565 in 1877 to 649 in 1878. On the last day of the year under consideration there remained 648 females, of whom 378 had sentences not exceeding one year, and 110 had sentences not exceeding two years. Of those remaining in jail on the last day of the year, 416 were Hindoos and 215 Mahomedans. The number of widows also exceeds the number of married women.

19. Following the plan adopted in previous years, I submit herewith tables giving a certain amount of information regarding judicial whippings, which cannot be

obtained from the statements prescribed by the Government of India. The total numbers of prisoners sentenced to whipping for the last 8 years were—

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
For first offence	3,001	3,163	3,430	5,921	3,169	2,657	2,959	4,256
For second and subsequent offences	388	387	460	581	400	360	464	483
Total	3,389	3,550	3,890	6,502	3,569	3,017	3,423	4,739

From this it will be noticed that the number for the past year was only exceeded in the famine year of 1874. Looking at what has occurred in previous years of scarcity, and to the relative proportion of whippings to total convictions, it cannot be said that this form of punishment is being more frequently resorted to. The principal crimes for which this punishment was awarded were—*theft* 3,969, or 83·7 per cent. of the total; *dishonestly receiving stolen property* 376, or 7·9 per cent. of the total. The following table shows that there has been no improvement in the petty punishments awarded to habitual offenders:—

Number of stripes inflicted.			For first offence	For second and subsequent offences	Total
Under 5 stripes	...	...	165	4	169
5 and under 10	...	...	928	28	956
10 " 15	...	...	1,217	64	1,281
15 " 20	...	...	860	78	938
20 " 25	...	...	556	115	671
25 " 30	...	...	530	194	724
Total			4,256	483	4,739

The ages of those flogged were as follow:—

	Number.
Under 16 years of age	516
16 and under 20 years	617
20 " 30 "	1,871
30 " 40 "	1,248
40 " 50 "	381
50 years and above	73
Unknown	33
Total	4,739

The numbers sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment have not increased in proportion to the direct admissions. In 1877 the ratio was 1·20 per cent. of total admissions as compared with only 1·16 per cent. in the present year. As the figures in the following table refer entirely to re-convicted prisoners, it follows that habituals who are now recognised with a fair degree of certainty have not been so troublesome as it was predicted they would be if imprisonment for bad livelihood were discouraged. The numbers imprisoned for bad livelihood have decreased from 2,191 in 1877 to 686 in 1878.

Whippings in addition to imprisonment.

	Number.
Under 15 days	1
15 days and under 1 month	3
1 month and less than 3 months	41
3 months " 6 "	79
6 " " 9 "	109
9 " " 1 year	13
1 year " 2 years	123
2 years " 3 "	89
3 " " 4 "	1
Total	453

Of the 4,739 persons flogged, 47 only were able to read and write.

20. Statements II, III and IV have been altered in accordance with

Alterations in certain statements. the recommendations of the Prison Conference, and they give the results of a census taken on the 31st

December, instead of showing the religion, occupation, age, &c., of the "total population." The arrangement now adopted is a great improvement on the old forms, both as regards accuracy of facts and facility of compilation. It is, however, inconvenient not to have any means of comparing these statistics with those of previous years.

21. The proportion of Hindus and Mahomedans to the total number in jail was 56·5 and 39·9 respectively. There were

102 Europeans, 35 Eurasians and 40 Native Christians in jail on the 31st December. Europeans, as a rule, are confined

in the Presidency and Hazaribagh Jails. At Chittagong, which is a large and isolated seaport town, the jail sometimes receives short-term European sailors. There has been a considerable decrease in the population of the Hazaribagh European jail; the number remaining at the end of the year was only 55 as compared with 71 on the 31st December 1877. The

In 1872 to 1875	...	800
1876	...	694
1877	...	655
1878	...	579

figures in the margin show how marked has been the decrease for some years past in the daily average population of this jail. There has, on the other hand, been a slight increase in the number of

Europeans and Eurasians in the Presidency Jail, 697 as against 625 in 1877. Arrangements were concluded during the year for removing the vagrants from the Presidency Jail to a building in connection with the Alms-house. On the 20th December 8 vagrants were made over to the officer in charge of the new Workhouse.

22. It is to be regretted that there should have been a change as regards

Juveniles.

the statistics of age just at a time when the juvenile reformatory has been started and an opportunity occurs of noticing its effect on young criminals. Since the reformatory was opened on the 23rd March, 91 boys have been transferred to it, either direct from court or from the jails in the province. It was found necessary to obtain the sanction of Government to the re-transfer of 19 of the older boys who were habituals of the worst type, and who could under the rules only spend short periods in the reformatory before reaching the limit of age. The Board very properly represented that, while they could not possibly expect to reform such characters in so short a time, the evil example set by them to the younger boys would seriously interfere with the working of the institution. As it is, the school has, in my opinion, been started under the great disadvantage of having among its inmates a very large proportion of incorrigible lads who have spent the best part of their short lives in our jails. There must have been a considerable increase in the number of juvenile criminals during the year, for I find that, after the large transfer to the reformatory had taken place, the number remaining in jail on the 31st December is the same for this and the previous year. The juvenile wards at the Presidency and Patna Jails contained nearly half the juvenile population. The population of the juvenile ward in the Presidency Jail has been decidedly affected by the opening of the reformatory. In 1877 there were 80 admissions, of whom 41 were re-convictions; in 1878 the admissions fell to 54 and the re-convictions to 19.

23. Out of a total jail population of 17,917 convicts in jails on the 31st December, only 162 were undergoing sentences

Nature and length of sentence.

of simple imprisonment. I am able in this report to submit the special statement showing the proportion of sentences between one and two years called for last year by Government.

Sentences of the convicted Prisoners admitted direct in Jails only.

JAILS.		and not months.	and ar.	and re	SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION								
					net netw	Ab- exc	Ab- exc	864	6	169	00	62	
													For life.	For a term.
1878		8,130	4,771	8,680	2,845	1,413	1,014	364	6	169	00	62	21,018
1877		6,280	4,099	2,006	2,670	1,340	954	301	35	163	148		19,028
Ratio per cent. to total number admitted		1878	37.12	21.77	10.14	10.70	6.45	4.63	1.66	0.03	0.77	0.45	0.28
		1877	33.01	21.54	15.59	14.03	7.09	5.01	1.58	0.18	0.86	0.78	0.33

As might be expected, there has been a very large increase in the proportion of sentences not exceeding one month, the ratio being 37.12 per cent. as compared with 33.01 in 1877. It is satisfactory to find that the proportion of long sentences continues to diminish. In 1878, 13.99 per cent. were sentenced to over one year as compared with 15.50 in the previous year. It will be noticed that the majority of those sentenced above one year were sentenced to periods not exceeding two years. On the 31st December there remained in jail 7,805 who had sentences not exceeding one year. Of these 1,723 were confined in central jails (including Dacca). It is impossible

to prevent the confinement in central jails of short-term men, as the majority of those in this province are also receiving jails of their own districts. Out of 10,112 prisoners whose sentences exceeded one year, no less than 3,707 were confined in district jails. This requires explanation. In the first place we have to deduct from this number 458 long-term convict overseers who have been deliberately transferred from central to district jails; then we have to allow for about 500 long-term convict masons, brick-moulders, carpenters, and blacksmiths, who have been specially detained in jails under construction; and lastly, we must deduct from these figures 592 long-term prisoners at the Russa, Bankoora, Baraset, and Hazaribagh European jails. The first contains all the long-term female prisoners in the province, and the Bankoora and Baraset Jails are reserved as convalescent jails for all long-term, aged, and non-effective prisoners. Out of 2,157 long-term prisoners now in district jails still unaccounted for, no less than 1,578 have sentences of two years and less. The tendency to retain long-term men in district jails is so strong that I have great difficulty in getting some officers to carry out the orders on this subject. I have reduced one jailor and punished another in cases where it appeared to me that the jailor was in fault. The following are the jails in which long-term prisoners were detained without sufficient reason—Hooghly, Nuddea, Jessore, Furreedpore, Moorshedabad, and Sarun.

24. Since our present system of classification was adopted, special attention has been paid to the recognition and segregation of habituals, and they have been subjected to an increased amount of penal discipline in solitary and separate cells. It is too early to say what effect these special measures have had on this class. The following statement shows that, although there has been a slight increase in the number of re-convicted prisoners admitted, this increase does not correspond to the increase in the total admissions into jails: whereas the ratio per cent. of total convictions was 13·7 in 1877, it was in 1878 only 10·8.

RECONVICTED PRISONERS.

DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF RECONVICTIONS		PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS		NUMBER OF RECONVICTIONS		PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS		NUMBER IMPRISONED IN DEFAULT OF SECURITY	
	1878.	1877	1878.	1877	Increase	Decrease	Increase.	Decrease.	1878.	1877
Presidency—Natives	879	502	10·9	20·3	..	123	..	6·4	4	14
Patna	275	191	19·2	16·8	84	..	2·4	..	94	149
24 Pargunnahs	211	193	12·7	11·1	38	..	1·4	..	27	31
Shahabad	175	117	12·4	10·4	58	..	2·0	..	19	208
Dacca	151	89	8·9	6·5	62	..	2·4	..	36	37
Beerbhoom	141	52	10·4	9·1	80	..	1·3	..	3	6
Backergunge	141	68	7·2	6·7	73	..	0·6	..	42	38
Monghyr	138	169	14·3	18·7	..	31	..	4·4	37	119
Gya	137	163	11·8	18·8	..	26	..	7·5	22	64
Jessore	133	121	9·5	10·7	12	..	..	1·2	21	89
Sarun	120	123	12·5	18·0	..	3	..	6·5	33	82
Hooghly	115	68	8·7	12·6	47	..	..	3·9	5	23
Moorshedabad	115	93	11·6	11·4	22	..	0·2	..	2	72
Shumparun	114	156	13·9	20·6	..	42	..	12·7	47	172
Durbhunga	112	108	11·1	15·6	4	..	..	4·5	67	75
Noakholly	110	76	12·0	10·3	34	..	1·7	..	6	3
Mozufferpore	110	119	12·9	18·6	..	9	..	6·6	21	68
Nuddea	101	129	9·7	14·9	..	28	..	5·2	31	35
Lohardugga	98	42	10·2	7·0	56	..	3·2	..	4	21
Presidency—Europeans	97	146	18·7	23·7	..	49	..	5·0	..	1
Hazaribagh	87	66	13·7	17·1	21	..	..	3·4	..	6
Mymonsingh	81	53	7·6	5·5	28	..	2·3	..	26	32
Burdwan	78	92	8·9	17·0	..	14	..	8·1	16	108
Cuttack	78	80	9·5	15·8	..	11	..	6·3	2	..
Rhaulpore	70	129	10·5	17·3	..	59	..	6·8	..	51
Midnapore	69	65	8·1	9·7	4	..	..	1·6	8	40
Purneah	66	29	9·2	5·7	37	..	3·5	..	19	48
Poorce	62	44	12·0	12·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong	58	49	8·7	9·1	9	..	..	0·4	10	20
Tipperah	67	72	7·3	10·3	..	15	..	3·0	10	26
Furreedpore	55	66	4·6	8·8	..	11	..	4·3	4	48
Manbhoom	52	131	8·9	26·3	..	79	..	17·4	12	102
Rangpore	42	63	6·0	8·3	..	21	..	2·3	29	81
Julpikoree	40	16	8·6	3·1	25	..	5·4	..	1	18
Rajshahye	39	133	5·8	22·2	..	94	..	16·4	3	21
Pulna	37	56	7·4	10·9	..	19	..	3·5	..	31
Bogra	36	33	6·5	4·8	3	..	1·7	..	4	37
Maldah	35	41	11·6	10·1	..	6	..	1·5	2	6
Balasore	35	21	8·7	6·1	14	..	2·6	..	2	4
Singbhoom	33	36	15·4	23·0	..	3	..	7·6	2	6
Bankoora	30	37	14·6	15·6	..	7	..	1·0	7	19
Darjeeling	21	27	12·3	17·7	..	6	..	5·2	..	..
Baraset	19	11	10·4	11·5	8	..	..	1·1	5	3
Dinagapore	15	76	8·5	34·5	..	61	..	11·0	..	161
Russa—Female Jail	13	10	1·6	9·6	..	3	..	..	..	..
Buxar—Central Jail	13	6	36·1	30·0	..	7	..	6·1	1	19
Total	4,214	4,181	10·8	13·7	23	..	..	2·9	688	2,191

It is difficult to say from the figures in the above statement what has been the result of the great reduction in the number of bad livelihood cases in the re-convictions of the past year. In some cases a reduction in the number of those imprisoned in default of security cases has been followed by a marked reduction in the number of habituals admitted.

				Number of re-convictions.		Number of bad livelihood cases.	
				1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Chumparun	...	...	..	156	114	172	47
Rajshahye	...	...	...	133	89	21	3
Dinagapore	...	...	...	76	15	161	..
Manbhoom	...	...	...	131	52	102	12
Bhagulpore—District	...	...	...	129	70	51	
Monghyr	...	..	...	169	138	119	37

In other cases there is an obvious and marked increase.

				Re-convictions.		Bad livelihood.	
				1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Patna	...	...	...	191	275	149	94
Shahabad	...	..	...	117	175	203	19
Purneah	...	...	...	29	66	48	19
Moorsheadabad	...	...	...	93	115	75	2
Hooghly	...	...	...	68	115	23	5

The number imprisoned in default of security has been reduced from 2,191 in 1877 to 636 in 1878. With only three exceptions—those of Backergunge, Noakhally and Baraset—every district shows a decided decrease under this head.

25. I have already, in another report, discussed at some length the question of jail education. The conclusion arrived at was that the suggestions of the Prison Conference on this subject were founded on a theory which was altogether impracticable. Allowing, for the sake of argument, that it may be possible to educate adult prisoners up to a certain standard, it would be difficult to convince any one who has the slightest acquaintance with the habits and caste prejudices of natives that such education as we could give them would have the slightest effect in reforming them morally, or in placing them in higher positions in life than those they occupied previous to imprisonment. Out of 38,910 prisoners admitted during the year, 33,802 were wholly uneducated, 3,901 were able to read or write, and only 1,207 were able to read and write well. There was a daily average of 641.42 male prisoners under education. An effort was made to educate prisoners in the Presidency Jail for compositors; the result has not been encouraging.

26. The following table compares the figures relating to under-trial prisoners for the last seven years:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Number of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year ...	1,279	1,288	1,501	831	1,452	1,259	945
Admitted direct during the year ...	33,070	31,464	40,902	34,430	34,743	31,567	36,741
Total	34,349	32,752	42,103	35,261	36,195	32,826	37,686
Admitted by transfer ...	2,198	2,005	2,136	1,662	1,719	1,359	1,398
Total	36,545	34,757	44,239	36,923	37,914	34,185	39,082
Deduct transferred ...	2,157	2,066	2,035	2,906	3,603	2,966	3,008
" convicted ...	17,044	16,390	22,342	18,236	17,658	16,161	19,019
" released ...	15,948	14,481	18,063	14,227	15,250	14,043	15,894
" escaped ...	50	18	20	9	26	15	19
" died ...	58	41	48	48	58	37	57
Total discharged	35,387	33,556	43,498	35,471	36,655	33,242	37,997
Remained at the end of the year ...	1,388	1,301	831	1,452	1,259	945	1,086

It will be seen that the number transferred does not agree with the number admitted by transfer, and a reference to the same figures for previous years shows that this has been a constant source of error for some years past. Nor can we hope to correct it until the new scheme for the reorganization of subsidiary jail establishments is completed, and we receive more reliable statistics from those institutions. It has already been pointed out that there has been a large increase in the number of under-trial prisoners admitted, with only a very slight increase in the daily average population. I have attempted to explain this by supposing that there was an increase only in the petty

offences which were rapidly disposed of. The number of deaths increased from 37 in 1877 to 57 in 1878, giving a ratio of 42·6 per thousand on a daily average population of 1337·3. This is very high, considering that the average residence of each under-trial prisoner was only a little over 12½ days. It points to some special conditions affecting the general health of the free population during the past year. The average term of residence of under-trial prisoners in jails was 14·89 days, as compared with 15·10 days in 1877; and 10·47 days in subsidiary jails, as compared with 10·91 in 1877. The jails which show the longest and shortest periods of detention are given below. It will be noticed that Backergunge, Noakhally, and Moorshedabad still show extraordinarily high periods of detention, while Darjeeling and Monghyr are again among those which show the shortest periods :—

<i>Longest periods.</i>		<i>Lowest periods.</i>	
	Days.		Days.
Backergunge	27·93	Darjeeling	5·76
Mymensingh	23·98	Julpigoree	7·82
Pubna	22·08	Rungpore	7·92
Noakhally	22·06	Beerbhoom	8·46
Moorshedabad	21·34	Balasore	9·01
Furreedpore	20·37	Baraset	9·23
Bankoora	20·15	Monghyr	9·96

Civil prisoners.

27. The annexed statement gives a similar comparison as regards civil prisoners for the past seven years :—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Number of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails on last day of previous year	107	150	151	99	134	155	170
Admitted direct during the year	1,786	1,880	1,661	1,481	1,081	1,731	2,304
Total	1,893	2,030	1,712	1,579	1,215	1,886	2,564
Admitted by transfer	48	32	22	30	7	18	25
Total	1,941	2,071	1,734	1,609	1,222	1,904	2,589
Deduct transferred	51	28	22	30	7	18	25
" convicted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" released	1,733	1,886	1,610	1,443	1,637	1,715	2,362
" escaped	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
" died	6	4	3	2	2	1	5
Total discharged	1,791	1,920	1,636	1,475	1,667	1,734	2,383
Balance at the end of the year	150	151	98	134	155	170	207
Daily average number	146·8	156	132·6	124·2	145·7	143·6	199·1

While there was little or no variation in the number of civil prisoners admitted previous to 1878, during that year there was a change in the civil procedure, which has led to a rapid increase in the number of people sent to jail for debt. I am informed that, whereas the new Civil Procedure Code prohibits the attachment and sale of such property as implements of husbandry and cattle used for agricultural purposes, the creditor, to compel the debtor to sell these in satisfaction of his debt, has resorted to the power of confinement in the civil jail given by the Code. High prices and scarcity do not necessarily cause an increase in this class, as will be seen from the figures for 1874 (a year of scarcity) in the above statement. It must therefore be taken for granted that the increase is due to the alteration in the law I have referred to. As with the last class of prisoners, so here we find an increased death-rate. Of these deaths, one was caused by cholera and another by heart-disease. Sudden deaths will always occur, but there is no reason why a civil prisoner should be kept in jail after a serious illness has once developed itself. An early representation of the case to the Judge should generally lead to the man being sent to his home for treatment.

28. Two Kookah Sikhs are confined in the European jail at Hazaribagh, and a resident of Bagdad was confined under the orders of the Government in the Bhagulpore district jail.

State prisoners.

II.—JAIL BUILDINGS.

29. I propose in this chapter to notice briefly the steps that have been taken during the past year to improve the jails of this province. The Government having resolved to build eight entirely new jails, and to alter and improve six others, the Public

New jails.

Works grant was increased from Rs. 1,82,100 in 1877 to Rs. 2,88,450 in 1878. I was called upon to assist the Public Works Department in the preparation of standard designs for all classes of district and subsidiary jails, and special plans for the jails at Buxar, Dacca, Presidency, Rungpore, Backergunge, Mymensingh, and Mozufferpore. In preparing these plans the following points have received special attention:—

- (1)—The buildings to be of a permanent and substantial nature.
- (2)—The area within jail walls to be as large as possible.
- (3)—The enclosure wall to be 15 feet high to prevent escapes.
- (4)—The main buildings, especially in malarious districts, to be two or three stories high, the ground floor being used as work-sheds, and the upper rooms as sleeping wards. All minor buildings to be raised on arches three feet high.
- (5)—The sleeping wards to be so arranged that they can be divided into separate cells when funds are available.
- (6)—The barracks to be placed in the most favourable position as regards the prevailing wind.
- (7)—The female, under-trial, and civil prisoners to have special enclosures, the last being situated outside the criminal jail.
- (8)—All other minor buildings, such as double gates, solitary cells, jailor's house, guard-rooms, store-rooms, cook-shop, day latrines, &c., to be of the most approved designs.
- (9)—The subsidiary jails to be provided with solitary cells for all convicts confined in them.

There was considerable delay in getting out these plans and estimates, and brick-making, which might have been begun everywhere early in November, was not systematically organized until towards the end of January. It is, however, a matter of congratulation that the works have at last been fairly started; the demand in all these jails for convict labour has been very great, and I have had some difficulty in meeting it. It is not expected that the budget grant for 1878-79 will be fully utilized.

30. It will be noticed that there has been a very large increase in the expenditure on minor works. The remarks attached to Statement A of the appendix show the nature of the works for which the greater part of the expenditure was incurred. Nearly every jail required some addition or alteration to its existing buildings, and in almost every instance the works were recommended by me after a careful inspection of each jail. The usual annual grant of Rs. 10,000 was expended on the 3rd September 1878, and I was obliged to apply for another grant of Rs. 10,000, which was also expended before the end of the financial year. Many of the works recommended have not yet been taken in hand, and it will probably be another year before they are carried out. It may be asserted with confidence that, when these works are completed, they will materially improve the general appearance, sanitary condition, and security of our jails.

31. The number of prisoners employed in public works has increased from 2101·27 to 2773·81 in 1878. This in itself will give some idea of the work done in this direction. The jails which employed the largest number of prisoners on building operations were as follow:—

Buxar—Central Jail	...	..	412·84	Chumparun—District Jail	...	...	98·51
Bhagulpore—Ditto	...	..	326·30	Presidency—Ditto	...	...	93·59
Hazaribagh—Ditto	...	..	234·98	Durbhunga—Ditto	...	...	90·12
Rungpore—District Jail	...	..	226·90	Mozufferpore—Ditto	...	...	76·42
Backergunge—Ditto	...	..	180·22	Manbhoom—Ditto	...	...	74·28
Rajshahye—District and Central Jail	...	..	125·75	Patna—Ditto	...	...	61·13
Gya—District Jail	...	..	122·67	Lohardugga—Ditto	...	...	60·39

It is anticipated that there will be a still further increase during the present year.

32. The department has taken a leading part in the great work in progress for improving the town and neighbourhood of Rungpore by draining the bheels and marshy lands with which it is now surrounded. This scheme, which had been shelved for many years for want of funds, was brought again under consideration towards

the end of 1877. On Government offering to supply convict labour, the leading officials and zemindars came forward with great public spirit and subscribed liberally towards the funds for guards and contingent expenditure. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Ghose, the work was started on 29th April 1878, and an average of 115 prisoners were huttet in an extramural camp about four miles from the jail. The arrangements were admirable; but shortly after the prisoners had been moved into camp, cholera, which had been very prevalent among the coolies travelling to Dhoobri, broke out among the convicts and caused a large mortality. As the epidemic disappeared, work was resumed and kept up steadily throughout the year. It is hoped that, with the aid of some free labour which is now to be employed, the bheels will be drained before the next rains set in.

III.—GUARDS AND ESCAPES.

33. The energies of the department were largely devoted to completing the introduction of the warder system in jails. Before the close of the year I had succeeded in establishing it in all but nine, and of these nine, six effected the change in January of the present year and two in February, so that only one, the Jessore Jail, now remains to be supplied with warders.

34. Some personal experience of the circumstances of the several jails was requisite to enable me to decide on the strength of warder establishment necessary for each, and to draw out a classified scale of establishment suitable for jails of different capacities and conditions. I could only therefore introduce the system gradually, jail by jail, as I travelled over the country, and it was not until August, when I had inspected more than three-fourths of the jails, that I was in a position to prepare such a general scheme. The work therefore at first proceeded slowly. Some difficulty also was experienced in coming to an understanding with the police department as to the strength of police reserve necessary at each jail, and this question was finally decided by Government by fixing a definite scale in proportion to the average jail population. In effecting the change, the orders of Government, that men discharged from the police force should have the preference in the selection of warders, have been carefully kept in view. But, in proportion to the number of men engaged, volunteers from the police force have been few, and as only the weeds of the police service have, as a rule, been discharged from it, many had to be rejected. There are, however, notable exceptions. With the assistance of the District Superintendent of Police, Patna, a fine body of men has been obtained for the jail of that district; and the warder establishments of the Sarun, Manbhoom, Gya, Moorshedabad, Noakhally, and Tipperah Jails include a number of ex-policemen.

35. The apprentice warder system supplied 257 warders to various jails and subsidiary jails. The most successful central jail in training warders was the Rajshahye Jail, as will be seen from the following comparative statement:—

	Warders supplied to other jails and subsidiary jails.	Extra expense of apprentice warders beyond that of sanctioned establishment.	Travelling expenses.	Total cost.	Average cost of each warder supplied.	Number of apprentice warders discharged, resigned, and absconded.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Buxar	60	1,200	558	1,758	29 0 0	34
Bhagulpore	46	1,016	132	1,151	25 0 0	20
Hazaribagh	26	372	85	457	17 9 0	25
Rajshahye	69	663	402	1,065	14 0 0	14
Midnapore	and 7 head warders 49	1,116	178	1,293	26 6 0	25

The Superintendent of the Rajshahye Jail sent his head warder to his native-place in Oudh and succeeded in recruiting a large number of able bodied men from that quarter. He paid his apprentices Rs. 6 instead of Rs. 5, and Government has recently sanctioned the grant of this increase to all apprentices whilst under training. The Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Central Jail also endeavoured to recruit in Oudh, but was not successful; most of the men he obtained were dissatisfied with the service, and either absconded or resigned. Although all jails are now provided with warders, the time has not yet come,

in my opinion, for abolishing the apprentice system. We have men, it is true, but for a commencement we have been compelled to take many in place of whom we must substitute better men as they present themselves. The service is in its infancy, and is not widely known amongst the class we wish to draw to it. As it will now be constituted, it will offer advantages which do not compare very unfavourably with the police, and as the improvement becomes appreciated by the men we have, so will the service become more attractive generally. The urgent demand for men having now ceased, we can afford to raise our standard of selection. Recruiting should take place at, and must be followed by training in, the central jails, which ought to be models of discipline and system; and this will in course of time leaven the whole department. The process will be a slow one, and much will depend upon the personal attention of Superintendents and Jailors to the regulation of the hours of duty and the cleanliness and comfort of the men. It must not be left entirely to the head warders to determine the time of each man's watch, as appears to have been done in some instances, or there will be favouritism and discontent; whilst, on the other hand, the jail officers must see that every warder is thoroughly acquainted with what his duties are, and enforce complete performance of them. In consequence of the changes which have been made, it became necessary to revise the sections of the Jail Code relating to the watch and ward of jails. New rules were issued in December last, and translations of them into the vernacular languages are being made for distribution. These rules, if strictly applied, will give each warder six hours' day duty with an extra half-hour's drill and three hours' night watch. The grant of two suits of clothing to each warder has recently been sanctioned by Government.

36. It is of course not possible to draw any conclusions as to the results of the change of system from the statistics of escapes for the past year. I regret to find that there has been a slight increase in the number of escapes compared with the year 1877. I reproduce below the statement furnished last year of the yearly number of escapes, giving 12 years' figures, including 1878:—

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878
From jails ...	93	103	139	166	123	101	95	83	68	76	63	62
„ subsidiary jails ...	44	45	36	65	58	79	34	59	53	58	53	62
Total	137	148	175	231	181	180	129	142	121	134	116	124

At first sight it would appear that there has been some retrogression in regard to security of our jails and subsidiary jails; for, though the number of escapes from jails is less by one, there has been no successful stampede of prisoners, such as occurred from the Hooghly Jail in January 1877, and the number from subsidiary jails has largely increased. But the details of the manner of escape given in the next statement show that no less than 18 of the escapes took place beyond jail precincts, whilst the prisoners were in custody of the police in transit between jails and subsidiary jails or at the courts, against only seven cases of this kind in 1877; and that 25 prisoners escaped while employed extramurally, and one from a temporary cholera-shed outside.

	FROM INSIDE.								FROM OUTSIDE.									
	Through gate.	From enclosure over pucca wall.	From enclosure over ramp or through gate or opening in unfinished wall.	From pucca ward and over wall or enclosure.	From kutcha ward and over wall or enclosure.	From kutcha-pucca ward and over wall or enclosure.	From solitary cell and over wall or enclosure.	Unknown.	Total.	From jail garden.	From brick-field.	Other extramural labour.	Custody of police in transit between jails and lock-ups.	Custody of police in Magistrate's cutcherry or Magistrate's camp.	From cholera hut outside jail.	Total from outside.	Total number of escapes.	
<i>From Jails.</i>																		
Jail officials in fault	7	6	3	...	1	1	5	2	25	6	7	7	...	...	1	21	46
Police ditto	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	11
Both ditto	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5
Total from Jails	10	6	3	1	3	2	8	4	37	6	7	9	1	1	1	25	69	
<i>From Subsidiary Jails.</i>																		
Jail officials in fault	2	2	1	6	4	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	16
Police guards ditto	9	6	3	7	3	...	...	...	28	...	...	1	13	3	...	17	45
Both ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Total from Subsidiary Jails	11	8	4	13	7	...	...	...	43	...	...	3	13	3	...	19	69

Considering the extreme insecurity of extramural employment which has been extensively carried on during the last months of the year, this increase in the number of extramural escapes is not to be wondered at. It is due to the great temporary risk we have accepted in order to effect greater security as quickly and inexpensively as possible. On the other hand, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the marked decrease in the number of escapes from within jails—37 against 56 in the previous year. The number of escapes through the gate has diminished from 27 to only 10 in jails. This is an improvement, but nothing short of complete stoppage of this kind of escape can be deemed satisfactory. Several of these cases took place before the new gate rules came into force; three occurred at Maldah from the under-trial ward, which had a separate entrance, through the gross carelessness or connivance of the warder in charge; one through the gate of the hospital of the Nuddea Jail which is entirely separate from the jail and was guarded at the time by a police constable; one each from the Backergunge, Pubna, Monghyr, and Manbhoom Jails, which had not double gateways; one from Midnapore Central Jail; and one from the Rajshahye Jail hajut ward having a separate entrance, which the warder in charge carelessly left open. I regret that I cannot report much progress in providing double gateways in jails wanting them. I arranged for their construction in the Hooghly, Manbhoom, Nuddea, Furreedpore, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Chittagong, Sarun, Monghyr, Pooree, Balasore, and Cuttack Jails, and ordered it in all others which have not a double gate; but in many cases the cost of building a gateway in any way approaching the standard plan would be so heavy that it will be necessary to adopt a modified plan, or carry out the work gradually in sections as money is available. Arrangements to effect this are being made.

Jails from which the largest number of escapes occurred.

37. The jails from which the largest number of escapes occurred were—

Buxar,	5	...	...	3	from inside and 2 from extramural work.
Rungpore,	4	...	...	1	" " 3 " "
Bogra,	4	...	...	2	" " 2 " "
Pubna,	4	...	...	2	" " 2 " "
Backergunge,	4	...	...	2	" " 2 " "
Maldah,	3	...	...	3	" " 0 " "
Durbhunga,	3	...	...	3	" " 0 " "
Ranchi,	3	...	...	1	" " 2 " "
Manbhoom,	3	...	...	2	" " 1 " "

I regret to see the Buxar Central Jail heading this list; in the previous year there were no escapes, and, as far as I am aware, the security of the jail buildings has been increased. Two of the escapes from inside the Buxar Central Jail were through gaps left in the wall for the convenience of the Public Works Department. In the third case the prisoner was missed, but the exact direction he took was not known. Except Maldah, all the other jails in the above list are notoriously insecure, and the prisoners in them have been almost wholly engaged in extramural labour. The last-named (Manbhoom) has been much improved since these escapes occurred, and a warder guard has been provided.

38. Amongst the four escapes from the Backergunge Jail is included

the only prisoner who succeeded in effecting his escape of the 19 who broke out of the jail on the

1st June last. The circumstances of this *emeute* have been fully reported to Government, I need therefore merely record them briefly here. Owing to the inability of the Police Department to provide an escort, a large number of long-term and transportation prisoners had been collected in the jail. Several of these appear to have conceived the idea of attempting to escape some time previously to the outbreak. A rumour to this effect having reached the Superintendent, he put the more dangerous prisoners in fetters. It was 30 days after this that the actual outbreak took place under the following circumstances. The water-supply of the jail being bad, a few prisoners were employed in fetching water from the river. At about 1 P.M. these prisoners had passed out through the wicket of the main gate, and the head warder was about to follow them, when the ringleaders of the *emeute*, all either life or long-term prisoners, who were employed on light labour in fetters about 300 feet from the gate, rose together, armed themselves with what

they could find, and rushed towards the gate. An attempt was made to close the wicket; but as there was no bolt which could be used rapidly, it was immediately forced open. The leader, on getting outside, knocked down the sentry and took possession of his musket; another attacked the convict overseer who had attempted to shut the wicket, cutting him over both shoulders with a *dao*; and 17 others passed out after them. The head warder, on coming out of the jail, ran behind the guard-room; but after the more desperate characters had got away, he returned and succeeded in closing the wicket. The 19 convicts moved off and were followed at a short distance by a head constable and six constables, who tried in vain to persuade them to return. Whilst the police were held at bay by the ringleaders, the other convicts relieved themselves of their irons. In the meantime the police received reinforcements from the reserve, the townspeople, and convict overseers. About a mile from the jail the escaping convicts made a determined charge and drove back their pursuers for about 30 yards. At this time shots were fired in the air, and almost immediately afterwards the convicts were fired at; the leader was killed and the rest tried to effect their escape. A running fire was kept up on them, which resulted in two more being killed and three wounded; and one of the convicts subsequently died from the effects of a blow from a musket,—there was no evidence to show by whom it was given. The gang then separated and ran for the jungle, but all were re-captured except one. Unnecessary violence seems to have been shown in some cases on re-capture in the excitement of the moment; after a careful enquiry, however, the police were held to have been justified in firing upon the prisoners. The motive for the outbreak was simply the desire for freedom, and the occurrence was rendered possible by radical defects in the jail and its management. Had there been more paid supervision in the jail, and a properly-secured double gate, the intention would probably have been discovered, or the attempt would have been frustrated. A warder guard has been supplied and a double gateway has been sanctioned; the jail will not, however, be secure until the Public Works Department has completed the many improvements now being carried out. Neither the Jailer nor Deputy Jailer was present at the time: the latter ought to have been there, having been left on duty by the Jailer, and has consequently been dismissed. The Jailer had not long held the appointment; as he was evidently unfit for the management of so large and unruly a jail, he was transferred to a less important post.

39. From 14 jails there were no escapes, against 29 in the previous year.

Jails with no escapes.

Of these 14, the following were guarded by warders and the rest by police :—

Hooghly.	Russa.	Baraset.
Furreedpore.	Arrah.	Bhagulpore—District.

40. The statement given at paragraph 37 shows that, for escapes from

Departments responsible for escapes.

jails, the jail officials were chiefly responsible, 46 of the 62 cases being due to carelessness or neglect of rule on their part, whilst 11 are ascribed to the police, and five to both departments. In regard to escapes from subsidiary jails on the other hand, the police are responsible for about three-fourths of the number. Further details regarding these escapes will be found in the chapter on subsidiary jails. Fifteen prisoners escaped from jails guarded by warders, viz.—

		From inside.	From outside.
From Alipore District and Central Jail		...	1
Midnapore	"	...	1
Rajshahye	"	...	1
Hazaribagh	"	...	2
Buxar	Central Jail	...	2
Bhagulpore	"	...	1
Burdwan	District Jail	...	1
Purneah	"	...	1

The list is rather a large one; but in two cases, Buxar and Hazaribagh, escape was facilitated by the unfinished condition of public works, or by defects in the buildings themselves. The two prisoners who got out of the Hazaribagh Central Jail were by an extraordinary misunderstanding of the rules on the part of the Jailer confined in one cell, the grating bars of which they succeeded

in bending, so as to allow them to pass through. From the yard of the cell they passed into the common yard through the door which had been carelessly left open by the warder. Having got into the main enclosure they obtained a bamboo and piece of wood from a lime-kiln shed, with which they scaled the wall close to a vacant sentry-box, and walked down the steps of it outside. The wards of the Bhagulpore Central Jail are extremely insecure; any prisoner determined to get out could do so in 10 minutes. The prisoner who escaped broke out of the ward, eluded the patrol, and scaled the wall by means of a bamboo belonging to the Public Works Department, and forming part of a scaffolding. Three convicts on a previous occasion cut one of the wooden bars of the window gratings and got out into the yard, but were detected when scaling one of the division walls. It is the intention of Government to substitute pucca wards for these kutcha-pucca buildings, and I hope the work will be pushed on vigorously when the woollen factory is completed. In consequence of the escape from this jail, Dr. Fullerton, the Officiating Superintendent, devised a very efficient system of watch by means of warders who are made to march round the central hexagon, at equal distances apart close to the wall. Besides this, the convict watchmen in the wards are challenged every half-hour by watchmen in the central tower. Were a prisoner to escape from the wards, he would not have time to scale the outer wall at any spot between the passing of two warders unless he had a ladder. The only objection to the arrangement is the number of paid warders required. With secure buildings a patrol of six men instead of 10 would be sufficient.

Unexpired sentences of escaped prisoners

41. The unexpired sentences of the prisoners who escaped were—

	From jails	From lock-ups
Not exceeding one year	23	22
Above one and not exceeding seven years	30	10
Seven years and above	1	

Eight under-trial prisoners escaped from jails and 30 from subsidiary jails. Two females escaped from the Moonshigunge and Patuakhally subsidiary jails; none from jails.

42. Of the 102 re-captures effected, 37 were of prisoners who had escaped in years previous to the one under report, and 65 of escapes of 1878. The proportion of the latter to the total number of escapes was 52·4 per cent.;—not so satisfactory as in any of the preceding five years. The circumstances under which re capture was effected are as follow :—

Circumstances of re-capture	Reported by jails.	Reported by sub-divisional officers.
By villagers noticing the escaped to be a prisoner, and making him over to the authorities	14	11
On return to their homes	15	9
Through information given by relatives or acquaintances	9	12
Cases where the escaped gave himself up	2	3
Re-captured by the police	14	8
Recognised as an escaped prisoner during police investigation	3	2

IV.—PRISON DISCIPLINE.

43. The new system of classification which has been in force during the year has, I am glad to be able to report, worked well, and I believe it will gradually attain the object for which it has been introduced. The want of separate enclosures in some jails has made it difficult to effect the complete segregation of habituals. They are, however, all carefully distinguished by iron rings on their wrists showing the number of convictions, and, where it is not possible to isolate them entirely in separate enclosures, they are made to sleep and work in wards and workshops reserved only for their class. All solitary and separate cells, when not required for punishments, are occupied by re-convicted prisoners in rotation. In jails which have a large number of cells this system of separate confinement has had a most beneficial effect. Our most deterrent jail in this respect is Midnapore, where the habituals are kept in separate cells, and are obliged to do a full task at coir-pounding, a form of labour well suited for such characters. The segregation of juveniles and adolescents has been carefully attended to; and female,

under-trial, and civil prisoners are now all provided with separate enclosures. I have during my inspections had in view the necessity of providing civil prisoners with accommodation outside our criminal jails. This has also been arranged for in the new standard plans, and I hope shortly to see it completed in 38 out of 41 jails that receive civil prisoners.

44. The great improvement which is to be noticed in the discipline of nearly all our jails may be ascribed to some important changes that have been introduced during the year. Jail warders actually in charge of the prisoners have been substituted for Police constables on walls; selected prisoner overseers are now despatched from central to district jails; and a system of parades has been introduced, which has increased the penal character of our prisons, and has brought about a remarkable improvement in their management. It is necessary to explain briefly this system of parades and the purpose for which it was introduced. One of the worst features of Indian jail management has hitherto been the want of control over the movements of prisoners. A prisoner, provided he completed his task, did very much as he liked; his leisure moments were spent in sauntering about the enclosure in which he was confined, he bathed when he liked, and if during the day he found his work getting irksome, he generally visited the latrine to have a chat with those who had collected there, or to arrange with the sweeper for the introduction of the next batch of tobacco. When an important visitor or inspecting officer appeared in the jail he would be seen hurrying in and out of the wards trying to find some suitable place where he could in a becoming manner arrange himself for inspection. To remedy this state of things, I have organized what, for want of a better term, is now called a system of parades. From the moment a prisoner leaves his sleeping ward in the morning to the time he is locked up again at night he is obliged to do all he has to do, not alone and at his own convenience, but with all the prisoners of the jail at fixed times, and at the word of command. The precision and regularity with which these parades are carried on in some jails is remarkable. Such a system, if properly worked, makes the prisoner's life in jail a much more penal and irksome one from the very fact that he has never in his free condition been subjected to any thing of the kind. It at the same time makes it extremely easy for the jail officials to exercise complete control over large bodies of men. To allow the parades to be properly carried out, it has been found necessary to provide proper feeding and bathing places, and to remodel the style and size of the day latrines.

45. I regret to have to report that my remarks last year have in some jails had no effect. I still find on inspection that there are jails in which no record is made of petty offences. In these cases the punishment register usually shows that for days and weeks together there are no offences. When I find, as I have sometimes found on examining a punishment register, that no offences have been recorded for a fortnight, and that this is followed by 10 prisoners being punished for short work on a single day, I come to the obvious conclusion that the register is valueless as an indication of the offences committed in the jail, and that the jailor is either unreliable or incompetent as a disciplinarian.

46. The following statement shews that, with a decrease in the daily average population, there has been an increase in the number of offences as compared with previous years. The actual increase is, however, much greater than that shown in these figures, inasmuch as the offences for which prisoners were warned are excluded altogether from the returns in 1878, whereas they were shown as offences not punished in 1877:—

				Daily average.	No. of offences.	Percentage.
1875	...	...	...	19,561	25,209	128.8
1876	...	...	...	19,832	25,615	129.1
1877	...	...	...	17,170	30,258	176.2
1878	...	...	...	16,936	31,584	186.4

The number of criminal offences has decreased from 257 in 1877 to 58 in 1878. There is also a decided diminution in the numbers reported for short work—18,524 in 1878, as against 19,704 in the previous year. This is explained by the large increase in the number of prisoners engaged on extramural labour and the great difficulty experienced in tasking work of this

nature. To illustrate what I mean, I give a table comparing the returns for Buxar, where the jail is still under construction, with those for Alipore, Presidency, and Midnapore. The offences against prison discipline and the possession of forbidden articles show a remarkable increase, which is fully accounted for by the increased amount of discipline and supervision in our jails. The substitution of warders for police guards has led to the detection of a large number of offences hitherto unnoticed. In my opinion all the offences committed in the following jails could not possibly have been reported—Pubna, Chittagong, Baraset, Lohardugga, and Backergunge. The returns from the Buxar Central Jail are also open to question.

Offences relating to work.			
Alipore	...	...	3,693
Presidency	...	...	1,772
Midnapore	...	...	1,329
Buxar	...	...	157

47. The number of punishments inflicted has increased from 17,654 in 1876 and 21,213 in 1877 to 31,592 in the year under consideration. A remarkable increase is shown under almost every head, but the largest increase is to be found under the head "reduced diet." In only two instances do I find this increase in the number of punishments by reduced diet to be associated with increased mortality; whereas there are many cases in which it has been freely used in jails that show a decided improvement in health. A large increase is shown under the head "other punishments:" these were nearly all fines of marks, penal labour, or gunny clothing.

48. I regret again to notice the somewhat free use of corporal punishment in certain jails. The proportion of whippings to total punishments for the last four years is shown in the accompanying statement.

Corporal punishment.

YEAR.	Total punishments.	Corporal punishments	Ratio per cent to total punishments.	REMARKS.
1875	15,889	2,973	18.7	} Excluding prisoners warned.
1876	17,654	2,370	13.4	
1877	21,213	3,014	14.2	
1878	31,592	4,789	15.1	

I am careful during my inspections to notice that the number of stripes awarded are few. This is a point to which most jail visitors also direct particular attention.

49. The mark system was in force during the year, and 1,790 prisoners were granted remissions of sentence under it. A statement has been drawn up in accordance with the recommendation of the Prison Conference. This statement shows that, of the prisoners released, 693, who had been under the mark system, failed to gain remission under it. Of those whose sentences were remitted, 1,438 got remissions under the mark system, and the remainder were released under special circumstances. Money gratuities are no longer allowed to prisoners under the mark system: those shown in Statement C were awarded previous to the issue of orders prohibiting it. I trust the Government will shortly sanction a system of daily marks for European prisoners, and abolish the absurd system, now in force at Hazaribagh, of offering pipes of tobacco and cups of tea as inducements to good behaviour. If strict discipline is maintained and jail-life made uniformly penal, there can be no greater inducement to good conduct or hard work than remissions of sentence gained by a system of daily marks.

50. As a temporary measure, a relaxation of the new rules regarding the selection and training of convict overseers came into force during the year. The rule, as it originally stood, limited the selection to prisoners who had completed half their time, and who had original sentences of not less than five years. There is no doubt that this principle is the correct one, and it is my intention to enforce it as soon as the present difficulties have been overcome. These difficulties I believe to be of a temporary nature, and I trust they will disappear in another year. In the meantime, I have been obliged to reduce the limit of the original sentence to three years, and to sanction in some cases the appointment of men who have not been to central jails. I have to thank the Superintendents of Central Jails for the loyal manner in which they have come forward, sometimes at a considerable

Convict overseers.

sacrifice to the interest of their own jails, to assist me in a matter which I consider to be of vital importance to the discipline and security of our district jails. It has for many years been accepted as a fact by all jail authorities in India that properly selected convict officials can always be relied on in case of an outbreak or disturbance. There were two instances in the past year when they rendered active assistance to the jail guards: I refer to the outbreak at Burrisal and the disturbance regarding the new diet scale at Bhagulpore.

51. A limit of 7 per cent. of the jail population has been fixed as the number of convict overseers that should be employed, and Statement VIII shows that the ratio of convict overseers to daily average population has been for the past year 4·95 per cent. But this limit has been exceeded in some cases where the guarding of prisoners on extramural labour was more difficult than usual. The following jails have had too high a proportion :—

<i>Per cent. of average strength.</i>					
Dinagapore	...	9·33	Julpigoree	...	7·30
Buxar	...	8·54	Bogra	...	7·24
Singbhoom	...	7·91	Purneah	...	7·11

52. I have tried to impress on jail officers the great necessity there is for taking notice of the slightest negligence or fault on the part of these officials, and I have advised them to try the effect of light punishments, such as fines of marks or a few days' solitary confinement for petty offences. It is only in this way that untrained men can be made to appreciate the responsibility which the office carries with it. I am glad to notice therefore that the number of punishments is double what it was in the previous year. On the other hand, I am a strong advocate for making a marked distinction in dress and treatment between these responsible officials and ordinary prisoners. An overseer who has committed no fault during the month receives six marks as compared with four marks, which is the most a prisoner can earn.

V.—EXPENDITURE.

53. I have already brought to notice, in my general summary of the year's administration, that the expenditure of the past year has been unusually heavy. The following statement will show in what degree it differs from that of previous years :—

Expenditure from the Jail Budget.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Average number of prisoners of all classes	20,298	21,701	21,381	21,818	18,853	18,811
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
General supervision	41,680 0 0	48,196 0 0	41,417 0 0	40,114 0 0	46,474 0 0	46,443 0 0
Dieting prisoners	5,89,346 0 0	6,78,228 0 0	5,61,832 0 0	5,65,096 0 0	5,32,696 0 0	6,18,143 0 0
Establishments (excluding the police)	2,42,943 0 0	2,79,746 0 0	3,10,739 0 0	3,19,222 0 0	3,24,207 0 0	3,32,806 0 0
Hospital charges	24,576 0 0	31,973 0 0	33,346 0 0	36,497 0 0	30,120 0 0	35,989 0 0
Clothing	63,701 0 0	65,985 0 0	7,3743 0 0	68,060 0 0	58,433 0 0	64,229 0 0
Miscellaneous contingencies	58,775 0 0	74,460 0 0	63,751 0 0	60,831 0 0	86,345 0 0	1,08,532 0 0
Petty repairs	18,193 0 0	18,652 0 0	15,839 0 0	22,831 0 0	21,026 0 0	16,289 0 0
Total	10,30,214 0 0	11,97,179 0 0	11,00,667 0 0	11,16,740 0 0	10,99,301 0 0	12,12,519 0 0
Average expenditure per prisoner	51 3 2	55 2 8	51 7 8	51 2 11	58 4 11	64 7 3

Expenditure on account of Jails in other Departments.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By the Police Department	1,80,079	1,84,094	1,58,147	1,05,259	1,80,805	1,31,797
„ Public Works ditto	8,88,833	8,77,893	2,46,264	1,51,793	1,20,128	1,59,791
„ Stationery ditto	.....	No data	.....	2,444	2,702	2,493
				14,36,235	13,82,935	15,06,519

I regret being unable to include in the above account the cost of European medical stores supplied to jails by the Medical Department. I have applied to the Examiner of Medical Accounts, and to the Accountant-General, for the information, but I have been referred by each in turn to the other, and I am compelled to submit my report without it. It appears that the

medical store accounts are prepared for the official, and not for the calendar, year. Omitting this charge, it will be observed that the total expenditure on account of the jail administration in all departments during 1878 was Rs. 15,06,599 against Rs. 13,82,936 in the previous year. Of the former sum, Rs. 12,12,519 was met from the Jail Department budget grants, being an increase of Rs. 1,13,218 beyond the 1877 charges, and even more than was expended in the famine year 1874. This increase occurs under four heads of charge—'Diet,' 'Hospital,' 'Clothing,' and 'General contingencies.' The items of 'General supervision,' 'Establishment,' and 'Repairs' show diminished expenditure.

54. The saving in the charges for the head office occurs under the head of 'extra establishment.' The permanent establishment having been increased, I was able to dispense

Cost of general supervision.

with the temporary assistance usually employed to prepare the annual statements; and there was no charge for the extra establishment which was engaged for some years, and during part of 1877, in bringing up arrears in the auditing of bills. There was also a decrease of Rs. 100 in the contingent expenditure.

55. The increase in the cost of dieting prisoners was Rs. 85,447 compared with 1877; it is fully explained by the following table showing the increase of prices per maund

Increase in the cost of rations.

for the principal articles of diet:—

	1872.			1873.			1874			1875.			1876.			1877.			1878.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice	1	12	0	2	0	0	2	15	0	2	4	0	2	1	0	2	8	0	3	3	0
Wheat flour	3	9	0	4	4	0	4	5	0	3	9	0	3	1	0	3	9	0	4	12	0
Dal	2	10	6	2	14	0	3	11	0	3	0	0	2	5	0	2	10	0	3	12	0
Meat	5	11	6	No record			7	7	0	7	4	0	6	14	0	7	5	0	6	15	0
Fish	6	10	0				5	8	0	6	6	0	6	15	0	6	8	0	7	1	0
Salt	5	0	0	"			5	5	0	4	14	0	4	13	0	4	12	0	4	12	0

Even in the years of the Behar and Madras famines, prices of food-grains were not so high. The effect of the great drain on Bengal in 1877 was only fully felt in 1878, and appears to have been much more serious and general than the effects of the localised Behar famine. The average cost of dieting a prisoner in Bengal jails was Rs. 32-14-9, including the value of articles prepared in the manufacture department, such as flour and oil, and of vegetables supplied from jail gardens. The Jail Conference of 1877 noticed in its report that there is a want of uniformity amongst the several provinces in this matter of charging for jail garden produce, and recommended that credit should not be taken. By an oversight in my office this recommendation has not been acted upon in the preparation of Statement No. X, in which jail garden vegetables are charged for, and I did not discover the fact until the statement had been printed, and its revision would have delayed the submission of the report. I have therefore had a separate statement prepared of the cost per prisoner in each jail for diet, excluding the value of jail vegetables, and embody it here:—

Jails.	Average cost per prisoner			Jails.	Average cost per prisoner.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Hazaribagh—Europeans	131	14	2	Rajshahye—District and Central	30	5	9
Presidency—Ditto	107	13	10	Berhampore	30	3	7
Alipore—Ditto	74	8	4	Bankoora	30	1	11
Darjeeling	53	4	9	Maldah	29	15	10
Julpigoree	36	5	8	Alipore—District and Central	29	15	9
Hazaribagh—District and Central	36	1	9	Rungpore	29	15	5
Dacca	36	1	9	Bogra	29	14	2
Backergunge	35	14	11	Nuddea	29	13	3
Mymensingh	35	10	0	Chittagong	29	13	0
Jessore	34	4	6	Dinapore	29	8	11
Buxar—Central	33	15	7	Beerbhoom	29	5	3
Shahabad	33	14	1	Durbhanga	29	4	6
Mozufferpore	33	12	0	Monghyr	28	15	6
Hooghly	33	9	10	Purneah	28	3	1
Tipperah	33	6	0	Russa	28	0	0
Burdwan	32	0	4	Balasore	27	14	11
Sarun	31	12	1	Chumparun	27	8	7
Pooree	31	10	8	Bhagulpore—Central	27	6	8
Ranchi	31	6	10	Manbhoom	27	4	9
Pubna	31	6	0	Bhagulpore—District	26	14	8
Baraset	31	4	0	Midnapore	26	14	3
Gya	30	15	8	Cuttack	26	13	10
Noakhally	30	15	3	Singbhoom	22	2	2
Furzedpore	30	12	6				
Patna	30	11	2				
Presidency—District and Central	30	9	7	Average for all jails	31	10	0

Excluding the cost of vegetables, the average expenditure per prisoner for diet was Rs. 31-10. The amount spent during the year for the purchase of vegetables from the bazar was Rs. 5,040, against Rs. 7,750 in 1877.

56. Comparing the expenditure of neighbouring jails, I find that, of the Burdwan Division, Hooghly was again the most expensive jail in dieting its prisoners. This is explained by the fact that higher prices ruled there than in any other district, as in the previous year. The average cost of a prisoner in each jail, and the prices paid, were—

				Rice.			Dal.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Burdwan	...	...	...	32	0	4	3	4	0
Bankoora	...	...	...	30	1	11	3	1	0
Hooghly	...	...	...	33	9	10	3	12	0
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	29	5	3	2	13	0
Midnapore	...	...	...	26	14	3	2	13	0

We may expect that the nearer to the metropolis the dearer is food in the districts surrounding it; but there is no good cause that I am aware of why the jails near Calcutta should be more expensive than those in the city itself. Comparing with these the metropolitan jails, where the average expenditure and the prices were—

				Rice.			Dal.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Presidency—District and Central	...	...	...	30	9	7	3	3	0
Alipore—Ditto	...	...	...	29	15	9	3	5	0

it will be seen that they were from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-12 cheaper than Hooghly, and from Rs. 1-3 to Rs. 1-13 cheaper than Burdwan. The Superintendent of the Hooghly Jail does not attempt to explain this, supposing that his average expenditure was less than that of the Calcutta jails; but in his calculation he apparently has not included the value of articles of diet (oil, &c.) supplied from his manufacture department, which makes a considerable difference, as they cost Rs. 1,613. From Burdwan I learn that the Superintendent did his best to obtain from the local merchants as favourable rates as possible, but that there was much difficulty in inducing any one to act as purveyor for the jail.

57. Towards the close of the year, finding that little progress had been made in securing uniformity of rates in neighbouring jails, I adopted the system of issuing a weekly printed price circular to all Superintendents, addressed to them personally, giving the prices of the principal articles of food and materials used for manufactures. Price lists are despatched from all jails to my office on Saturday, and, excepting a few from distant jails, are received on Monday, when they are embodied in a comparative statement, printed, and issued on Tuesday or Wednesday. Superintendents of Jails are thus enabled to watch neighbouring markets, to check excessive rates in their own jails, or, if the circumstances appear favourable, to import from districts within easy carrying distance. I hope by this means to secure more uniform charges during the present year.

Orissa Division.

58. In the Orissa Division the averages for diet were—

							Rs.	A.	P.
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	13	10
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	14	11
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	10	8

The difference between Cuttack and Balasore lies in the fact that the jail garden at the latter was not so well cultivated as at Cuttack, and charges for bazar vegetables had to be incurred. I was not satisfied with the jailor's management in this and other respects, and transferred him to a subordinate appointment. I notice, however, that this is one of the five jails in which reduction of the average cost of rations was effected. At Pooree prices ruled much higher than in the other two districts, and the value put upon oil supplied from the manufacture department was unusually high; but the rate paid for mustard seed was exceptionally heavy, about Rs. 6 a maund.

59. Of the Nuddea, Jessore, Berhampore, and Baraset Jails, Jessore as usual is the most expensive, costing Rs. 34-4-6 compared with from Rs. 29-13-3 to Rs. 31-4 in the others. The only explanation I can obtain is that the dearness of provisions of all kinds in the Jessore district is a matter of notoriety. There was also a loss to Government of Rs. 224, owing to the failure of a contractor to supply dāl for which money had irregularly been advanced to him without sanction; the case was reported to Government, and orders have been issued to recover the amount from the officer in charge of the jail at the time the advance was made. Baraset was the next in order of expensiveness, charging Rs. 31-4 for each convict. This jail is exceptionally circumstanced in having the bulk of its population composed of old or sickly prisoners transferred from the Alipore and Presidency Jails, for whom a rather better quality of rice is required than for men in robust health.

60. In the Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, Bogra, Pubna, and Maldah districts the price of rice differed little, being from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-4 a maund, and consequently there was not much difference in the dietary charges, which were as follow:—

					Rs.	A.	P.
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	30	5	9
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	30	3	7
Bogra	...	...	...	...	29	14	2
Pubna	...	...	...	...	31	6	0
Maldah	...	...	...	...	29	15	10

What difference there is, is due to variations in the price of the other articles of diet. The opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway has helped to drain the northern districts of their grain-stores, and it is doubtful, as suggested by the Superintendents of the Rajshahye and Bogra Jails, whether prices will ever again fall to what used to be the normal figure. It does not seem to have had the effect of equalizing the price of rice in the Rungpore and Dinagepore districts; the higher rate at Rungpore last year was ascribed to the absence of water-carriage between that station and Dinagepore; the average price of rice in 1878 in these two stations was respectively Rs. 2-15-8 and Rs. 2-6. The average expenditure at Dinagepore in 1878 was Rs. 29-8-11, and at Rungpore Rs. 29-15-5; at Julpigoree it was Rs. 36-5-8. Prisoners employed on drainage works at Rungpore were granted an extra allowance of two chittacks of atta in consideration of the hard work and exposure they had to undergo: this slightly increased the expenditure. The Superintendent of the Julpigoree Jail states that prices of all provisions are very high at Julpigoree, and that, if grain were procured from districts around, the cost of cartage would absorb all saving in price. I am of opinion that with railway carriage he ought now to be able to get his supplies for very little more than they cost at Dinagepore or Rungpore. He paid a very heavy price for firewood (frequently eight annas a maund) and for vegetables during the first five months of the year.

61. Throughout the North-Eastern districts prices ruled high, and towards the end of the year at Mymensingh they approached famine rates, being over Rs. 5 for rice and Rs. 6 to 8 for dāl. The average for that district consequently increased from Rs. 27-11-8 in 1877 to Rs. 35-10 in 1878. The expenditure at Dacca appears to have been higher, but includes charges of 1877 not paid before the end of that year, amounting to Rs. 1,231. Deducting this sum, the average per prisoner is Rs. 34-1-8, nearly equal to that at Tipperah (Rs. 33-6). Furreedpore was the cheapest of the four jails, having paid Rs. 30-12-6. Dieting a prisoner at Barrisal cost Rs. 35-14-11, against Rs. 29-13 at Chittagong and Rs. 30-15-8 at Noakhally. The chief causes of the heavy expenditure at Barrisal were high prices in consequence of the failure of the 1877 crops succeeding the damage by the cyclone; the issue, owing to the prevalence of scurvy, of a finer quality of rice than that usually supplied; and an extra charge for vegetables, of which an increased allowance was given, for the same reason. The vegetables had to be purchased from the bazar, the jail garden not being large enough to supply all that was required. A large saving was effected at

Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.

Chittagong by storing paddy when cheap. The value of the rice consumed was thus always kept below the market rates; the average charge per maund was about Rs. 2-12, whilst the average market-rate was Rs. 3-10-2. Economy of fuel was also effected by centralization of the cooking arrangements. It will be observed from the statement relating to public works that attention to this desirable improvement has been paid in all jails which have hitherto had the cooking done in a number of sheds scattered over the different wards.

62. The jails of the Patna Division, arranged in order of expensiveness as regards diet, come as follows:—

					Rs.	A.	P.
Buxar— <i>Central</i>	...	...	...	...	33	15	7
Arrah	...	...	...	...	33	14	1
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	33	12	0
Sarun	...	...	...	...	31	12	1
Gya	...	...	...	...	30	15	8
Patna	...	...	...	...	30	11	2
Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	29	4	6
Chumparun	...	...	...	...	27	8	7

At Buxar there is no garden, and vegetables have to be purchased. Were the value of vegetables excluded from the Buxar Jail charge, it would appear slightly lower than that of Arrah Jail. The cause of this is that the Arrah account includes 13 months' expenditure from the 1st December 1877 to the 31st December 1878. Without the 1877 charges the average would be Rs. 31-12. The cost at Mozufferpore approximated that of the Buxar Jail. The average at Sarun was really Rs. 30-9-6, charges for December 1877 being here also included in the 1878 accounts. In this district, therefore, and in those of Gya and Durbhunga, the charges are fairly equal. The average of Patna appears lower than it really is, because a sum of Rs. 643 for charges incurred in December 1878 was not drawn until January. Including this, the total average cost per prisoner was Rs. 32-3-6. Chumparun was again successful in keeping its expenditure below that of all other jails of the division.

63. In the Bhagulpore Division, Monghyr and Purneah, where the averages for diet are nearly equal, compare unfavourably with the Central and District Jails at Bhagulpore:—

					Rs.	A.	P.
Bhagulpore— <i>Central</i>	...	...	...	...	27	6	8
Ditto— <i>District</i>	...	...	...	...	26	14	8
Purneah	...	...	...	...	28	3	1
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	28	15	6

Towards the end of the year the Bengali diet scale was substituted in the Purneah Jail instead of the Behar scale, which was more expensive: hence the difference between that jail and Monghyr. The difference between Bhagulpore and Monghyr has not been explained.

64. The jails in the Chota Nagpore Division are so differently situated in regard to their supplies that no fair comparison can be made, except perhaps between Ranchi and Hazaribagh. Singbhoom is isolated, and has no outlet for its produce; rates are therefore low, and the cost per prisoner is exceptionally cheap (Rs. 22-2-2). Manbhoom was the next expensive (Rs. 27-4-9), the price of rice being Rs. 2-8 and of dāl Rs. 3-11, against Rs. 1-14 and Rs. 3-5, respectively, at Singbhoom. At Ranchi and Hazaribagh the rates were—

			Rice.	Dāl.	Cost per prisoner.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.
Ranchi	...	...	3 5	3 9	31 6 10
Hazaribagh	...	...	3 8	4 9	36 1 9

which to some extent accounts for the difference in the average charge. Rs. 2-3-7 of it are due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 513 for charges incurred in 1878 was not drawn until 1879. Owing to the heavy expense which we would have had to incur for carriage, it was not found feasible to import grain from Chyebassa to the Lohardugga and Hazaribagh Jails.

65. Food for the European prisoners at the Presidency cost Rs. 107-13-10 per prisoner; in the Hazaribagh European jail Rs. 131-14-2. To obtain an explanation of this serious difference, I have been obliged to make a careful comparison of the

European jails.

several items of food charged for in the bills of the two jails. I find that the average expenditure per prisoner for each of the undermentioned articles of diet and the prices paid per maund were—

				PRESIDENCY.				HAZARIBAGH.					
				Cost per prisoner		Price per maund.		Cost per prisoner.		Price per maund.			
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Mutton and beef	26	15	0	Mutton	12	8	0	22	7	0
							Beef	6	0	0			
Tea	1	9	0		60	0	0	6	14	0
Milk	0	6	8		4	8	0	2	3	0
Butter	11	14	0		30	0	0	18	3	0
							Sugar	9	8	0			
Sugar or molasses	2	2	0	Molasses	3	8	0	5	14	0
								1	0	0			
Vegetables	3	7	0		5	5	0	5	3	0
Condiments	0	7	0		3	3	0	1	3	0
Rice	2	10	0		5	4	0	3	9	0
Suji	5	1	4		7	2	0	7	2	0
Bread	44	9	0		8	0	0	47	11	0

It will be seen that for everything, except meat and bread, higher rates were paid at Hazaribagh than at the Presidency. In the latter, tea with milk and sugar and extra bread are given only to convict overseers, but at the Hazaribagh Jail they are allowed generally as a reward for good conduct. For sweetening the gruel, *goor* or molasses is used in the Presidency instead of sugar as at Hazaribagh. High rates also are paid for vegetables and condiments at the last-named jail. There is still much room for economy, although some reduction (Rs. 3) has been effected, notwithstanding the expensiveness of the season. As I have before stated, I think it desirable to abolish this system of giving extra food, luxuries, and tobacco to prisoners.

Comparing the cost of diets in 1878 generally with the previous year's figures, it may be noticed that the efforts made to equalize expenditure have been fairly successful. Excepting Singbhoom and Darjeeling, which are peculiarly situated, the charges for natives varied from about Rs. 27 per prisoner to Rs. 36; whereas in 1877 the lowest average was about Rs. 18 and the highest Rs. 37.

66. The gross expenditure for jail establishments (Rs. 3,22,895) shows a reduction on the payments of the previous years (Rs. 3,24,207). This is due to the charge made against the Jail Department for native doctors attached to lock-ups having fallen from Rs. 18,022 to Rs. 9,835. I last year explained that this is a variable item over which I have little or no control. The expenditure for jail establishments increased by Rs. 5,499, chiefly owing to the introduction of the warder system. The largest items of increase and decrease were in the following jails:—

Increase				Cause of Increase.	
			Rs.		
Rajshahye	...	...	2,586	Introduction of warder system, training of warder apprentices, pay of new Deputy Superintendent from October.	
Dacca	...	...	1,617	Pay of Superintendent during the whole year, against only four months in 1877, Jailer's increment, and warder establishment.	
Midnapore	...	...	1,337	Increment of Superintendent's pay and training of apprentice warders.	
Chittagong	...	...	1,084	New warder establishment.	
Bogra	...	...	1,078	Ditto and Jailer's increment.	
Maldah	...	...	1,063	New warder establishment and Superintendent's pay for 12 months against six months in previous year, when Magistrate was in charge.	
Pubna	...	...	588	Warder establishment.	
Cuttack	...	...	579	Ditto ditto.	
Decrease.				Cause of Decrease.	
			Rs.		
Buxar—Central Jail	...	...	826	Reduction of warder establishment and pay of Assistant Jailer.	
Furreedpore	...	...	735	Reduction of strength of warder establishment and abolition of writer's post.	
Mozufferpore	...	...	719	Extra establishment, costing Rs. 900 in 1877, was dispensed with in the course of the year.	
Hazaribagh—Central	...	...	576	Abolition of appointments of European warders.	
Arrah	...	...	525	Ditto ditto of mohurir and naib jailor. The Jailer's grade pay was Rs. 100; the Jailer in charge previously drew Rs. 150.	
Banchi	...	...	438	The officer who officiated for the Jailer on leave drew only Rs. 50 of the pay (Rs. 82).	

The expenditure under this head will be largely increased during the present year, but a more than corresponding reduction will take place in the charges for the Police force attached to the Jail Department. In the year under report the police charges diminished from Rs. 1,60,805 to Rs. 1,31,797, and a further saving will be shown in 1879. It has been estimated that, whilst the increase of warder establishment will add about Rs. 40,000 per annum to the expenditure in this department, the saving in the police charges will be Rs. 72,900.

67. Although the expenditure for jail hospitals exceeded that of 1877 by Rs. 5,909, the average cost of each sick prisoner increased by only Rs. 4-1-6, *i.e.*, from Rs. 41-15-6 to Rs. 46-1-0. From this it will be perceived that the unusually high expenditure was partly due to the increase of the average number sick from 720 in 1877 to 775 in 1878. It is also caused by the inclusion of all expenditure for dieting the sick, both ordinary and extra "diets," whilst in previous years a uniform system did not exist; some officers included charges for articles of ordinary diet given to sick prisoners under the head of diet, and others under that of "hospital charges." There are still large differences between the average expenditure per sick prisoner in different jails. Mozufferpore heads the list with an average per sick prisoner of Rs. 98-3-4, due to the extensive issue of milk, for which during the last eight months of the year Rs. 166 were spent, though the average number sick was only 4.47. The other jails above the average are—

						Rs.	A.	P.
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	85	4	8
Presidency—Natives	...	...	...	...	...	73	3	7
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	63	10	2
Alipore	...	...	...	...	...	62	6	6
Russa	...	...	...	...	...	62	6	3
Bankoora	...	...	...	...	...	52	13	2
Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	51	11	1
Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	51	9	5
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	50	5	9
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	47	15	1
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	46	9	9

Darjeeling is an expensive station. In the Presidency charges are included extra articles of diet given to convalescent prisoners who are under medical treatment, but who, not being kept in hospital, are not counted amongst the sick: hence the average expenditure per sick prisoner appears higher than it really is. The milk treatment caused the heavy expenditure at Rungpore, a sum of Rs. 745 having been spent on milk, and about Rs. 70 on brandy. Alipore paid Rs. 5,000, more than half the total charge under this head, for milk, and a considerable amount for arrowroot. This jail and that at Russa were exceptionally unhealthy, ague, dysentery, and diarrhoea being unusually prevalent. Bankoora is now an asylum for old and infirm prisoners and lepers, for whom many extras are necessary. In the Noakhally jail a rather large sum (Rs. 30) was spent on country spirit, averaging Rs. 6-6 per sick prisoner. At Julpigoree prices are said to be high. The gross expenditure for the Midnapore Jail hospital was reduced by Rs. 493; but as the daily average sick diminished in a greater proportion, the average cost per prisoner in hospital has increased. I find no explanation of the high figure. Nearly half the charges at Jessore were for milk (Rs. 288). The unhealthiness of the Backergunge Jail and prevalence of scurvy rendered liberal medical treatment necessary.

68. The value of clothing supplied during the year was Rs. 64,229, which is an increase on the expenditure of previous years. The difference between this sum and the expenditure of 1877, which was exceptionally low, being Rs. 5,796. A saving of Rs. 23-6 was effected in clothing the prisoners of the Hazaribagh European Jail. The jails in which the charges were highest were—

						Average per prisoner.		
						Rs.	A.	P.
Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	7
Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	5
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	0
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	2
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	11

New blankets and blanket coortas had to be supplied to the Julpigoree Jail at a cost of Rs. 382; also blankets for the Noakhally and Bogra Jails. For the hill climate at Darjeeling extra warm clothing is needed. There was a reduction in the expenditure per prisoner in the Darjeeling Jail of Rs. 2-8-11. Blankets for two seasons, 1877-78 and the winter of the past year, are included in the Burdwan account for 1878, otherwise the charges would have been below the average.

69. The very large increase of Rs. 22,187 in the expenditure grouped under the head of "general contingencies" has to be accounted for, the amount having risen from Rs. 86,345 in 1877 to Rs. 1,08,532. The greater part of this increase is due to the purchase of a year's supply of kerosine oil, anticipating the expenditure of 1879. The sum paid for this oil was Rs. 13,410. The old system of lighting with common tin lanterns and oil lamps was simply a waste of money. Messrs. Hink and Co.'s hurricane lamps for burning kerosine oil were supplied to all jails towards the end of the year, and are a great improvement. They give three or four times the amount of light at little, if any, extra cost. The price of these lanterns is not included in last year's accounts, as it was not paid until January of the present year. Rs. 2,053 were expended for warders' uniforms in 1878 (no such charge appeared under this head in 1877). The enforcement of a uniform system of charging all payments made to the police for dieting defendants in their custody under the head of "contingencies" instead of "diet," caused some increase, but the exact amount could only be ascertained by examining all the bills of 1877, as no separate record of the amount of such charges for that year was kept. In the year under report these payments amounted to Rs. 7,380. There was a slight reduction in the transfer charges, of which the sum was Rs. 13,697, against Rs. 14,989 in 1877, notwithstanding the increase in the number of prisoners transferred. Travelling expenses of warders sent from one jail to another, amounting to Rs. 1,355, are included as a "contingent" charge. The expenditure under this head in different jails is so varied according to local circumstances, that no fair comparison of one jail's charges with those of another can be made.

70. The expenditure incurred for petty repairs to jail buildings amounted to Rs. 16,289, against Rs. 21,026 in the previous year; it was considerably below the average of the previous five years (Rs. 19,328). The following is a list of the jails in which the largest sums were expended, with particulars of the work done:—

	Rs.	Works executed.
Balasore	1,235	New jailor's house. Partition wall to isolate <i>hajut</i> prisoners; iron gratings for hospital, &c.
Mymensingh	838	Temporary huts and repairing kutcha sleeping sheds.
Chumparun	624	Native doctor's house, dead-house, day privies, &c., and repairs
Hazaribagh— <i>District and Central</i> ...	572	Strengthening weir of lake embankment, hutting prisoners during cholera epidemics, petty repairs, and miscellaneous work.
Backergunge	564	House for native doctor, bathing platforms, &c.
Pubna	540	Annual repairs, the buildings being kutcha.
Midnapore	519	Conversion of unused cook-rooms into godowns and latrines, and general repairs.
Rajshahye— <i>District and Central</i> ...	490	House for Deputy Jailor, bathing platforms, hospital, privy, and petty repairs.
Tipperah	490	Dry-earth shed and repairs.
Chittagong	469	Repairs and strengthening iron gratings.
Bogra	466	Increasing temporary accommodation, general repairs, &c.

As the numerous kutcha buildings, of which so many of our jails are partially or wholly composed, are replaced by substantial pucca structures, the expenditure under this head ought to decrease; but I do not anticipate any further reduction for a few years, as the tendency at present is to increase the number of kutcha buildings in camps on the sites of the new jails we are about to build.

71. To enable me to judge of the comparative success in the management of the several jails as regards economy in expenditure, I have totalled the cost per prisoner in each under the three heads of "diet," "hospital," and "clothing," which are more or less dependent upon the number of prisoners, and under the control of the local officers. I submit the result for comparison.

Jails.	Average cost per prisoner.	Jails.	Average cost per prisoner.	Jails.	Average cost per prisoner.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Singbhoom	30 2 6	Bankoora	36 2 9	Rungpore	39 1 1
Cuttack	31 8 3	Gya	36 8 3	Baraset	39 4 11
Manbhoom	31 14 7	Arrah	36 9 2	Jessore	40 4 5
Bhagulpore—Central	32 8 3	Dinapore	36 9 11	Mozufferpore	40 5 9
Beerbhoom	32 10 4	Pubna	36 12 9	Burdwan	40 5 10
Balasore	32 11 7	Berhampore	36 13 9	Noakhally	40 8 8
Midnapore	33 4 11	Kussa	37 2 9	Dacca	41 5 10
Bhagulpore—District	34 6 1	Furzedpore	37 7 4	Hazaribagh—Central	41 6 4
Purneah	33 7 2	Pooree	37 13 8	Backergunge	42 6 1
Monghyr	34 3 5	Presidency—Native	38 7 9	Mymensingh	42 15 11
Chumpanun	34 7 6	Alipore—Native	38 8 8	Julpigoree	51 0 6
Chittagong	35 0 9	Hooghly	38 8 11	Darjeeling	54 2 9
Durbhunga	35 5 3	Boarra	38 10 8	Alipore—Europeans	58 5 3
Maldah	35 8 9	Ranchi	38 11 5	Presidency—Europeans	144 3 11
Rajshahye—Dist. and Central	35 10 3	Bugur—Central	39 12 11	Hazaribagh—European Jail	186 6 8
Sarun	36 1 3	Patna	38 15 6		
Naddea	36 1 4	Tipperah	38 15 7	Average Total	38 8 0

It will be observed that, according to this standard, the most economically-managed native jails were those at Singbhoom, Cuttack, Manbhoom, Bhagulpore Central, Beerbhoom, Balasore, Midnapore, Bhagulpore District and Purneah; whilst the jails of the Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Hazaribagh, Dacca, Noakhally, Burdwan, Mozufferpore, and Jessore districts were the most expensive.

72. The comparative statement given below of the average expenditure per prisoner in the several provinces under British rule in India possesses some interest:—

Bengal compared with other provinces.

Average cost per prisoner.

	Rations.		Establishment.		Police.		Hospital.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		TOTAL.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal Jails	28 1 7	31 10 1	15 2 5	16 2 2	7 4 11	5 13 2	1 10 5	1 15 10	3 4 0	3 9 5	4 4 10	5 7 1	60 8 7	64 10 6
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Madras	40 12 9	62 7 2	17 3 0	10 9 6	12 8 5	13 10 6	1 6 6	1 8 9	3 11 11	3 5 8	4 4 11	5 8 2	77 11 10	94 5 0
Bombay	27 12 1	39 12 11	23 4 4	19 6 6	17 13 6	15 15 1	1 13 7	2 1 7	3 11 8	3 7 9	6 7 4	5 15 5	60 14 6	86 11 3
N.-W. Provinces	11 15 7	17 9 11	13 4 6	14 1 4	2 9 9	3 10 11	0 11 9	0 12 3	3 6 10	2 2 0	1 6 0	1 13 0	32 6 3	40 1 6
Punjab	19 6 9	...	17 10 8	...	6 0 5	...	2 0 6	...	4 0 7	...	5 0 4	...	54 1 0	...
Burmah	25 4 2	29 13 10	18 0 5	19 1 2	8 1 9	9 9 1	1 9 11	2 4 8	1 14 1	3 2 1	3 13 4	3 3 11	59 2 6	65 9 7
Central Provinces	15 5 7	18 10 10	20 1 7	21 0 0	6 6 9	6 14 6	2 0 5	1 12 8	2 8 1	3 6 6	2 2 8	3 3 4	48 5 0	54 9 9
Hydrabad	29 9 1	...	22 13 2	...	8 0 6	...	...	2 3 1	...	3 6 1	...	3 3 10	...	69 4 1
Assam	34 1 6	32 10 5	17 6 10	19 13 2	17 2 3	18 5 4	1 8 3	1 8 1	1 11 2	1 11 8	3 14 6	4 9 0	75 8 8	178 0 11

* Report for 1877 not received.

† Excluding the value of vegetables supplied from jail gardens.

‡ Including supervision.

Bengal compares unfavourably only with the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Hyderabad in the matter of dietary charges; it is more economical in guarding and establishment than any except the North-Western Provinces; and in respect of economy in clothing its prisoners, it takes the fourth place. Comparing the total average expenditure of 1877, it will be seen that there were only three provinces which maintained their prisoners at less cost to the State.

VI.—MANUFACTURES.

73. The principle of establishing a suitable industry for each jail has been carefully kept in view. The convict labour of our central jails has for the most part been utilized in manufactures requiring skill, and the short-term prisoners of district jails have been employed on penal, but remunerative, labour, requiring no previous training. The result has been encouraging, and each special industry has been worked with success. Before referring to the actual results of the year's working, I propose to give a brief account of each industry.

Special industries.

74. My report for last year contained a full account of the working of the Alipore jute mill. Some alterations and additions have been made to the machinery, but it is still far from being in a satisfactory condition. I hope during the current year

to lay some important proposals on the subject before the Government. The price of jute, which was unusually high in 1877, fell considerably in 1878, and the rates varied from Rs. 3-15 to Rs. 4-6 per maund. The price obtained for gunny-bags fell from Rs. 25-8 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 21-8 in December. As the market was much depressed towards the end of the year, it was decided to reserve a large stock of bags for a more favourable season. The amount shown as manufactured goods in hand has therefore increased from Rs. 52,748 in 1877 to Rs. 86,930 at the end of last year. The financial condition of the jute mills in and around Calcutta indicates a depression in the trade which is likely to continue for some time. The outstanding bills, which, on the 31st December 1877, amounted to Rs. 65,607, were all realized, and a balance of only Rs. 318 of the year's outstandings remained uncollected on the last day of 1878. The total profits of this jail amounted to Rs. 1,57,608. If we deduct from this Rs. 19,201, the earnings of the iron foundry and workshop, the net profit from the jute mill is found to be Rs. 1,38,407, as compared with Rs. 1,97,900 in 1877 and Rs. 90,707 in 1876. The earning per head of prisoners sentenced to labour was Rs. 77-54. If the profits were divided among the effective prisoners actually employed in manufactures, the average earning would be Rs. 109-8-5. The total cost per prisoner in the jail was Rs. 56-1-5. Mr. Wilson, the Deputy Superintendent, and Mr. Stewart, the Mill Manager, both deserve great credit for their efforts to improve the working of the mill. The iron foundry has, under Mr. Donaldson's direct supervision, been successfully started in this jail. Mr. Glenday, the Foreman, is favourably reported on by Dr Lynch.

75. The transfer of the Printing Press from the Alipore to the Presidency

Presidency Printing Press.

Jail was completed during the year, but the work was carried on under serious difficulties, as a large number of prisoners had to be employed on building operations, and the worksheds accommodation was insufficient and very inconveniently arranged. Extensive alterations and improvements are still in progress. I hope to see the Press fairly started with its proper worksheds and full complement of prisoners about June next. With all the drawbacks I have mentioned, the result of the year's working proves that the policy of adopting a single industry for this jail has been a wise one. Out of an effective daily average population of 1,023, 620 prisoners were employed in the various departments of the Press. The number of prisoners employed in the Press when it was in Alipore was 285 in 1876 and 305 in 1877. It is hoped that, when the building operations are completed, an average of about 800 prisoners will be constantly employed in press work. I am glad to be able to report that full tasks are obtained in all branches of work, and I can confidently assert that the work now exacted is as hard as any form of jail industrial labour that I am acquainted with. The experience of the past year has shown that jail labour can be more profitably and economically employed on the branches of printing which require little or no education. All the jails in the province have transferred their educated prisoners to this jail, and we now have 152 compositors. A school was started with the view of educating prisoners to be compositors, but the result has up to the present not been very encouraging. The following statement shows the financial results of the press as compared with the previous year:—

	1878.			1877.		
	620-25			305-87		
Daily average of prisoners employed in the press ...						
Outturn of the year—	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Value of work printed during the year ...	.....	1,54,841	1 7	.....	90,327	2 7
Deduct charges incurred during the year—						
For establishment ...	7,929	6 6		20,309	13 7	
„ block and plant ...	12,228	5 2		1,319	4 0	
„ contingencies, &c. ...	11,054	4 2		6,247	12 8	
		31,209	15 10		27,876	13 10
Net profit ...	.....	1,23,631	1 9	.....	62,450	4 9
Average earning per prisoner ...	.....	199	4 11	.....	204	12 0

The great reduction in the paid establishment is in accordance with the wishes of Government. The paid establishment now entertained is employed solely in supervising the work of the different branches. It has been the practice to exclude the Jail Press account from Statement XII. I can find no reason for this. The financial results of our jail industries would be incomplete without it, and the accounts of an important central jail would be altogether omitted from our returns if the practice of previous years were adhered to. I have therefore inserted the press accounts in this year's returns. I am aware that some financial authorities are still disposed to doubt any figures that do not show actual cash payments into the treasury. This is surely unreasonable, inasmuch as inter-departmental payments were prohibited, and the transfer account system introduced, by the Financial Department itself. The Jail Department works largely for Government, and cash payments being prohibited, it is obliged to adjust its accounts by paper transfers. The accounts of the Jail Press have, I fear, always been looked upon with suspicion since the Alipore Jail Press charges were the subject of a special enquiry. As regards the present accounts, which are made up in the office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, it is only necessary to say that the rates charged are those of the Government of India Press, and these rates are below the charges for work done by free labour. Besides this, the jail holds vouchers for all items charged in these accounts. The total profits being Rs. 1,23,631, as compared with Rs. 62,450 in 1877, each prisoner employed in the Press earned Rs. 199-4-11, as compared with Rs. 204-12 in 1877, when the Press was at the Alipore Jail. The Press has been under the supervision of Mr. Lewis, Superintendent of Government Printing, and my acknowledgments are due to him for the able manner in which this industry has been organized and carried on during the past year. I would also take the opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government the services of Mr. Ross, the Deputy Superintendent, who has done extremely well in his new appointment.

76. The woollen factory buildings in the Bhagulpore Central Jail were under construction during the greater part of the year, and I am glad to be able to report that they are now approaching completion. The whole of the machinery arrived in Calcutta at the latter end of December, and Mr. Walker, the woollen manufacturer, and his son came out in the same ship. Mr. Donaldson has for some time been actively engaged in superintending the erection of the machinery, and there is every prospect of its being started within the next three months. Blanket-weaving has been steadily carried on in the jail, and a new hand-loom has been received from England, which will make a considerable difference in the quality and quantity of work done. A large number of looms on the new pattern are now being made in the Alipore Jail workshops. Carpet-weaving has not been increased to any great extent, but I notice a great improvement in the quality of the work done. As the demand for our carpets is increasing, and the labour of the Bhagulpore Jail will be required for blanket-weaving, it has been decided to start this industry in the Hazaribagh Central Jail.

77. The manufacture of coir goods is now to be the only industry of the Midnapore Jail. For the greater part of the year there was a good demand for the jail coir yarn, but the Calcutta market has latterly been overstocked. Sample consignments of coir goods have been sent to England and the colonies. The results of these shipments will be awaited before finally deciding on the advisability of introducing machinery for the manufacture of rope. The state of the Midnapore Canal has again been a source of anxiety and pecuniary loss to the department. The raw material and manufactured goods are both too bulky to stand any land carriage, so that when water communication is interrupted, as it has been this year for months together, it has a direct effect on profits from this industry. The manufacture of coir yarn has been successfully introduced into district jails where cocoanut husk is easily obtained. The whole of the coir industry in our jails has now been placed under the supervision of Mr. Larymore, the Superintendent of the Midnapore Central Jail, and there is every hope of its being successfully worked.

78. The demand for castor oil for our State railways suggested the advisability of starting the manufacture of castor oil in one of our large jails. Rajshahye has been

Bhagulpore woollen factory

Midnapore coir factory.

Rajshahye castor oil factory.

selected as the one most conveniently situated as regards the purchase of seed and the supplying of oil to the railways. The hand-presses, boilers, oil-drums, &c., required for the manufactory were prepared at the Alipore iron foundry, and the jail has for some months been actively engaged in making oil for the Northern Bengal State Railway and Eastern Bengal Railway. The year's operations in this jail show a profit of Rs. 7,653, as compared with Rs. 4,661 in 1877 and Rs. 245 in 1876. It will, however, be noticed that there is a very large increase in the value of raw material and manufactured goods in hand. As this almost entirely represents castor seed and oil held in reserve for the supply of emergent indents, the actual cash loss of Rs. 20,372 is easily explained. I am glad to see that the outstandings of this jail have been reduced from Rs. 1,686 in 1877 to Rs. 990 in 1878. Of the latter sum upwards of Rs. 500 are due from the Beaulah Municipality.

79. The Government of India has sanctioned the purchase of a small plant of machinery for the manufacture of cotton goods required by Government. Pending a final decision as to the quantity and kind of machinery it is proposed to have, I have ordered the Buxar Jail to undertake the weaving of prison clothing. Most of the cloth-weavers of the Midnapore Jail have already been sent to Buxar. It is my intention to manufacture tents for the Bengal Government in this jail, and to supply all the cotton goods required for our hospitals and dispensaries. The manufacture of police clothing cannot be undertaken without machinery.

80. It is proposed to start the manufacture of some of the more expensive kinds of hand-made paper in the Hazaribagh Central Jail. A large area of ground immediately adjoining the jail has been brought under agave cultivation, and it is hoped that in three or four years this plantation will yield some of the fibre required for our paper manufactory.

81. The manufacture of mustard oil in native oil mills has been the staple industry of our district jails. With few exceptions it has led to a considerable increase in the profits of those jails that have worked it properly. Among the most successful jails in this particular may be mentioned Berhampore, Dacca, Patna, Hooghly, Purneah, Mymensingh, Bhagulpore (District) and Tipperah. I have had to draw repeated attention to the differences that exist in the amount of task exacted from the prisoners in this industry, and also to the proportion of oil obtained from a given quantity of seed. There must always be some difference, because the mills are not only of the rudest kind, but of all shapes and sizes. I have tried to obviate this difficulty by circulating photographs with accurate measurements of the different parts of a model mill.

82. I have endeavoured to encourage brick-making as an industry for those district jails that have convenient brick-fields adjoining the jail. The work itself is very penal and well suited to short-term men; and as there is always a demand for bricks for the municipality and road cess works, it is certain to prove remunerative.

83. The Patna Jail has undertaken a contract to supply the Opium Department with earthen cups. This work was introduced under orders from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who had noticed that the Ghazipore Jail supplied the Benares Agency with similar cups.

84. For some years past it has been found extremely difficult to obtain any form of suitable labour for the prisoners in the Darjeeling Jail, and it became the practice to march the prisoners round the jail for a certain number of hours a day with large stones on their backs. The Commissariat Department having determined not to supply bread to the inhabitants of Darjeeling, it was decided to start a bakery in the jail, and also to make flour for sale in the bazaar. The bakery is now under construction, but there has been so much delay in getting the iron-work from Calcutta, that I fear the industry cannot be started fairly for another three or four months.

85. The profitable result of a manufacturing industry carried on by hand

Distribution of labour. labour of course depends chiefly upon the amount of labour employed, so long as the supply of, and demand for, the produce are fairly equal. We must therefore expect a smaller return from our manufactures, seeing that we have employed an unusually large number of our prisoners in building new jails and other public works. Statement No. XI shows that, instead of 8,984 convicts, the number engaged in manufactures in 1877, we employed only 7,980 in 1878, including those who prepare articles for use or consumption in jails, that is about eight-ninths of the former number. The distribution of labour in the two years was as follows:—

					1878.	1877.
Manufactures	...	...	...	...	6815·39	8984·16
Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails	...	...	...	...	1165·53	
Prison servants	...	...	...	...	2187·87	2630·87
Jail repairs	...	...	...	365·67	2773·81	2101·27
On jail buildings	...	...	...	2293·03		
Under Public Works Department on special work	...	...	...	115·11		
Gardening	...	...	...	...	1073·12	1111·02
Prison officers	...	...	...	...	820·36	812·41

The proportion of prisoners employed on manufactures in jails was only 40·97 per cent. of the average number sentenced to labour, against 52·51 per cent. in 1877. Only 13·15 per cent. worked as prison servants; whereas the ratio in 1877 was 15·38 per cent. In a few instances the average proportion of servants was considerably exceeded, namely, at the following jails:—

Noakhally	...	...	22·56	Patna	...	...	17·26
Midnapore	...	...	21·13	Backergunge	...	...	16·99
Monghyr	...	...	19·64	Chumparun	...	...	16·75
Mozufferpore	...	...	19·22	Hazaribagh— <i>European Jail</i>	...	...	16·74
Dinagepore	...	...	18·87	Mymensingh	...	...	16·15
Maldah	...	...	17·65	Purneah	...	...	16·04

The Jail Code Rules prescribe the limit of 10 per cent. In very small jails it is hardly possible to comply with this rule, because as many servants are needed in a jail with 60 or 70 prisoners as in one containing a hundred, but many of our larger district jails do, and all therefore ought to keep the number told off for prison service to this proportion. Some improvement has been made, but there is room for much more; and I have drawn the special attention of all Superintendents who have exceeded the proper average to the matter. There was a small decrease in the number engaged in gardening; cultivation of the jail gardens was, however, more carefully attended to, in consequence of my insisting upon their being made to supply the wants of the prisoners, except in a few cases where the area of the ground is unusually limited. This effected considerable saving to the State, as noticed in paragraph 55. As a rule, there ought to be no necessity for resorting to the bazaar to obtain vegetables for the prisoners' diet.

86. In the following comparative statement I show the manufactory profits of the whole department and of the Alipore Jail separately for the two past years. It is necessary to explain the discrepancies between the figures relating to stock in hand at the end of 1877 in the two years' accounts. The value of plant in the Alipore Jail on the 31st December 1877 was entered last year as Rs. 53,700. In the course of the year it was thoroughly inspected and re-valued, and it was found that the accounts did not include several articles which had been received from England and not brought on the books, because they had not been paid for here and the value was not accurately known. The whole stock account was consequently altered, and the re-valuation has been taken from the commencement of the year. The increase in the value of stock in this jail between the beginning and end of 1878 is chiefly due to the transfer of the blacksmiths' and carpenters' plant from the Presidency Jail. The Alipore Jail has been duly charged for this under the head of "expenditure" and the Presidency Jail credited. The difference of Rs. 500 in the outstandings due to the department on the 31st December 1877 is the result of discrepancies in the lock-up accounts.

	1878.			1877.		
	Alipore.	Other jails.	Total.	Alipore.	Other jails.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CREDITS.						
Cash paid into the Treasury (including transfers from Opium Department) ...	3,87,600	3,11,900	6,99,500	2,52,600	3,38,400	5,91,000
Value of goods supplied for jail purposes or to other departments (excluding the Opium Department) ...	32,000	2,30,100	2,62,100	73,100	2,11,600	2,84,700
Ditto of work done in the Alipore and Presidency Jail Presses ...	...	1,54,800	1,54,800	...	90,800	90,800
Value of goods in store at the end of the year ...	86,900	1,12,800	1,99,700	52,800	1,25,600	1,78,400
Do. of raw materials ditto ditto ...	5,800	51,900	57,700	3,400	30,600	34,000
Do. of plant - ditto ditto ...	1,14,800	48,400	1,63,200	53,700	53,700	1,07,400
Outstanding accounts due to jails ...	800	12,700	13,500	65,800	17,500	83,300
Ditto by do. at the end of 1877, paid 1878... ..	...	800	800	...	...	...
Total Credits ...	6,27,900	9,23,400	15,51,300	5,01,200	8,67,600	13,68,800
DEBITS.						
Expenditure on manufacture, including transfer debits for articles received from other jails for manufactures ...	2,57,700	4,54,100	7,11,800	2,17,300	3,94,500	6,11,700
Expenditure of the Alipore and Presidency Jail Presses ...	...	31,200	31,200	.. ..	27,900	27,900
Value of manufactured goods in store at the beginning of the year ...	52,800	1,25,500	1,78,300	8,600	1,39,600	1,48,200
Value of raw materials in store at the beginning of the year ...	3,400	30,600	34,000	9,400	50,600	60,000
Value of plant in store at the beginning of the year ...	90,800	52,300	1,43,100	56,500	47,700	1,04,200
Outstanding accounts due to the jail ...	65,600	17,000	82,600	11,600	43,400	55,000
Ditto ditto by jails at the end of 1878... ..	...	900	900	...	...	...
Total Debits ...	4,70,300	7,11,600	11,81,900	3,03,300	7,03,700	10,07,000
Profits ..	1,57,600	2,11,800	3,69,400	1,97,9 0	1,63,900	3,61,800

At first sight the profit of 1878 appears better than that of the previous year, and so it is, inasmuch as Government has effected a larger saving in printing charges by the work done at the Presidency Jail than when the Press was at Alipore; but from manufactures proper there was a falling off in the profits. The Press profits in the two years were—in 1877, Rs. 62,400; in 1878, Rs. 1,23,600. Deducting these sums from the total profits, the profits from manufactures will be seen to amount to—

	1878. Rs.	1877. Rs.
Alipore	1,57,600	1,97,900
Other jails	88,200	1,01,500
Total	<u>2,45,800</u>	<u>2,99,400</u>

The difference is Rs. 53,600, of which Rs. 40,300 occurs in the Alipore Jail accounts and Rs. 13,300 in other jails. The decrease of the Alipore Jail profits I have already noticed. With regard to the others, it will be found that, deducting the number of prisoners employed in the Alipore Jail in 1877 both on manufactures and the Press, and those in that jail and the Presidency similarly employed in 1878, respectively, from the totals shown as employed on manufactures in paragraph 85, the balance left is 7,428 engaged on manufactures in the other jails in 1877 and only 5,838 in 1878. That the profits in these jails should have decreased by only one-seventh is therefore satisfactory. The total expenditure for all jails is shown to have increased by a lakh of rupees. That, however, includes the value of plant transferred from the Presidency to the Alipore Jail, and the oil-making machinery supplied to the Rajshahye Jail, together with other petty items for articles supplied by one jail to another for manufacturing purposes, which can only be adjusted against the jails supplied by means of these transfers in account. The amount of these transfers was Rs. 41,700, and is also included on the credit side in favour of the supplying jails in the item of Rs. 2,63,100; which is composed of—

	Rs.
Value of articles issued from the manufacture department for use in the jails in which produced, chargeable in the General Account Statement No. X ...	1,80,900
Value of articles supplied by jails to others for general purposes, also chargeable in Statement No. X ...	41,000
Value of articles supplied by jails to others for manufacturing purposes, charged against receiving jails as expenditure in Statement No. XII ...	41,700
Value of articles supplied to other departments (excluding Opium Department, whose transactions have hitherto been taken as <i>bond fide</i> sales) ...	19,500
	<u>2,63,100</u>

87. Actual cash payments to the treasury by the whole department (including payments for opium chest covers for both 1877 and 1878) increased by Rs. 1,08,500; whilst the outstanding dues for credit sales at the end of 1878 were only Rs. 13,000, against Rs. 83,100 in the previous year. The value of manufactured goods in hand increased during the year by Rs. 21,400. This increase, however, took place chiefly in the Alipore, Dacca, and Rajshahye Jails. Separating these, we find that stocks in other jails were reduced from Rs. 1,15,100 to Rs. 89,300.

88. Considering the number of jails in which the ordinary manufacturing industries were suspended in favour of public works, a comparative statement of the average profits per labouring prisoner in each jail, such as was given in paragraph 68 of my last report, is not a fair criterion by which to judge of each jail's work. It is, however, desirable to notice these averages in relation to the extent to which prisoners were withdrawn from manufactory work; I therefore give it below, and have noted opposite each jail the proportion of prisoners employed on public works to the average labouring population:—

	Average earning per prisoner sentenced to labour.	Proportion of prisoners employed on jail building work to total number of prisoners sentenced to labour.		Average earning per prisoner sentenced to labour.	Proportion of prisoners employed on jail building work to total number of prisoners sentenced to labour.
Presidency	110·2	8·8	Midnapore	7·7	2·9
Alipore	77·3	1·1	Bogra	7·3	23·5
Chittagong	25·7	8·0	Balasore	6·6	18·3
Hazaribagh— <i>European Jail</i>	16·9	1·1	Nudda	5·9	1·5
Tipperah	15·5	6·8	Runkpore	5·8	53·5
Moorahedabad	14·7	4·7	Cuttack	5·7	7·3
Baraset	14·5	0·4	Burdwan	5·6	2·1
Furroedpore	14·3	14·7	Mymensingh	5·1	15·2
Dacca	13·4	2·4	Pooree	4·9	11·8
Dinagpore	13·3	7·3	Lohardugga	4·7	31·7
Bhaculpore— <i>District</i>	12·6	2·8	Mozufferpore	4·6	30·3
Darjeeling	12·6	16·5	Singbhoom	4·5	51·5
Noakhally	12·4	6·5	Monghyr	4·2	14·1
Maldah	12·3	14·6	Hazaribagh— <i>Central</i>	3·8	35·1
Rajshahye	11·7	19·3	Baikoora	3·6	3·9
Purneah	11·3	6·5	Durbhunga	3·2	48·0
Bhaculpore— <i>Central</i>	11·0	30·9	Ciya	3·0	35·1
Beerbhoom	10·9	6·3	Manbhoom	3·0	54·1
Russa	9·3	2·5	Chumparun	2·8	35·1
Patna	9·1	16·5	Sarun	1·8	2·0
Pubna	9·0	29·7	Backergunge	0·8	34·5
Julmagoree	7·9	4·1	Jessore	0·1	3·5
Hooghly	7·8	2·5	Shahabad	0·1	11·7

The total average earnings per prisoner sentenced to labour, including Press profits, was in 1878 Rs. 21·8 and in 1877 Rs. 20·7; excluding the prisoners employed on printing and their earnings, the averages were Rs. 15·5 and Rs. 17·5 respectively. If we deduct the number of prisoners employed in each year on public works from the average number sentenced to labour before making the calculation, the averages appear as follow:—

				A—Profits of all jails, including Press.	B—Profits of all jails, excluding Press profits.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1878	...	...	...	26 2 3	18 11 1
1877	...	...	...	23 9 10	20 0 1

The comparatively unsatisfactory average of the manufacturing profits (B, excluding the Press) of 1878 is due to reduction of profits in the Alipore Jail, and loss on the old stock of manufactured goods in the Presidency Jail, as will be seen by comparing these averages after excluding Alipore and the Presidency manufactory stock accounts.

Rs. A. P.

Average profits in 1878 per labouring prisoner (excluding convicts employed on public works) in all jails, except Alipore and the Presidency...	...	8 6 11
Average profit in 1877 per labouring prisoner (excluding convicts employed on public works) in all jails except Alipore, in which both press and jute manufactures were carried on in that year	...	7 13 7

89. Twenty-two jails showed increased profits, and in 24 there was a decrease. In only one there was a loss, that is, on the stock of manufactured goods in the Presidency Jail. The jails which made the largest increase are—

	1877.	1878.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhagulpore—Central	4,559	11,650	7,091
Midnapore—Central	2,643	8,789	6,146
Chittagong	2,109	5,790	3,681
Rajshahye—Central	4,661	7,653	2,992
Patna	660	3,363	2,703
Bhagulpore—District	1,033	2,698	1,665
Furreedpore	3,164	4,521	1,357

As I reported in the commencement of this chapter, the profits of the Bhagulpore Central Jail were made from carpet and blanket manufacture; of Midnapore from coir; and of the Rajshahye Jail from oil. At Chittagong the Superintendent discontinued gunny-cloth weaving, cane work (except to a limited extent), and oil-pressing (except to provide penal labour and for the wants of the prisoners), and employed the labour upon coir manufacture, brick-making, and preparing road metal for the municipality. In the Patna Jail, at the beginning of the year, 10 different petty manufactures were carried on. These have been reduced to three—oil-pressing, weaving prison clothing, and making earthen vessels for the Opium Department. The Furreedpore Jail made about half of its profits from brick-making; oil-manufacture, baking, gunny-weaving and *dhan*-husking were also profitable.

90. A loss of Rs. 5,700 is shown in Statement XII opposite the Presidency Jail. This is not from work done during the year, but from the sale of the large stock of manufactured goods for which there was very little demand, and which had been accumulating for many years past.

As the sale of these things in the ordinary course was proceeding very slowly, and most of them were deteriorating by being kept, and as it was desirable to have the old manufactory accounts of the jail closed, I sanctioned their sale by auction in Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.'s *Exchange*. They realized on the average about half the value entered against them in the jail books. A small portion of the stock remained on hand at the end of the year, and was disposed of in the same way in January.

Diminution of profits.

91. Serious reductions in the amount of profit took place in several jails, namely—

	1877.	1878.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hooghly	14,815	2,838	11,977
Bungpore	6,684	2,455	4,229
Burdwan	4,640	1,335	3,305
Dinagopore	5,732	2,713	3,018
Jessore	3,030	44	2,986
Purneah	3,945	1,998	1,947
Russa	3,962	2,037	1,925
Dacca	9,815	7,987	1,828
Arrah	1,777	6	1,771
Moorshedabad	5,575	4,011	1,564

In two jails, Arrah and Jessore, the labour of the prisoners and the use of the Government capital spent on manufactures were simply wasted. The Jessore jail suffered from the failure of its contractor to supply jute, for which a large amount had been irregularly advanced without any definite contract. After he had supplied a small portion of the jute, the contractor refused to produce the balance due from him to the value of Rs. 748. As the transaction was irregular and unauthorized, the Government has ordered the recovery of the amount from the responsible officer. There was also a small loss of Rs. 72 on the re-valuation of stock; and some expenditure was incurred for brick-making, for which there was no return before the end of the year. The absence of any profit in the Arrah jail is said to be due to the dearness of mustard-seed towards the close of the year. It had been decided to make oil the staple industry of the jail, and after much time had been lost in setting up oil-mills, the price of seed rose, and the manufacture had to be carried on with little or no profit. In the

local market, moreover, there is not much demand for jail-made oil, there being a prejudice against it, although it is much purer than that sold in the bazar. As soon as the new Jailor's house is finished, the building now occupied by him will be used as a store godown for storing seed when cheap, and the jail will then be able to dispose of the oil at a moderate profit. The experimental introduction of coir manufacture into the *Hooghly Jail* has for the present been a failure, and this helped largely to cause the reduction of profits. It must also be remembered that last year the returns were enhanced by an item of Rs. 8,700 for bags supplied to Government in the year 1874, so that the actual decrease is only Rs. 3,277. The prices charged by the Chief Commissioner of Port Blair for a consignment of fibre received from the Andamans would admit of working only at a dead loss of about 40 per cent., and the profits of the Chittagong Jail were somewhat unduly enhanced at the expense of Hooghly in respect of a similar transaction. Oil is a paying industry in this jail, and is being extended; sewing bags for the neighbouring jute mill is also fairly profitable work. In regard to the *Rungpore Jail* profits no special explanation is necessary, this being one of the jails in which prisoners were largely employed on public works. At *Dacca* much labour was wasted upon hand-made gunny, which is now a very unprofitable manufacture, and there was a large stock in hand at the close of the year. In both the *Burdwan* and *Purneah* Jails there was a considerable reduction in the number of labouring convicts, and both employed rather a high proportion of convict servants. The tasks at Burdwan are shown by the returns to have been light; and at Purneah more might, I think, have been exacted at the oil-mills. The Superintendent of the *Russa Jail* foretold the diminution of his profits for the past year in his annual report for 1877, as the probable result of the removal of book-binding and envelope-making from the jail; spinning and weaving jute and cotton were substituted, and are not nearly so remunerative. At *Moorshedabad* a smaller number of prisoners was employed throughout the year; the average earning per prisoner was greater than in 1877.

VII.—SUBSIDIARY JAILS.

92. The following is an abstract of the statistics relating to the admission and disposal of prisoners in subsidiary jails :—

	Civil.		Under-trial.		Convicts.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number remaining on the 31st December 1877	9	...	400	13	853	0	771	23
Number admitted from Sub-divisional Courts during 1878	159	3	20,261	1,070	10,003	980	30,423	2,062
Total	168	3	20,661	1,083	10,856	980	37,194	2,085
Received by transfer	2	...	220	10	474	30	701	55
Total population	170	3	20,881	1,102	10,880	1,034	37,895	2,139
Transferred	21	...	2,505	163	12,031	669	14,567	831
Convicted	...	...	8,803	581	...	...	9,503	581
Released	133	3	8,127	820	4,400	353	12,699	655
Escaped	...	...	16	...	13	...	29	...
Died	...	...	18	2	14	...	32	2
Total discharged	153	3	20,400	1,074	10,438	1,023	37,060	2,099
Remaining on the 31st December 1878	17	...	426	23	372	12	515	40
Daily average number of prisoners	7.71	0.10	568.08	28.54	323.76	14.40	899.55	41.04

Deducting the number of under-trial prisoners who were convicted and included amongst the convicts, the total number of persons admitted during 1878 (28,101) exceeded the admissions of the previous year by 1,768; transfers increased by 1,056 compared with 1877; escapes without re-capture before the end of the year increased by 11; and deaths from 24 to 34. The total number of prisoners in these subsidiary jails on the last day of the year was 855, against 793 on the 1st January.

93. Taking each class separately, it will be seen that the number of civil prisoners admitted increased by fully 50 per cent. compared with 1877, and I find that, of the total

number of admissions (162), more than five-sixths were at four sub-divisions, namely—

Serampore—Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Khordah—Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Begoeserai—Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Brahmunberia—Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
							<hr/> 137

The sub-divisional jail at Serampore has hitherto been the civil jail of the whole of the Hooghly district. Arrangements have been made which provide a civil ward at the sudder jail. The 23 men put into the Khordah lock-up were all "surburakars" of the Khordah estate, and were detained for non-payment of the Government revenue. Notwithstanding the large number of admissions, the daily average increased by only 19 per cent., from 6·54 to 7·81; the average term of detention must therefore have been much shorter. Of the number remaining on the 31st December 1878, 14 were at Serampore.

94. The number of persons committed for trial at the sub-divisional courts during the year was 21,331, against 18,239 in 1877; 39 per cent. were acquitted in 1878 and 40 per cent. in 1877; and a smaller number was transferred to jails. The average period of detention pending trial was only 10·47 days, being less than in the previous year, when it was 10·91. These figures, as statistics, seem to show that the police exercised greater care in bringing up criminal cases at the sub-divisional courts; and prove what I have before stated in regard to the general statistics, that the increase of committals was entirely due to petty cases which could be disposed of by the Subordinate Magistrates. In one instance, at the Bhubooah Sub-division, the period of detention was longer than in any lock-up in the previous year. On the other hand, in three it was shorter than in any case in 1877, as will be seen from the following details:—

<i>Longest average periods.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Shortest average periods.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
Bhubooh	21·56	Dum-Dum	1·79
Jehanabad (Gya)	19·86	Buseerhat	2·09
Diamond Harbour	18·81	Begooserai	3·42
Nya Doomka	18·64	Hajeepore	4·22
Patuakhally	18·53	Moheshreka	5·20
Perozepore	18·34	Kurigaon	5·28
Buxar	18·01	Banka	5·54
Contai	17·53	Cutwa	5·91
Tumlook	16·34		

Twenty deaths occurred amongst prisoners awaiting their trial, against 16 in 1877 and 18 in 1876.

95. The increase in the number of convicts admitted into the subsidiary jails was 545 only, although the increase in the convictions amongst prisoners detained previous to trial was 1,923. This coincides with the increase in the numbers punished by fine or flogging only. The number of male convicts transferred in each of the past two years has curiously been exactly the same. Of females, 10 more were transferred in 1878 than in 1877. There were 989 female convicts received, against 823 in the previous year. Three hundred and seventy-two male and 12 female convicts remained in the subsidiary jails on the 31st December 1878. Of these, we have the following particulars in regard to their religion, age, occupation, &c.—

Religion—						Male.	Female.
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...	155	6
Hindoos ...	...	...	...	...	...	190	6
All others ...	...	...	...	...	...	27	0
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Age—							
Under 16 years	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
16 to 40 "	...	...	...	...	...	284	11
40 to 60 "	...	...	...	...	...	79	1
Above 60 "	...	...	...	...	...	6	0
						<hr/>	<hr/>

							Males only.
Occupations—							
Persons employed under Government, or Municipal, or other local authorities	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Professional persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Persons performing personal service	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
" engaged in agriculture and with animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
" " in commerce and trade	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
" employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, or engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	59

							Females only.
Social condition of females—							
Married	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Unmarried	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Widows	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prostitutes	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

							Males.	Females.
Sentence—								
Not exceeding one month	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	10
Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1
" 3 " " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	1
" 6 months and not exceeding 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	0
" 1 year " " 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	0
" 2 years " " 5 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	0
" 5 " " " 10 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0

Nineteen were serving sentences of simple imprisonment, and 365 rigorous sentences. I have been unable to obtain full and reliable particulars as to the number of habituals amongst the prisoners who remained at the close of the year. Of the admissions, 8·56 per cent. had been previously convicted, and 2·07 had been convicted more than once before, against 12·58 and 4·13, respectively, in jails. The average numbers of convicts of each sex present in these minor jails were 323·76 males and 14·40 females, being a reduction on the previous year's figures, notwithstanding the increase in admissions. This shows a shorter average detention in the subsidiary jails, due, it appears, to more frequent and earlier removals of convicts to the district jails, as proved by the increase of the number of transfers in much greater proportion than the increase in the number of admissions; it is also accounted for by the stoppage of the employment of convicts as cooks and mehters. The improvement has been continuous during the past six years, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Average detention of Convicts in Subsidiary Jails in days.

1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
11·83	8·70	8·05	7·44	7·36	7·06

In only six of these minor jails were prisoners detained for more than 14 days, against eight in 1877. These six were—

						Average detention in days.	
						1878	1877
Palamow	...	...	...	...	...	44·27	34·70
Godda	...	...	...	...	...	28·06	20·42
Pachumba	...	...	...	...	...	17·35	16·53
Kishoregunge	...	...	...	...	...	16·72	9·04
Serajgunge	...	...	...	...	...	16·67	12·47
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	14·91	16·09

Four of them appeared in this list in my last report, viz. Palamow, Godda, Pachumba and Deoghur. As before explained, permission has been given to detain prisoners sentenced to three months at Palamow. Convicts have occasionally to be kept at Deoghur until there are sufficient to fill a compartment of a railway carriage, as the full number of fares has to be paid whether the compartment is filled or not. I have no explanation of the detention of prisoners at Godda; the Deputy Commissioner was apparently not aware of it when he wrote his report. The Sub-Divisional Officer at Kishoregunge states that an escort is not always available when required to take long-term prisoners to the district jail; and the Assistant Magistrate of Serajgunge explains that the distance from Pubna is so great that frequent despatches of convicts to the sudder jail are not possible.

96. I have already brought to notice that the number of escapes from amongst prisoners who had been admitted into subsidiary jails increased from 53 in 1877 to 62 in 1878. Of these, 30 were under-trial prisoners (28 males, 2 females), and 32 were convicts (29 males and 3 females). But the actual number of escapes from these jail buildings or precincts was only 46, against 47 in the previous year. Nineteen of the convicts and 14 of the under-trial prisoners were re-captured, leaving 29 at large at the end of the year. There were also 12 re-captures of prisoners who escaped in previous years, making the total number of re-captures 41. The largest number of escapes occurred from the following subsidiary jails:—

				No. of escapes.		
Jajpore, Cuttack ...	...	...	...	7	Guarded by Police ...	P.
Bagirhat, Jessore ...	...	...	...	3	Ditto ...	P.
Magoorah, ditto ...	...	...	...	3	Warders ...	P.
Manickgunge, Dacca ...	...	...	...	3	Police ...	C.
Perozepore, Backergunge ...	...	...	...	3	Ditto ...	C.
Jehanabad, Gya ...	...	...	...	3	Ditto ...	P.
Seetamurhee, Mozufferpore ...	...	...	...	3	Ditto ...	P.
Bagdograh, Rungpore ...	...	...	...	2	Ditto ...	C.
Patuakhally, Backergunge ...	...	...	...	2	Ditto ...	C.
Jamalpore, Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	2	Ditto ...	P.
Barrh, Patna ...	...	...	...	2	Warders ...	P.
Bettia, Chumparun ...	...	...	...	2	Ditto ...	P.
Pakour, Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	2	Police ...	P.

P. signifies that the lock-up is *puora* in construction; C that it is *cutchra*.

Two prisoners escaped from the Jajpore subsidiary jail in October; they, with two others, were allowed by the head constable in charge to prepare and eat their evening meal in the cook-shed in the female enclosure (which was vacant), for what reason is not apparent. The head constable was rather late in locking up the prisoners. He had been outside the lock-up measuring the oil produced by the day's work, and did not proceed to lock-up the wards until it was dark or nearly so. He then found two prisoners missing, and it was afterwards discovered that they must have scaled the wall by means of a bamboo taken from an oil-mill. No punishment was awarded to the head constable because the sub-divisional officer could not find any written rule as to when prisoners should be locked up, and in consideration of his previous good service. Both these prisoners were re-captured, but one escaped again on his way back to the lock-up, and the second with four others broke out of the lock-up on the night of the 25th November. On this occasion the prisoners, with the help of a door between the ward and night privy opening into the ward, managed to throw some clothing over one of the beams of the roof, and having climbed up to it found it easy to get through the opening of the ridge ventilator, the roof being thatched. From the roof they were able to descend quietly into the yard by the aid of some cloth thrown over the end of a projecting beam. In the yard the means for scaling the wall were at hand in the materials of a cutcha *dhenki* shed, from which they abstracted a rafter. There was a police sentry at the gate, but he heard nothing. As he was, of course, changed several times during the night, and the prisoners were not counted at each change of sentry, it was impossible to decide in whose turn the escape took place. The rule requiring that all prisoners should be counted in their wards at each change of sentry has hitherto been applied to jails only; but I have recently, when issuing instructions for the general introduction of the warder system of guarding into subsidiary jails, ordered that the warder on sentry duty shall patrol round the buildings inside the enclosure, and that prisoners shall be counted at each change of sentry. Two of the escapes, shown as from the Bagirhat lock-up, took place while the prisoners were on their way between the lock-up and the jail. The guard allowed them to go to a river bank for a natural purpose, and they swam across.

The third got through the roof of the lock-up ward and scaled the wall of the enclosure by the aid of a bamboo from a palisade which had been put up to separate the female from the male ward. Such an arrangement is both unsafe and insufficient, and I ordered the erection of a cutcha-pucca division wall to replace it. From Magoorah a prisoner escaped through the ventilator in February. It was reported in June that it had been repaired and strengthened by iron bars, but in September another escape through the roof took place. In the second case the warder was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, simple imprisonment for six months. The Manickgunge lock-up is very insecurely enclosed by a bamboo fence. Two prisoners escaped over this whilst the attention of the sentry on duty was directed elsewhere. The third escape was of a woman who took advantage of a storm, which had blown out the light, to break through the mat wall of her ward. A more secure lock-up is much needed here. The lock-up at Perozepore is an extremely insecure structure, provided as a temporary expedient until a pucca building, which has been sanctioned, is erected. A prisoner walked out of the gate of the Jehanabad lock-up while the head constable was setting the others to their work. The sentry ought, it was said, to have bolted the gate; but he omitted to do so, and went away, and the prisoner availed himself of the opportunity. The constable who had been left on guard by the head constable when he went into the lock-up, alleged that another constable had relieved him. The latter and the head constable were tried for negligence, but were acquitted, and from the evidence of both it appeared that the man on duty, when the head constable entered the lock-up, was never relieved of his charge and was therefore to blame. As the local authorities considered that they had no authority to punish these officers departmentally after judicial trial failed, although they deemed them guilty of negligence, I referred the case to the Inspector-General of Police, who fined the head constable and dismissed both the constables. The discipline of the guard at this lock-up was evidently lax; an escape had previously occurred through the head constable having employed a prisoner on some private service outside the lock-up without authority.

97. To improve the security of lock-ups we require better buildings, and Measures necessary to improve security to have our guards entirely under the control of the department responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners. The former is a matter of time, as it is dependent upon financial considerations; the latter we are about to introduce with the sanction of Government. Every lock-up is to have its warder establishment, consisting of a head warder and four warders.

98. As a rule, I fear convicts in subsidiary jails lead a very easy life. Discipline. They are left much to themselves, and very little work is exacted from them: offences against jail discipline are consequently few. Only 88 are reported. Forty-five of these were criminal offences, chiefly escapes.

99. Mortality in these small establishments was unusually heavy, but cannot Mortality have been due to incarceration, owing to the short time prisoners reside in these potty jails. Twenty deaths occurred amongst under-trial prisoners and 14 amongst convicts: total 34. The diseases which thus resulted fatally were—

Cholera	..	..	7	Pulmonary diseases	...	..	4
Dysentery	.	...	9	Small-pox	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	4	Snake-bite	.	..	1
Fever	...	...	3	Other diseases	...	...	5

The death-rate was 36.1 per mille, against 27.6 in 1877. The average number of sick was 29.83: in the previous year it was 21.01. The average sickness rate was 31.7 per mille. The deaths from cholera occurred in the sub-divisions of Tumlook, Nattore, Barrh, Nya Doomka, Pachumba, and Govindpore.

100. Expenditure for these subsidiary jails increased from Rs. 1,12,579 in 1877 to Rs. 1,16,601, including charges of the police and Public Works Department; but the total average Expenditure.

per prisoner was less. The following statement gives details of the charges of the past two years:—

			1877.		1878.	
			Gross.	Average per prisoner.	Gross.	Average per prisoner.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Rations	...	...	30,066	34 10 3	35,063	38 13 11
Establishment, including native doctors	...	...	33,026	38 0 9	26,215	28 12 11
Hospital	...	...	321	0 5 11	280	0 4 11
Clothing	...	...	273	0 5 0	676	0 12 0
Contingencies	...	...	8,812	10 2 5	11,085	12 2 10
Petty repairs	...	...	5,588	6 7 0	3,160	3 7 6
Total of Jail Department charges	...	...	78,086	89 15 4	76,479	84 0 8
Police	...	...	29,034	33 7 2	27,503	30 8 6
Public Works Department	...	...	5,459	6 4 7	12,619	13 13 10
Grand Total	...	...	1,12,579	129 10 1	1,16,601	128 2 1

101. It is to some extent satisfactory to find that the increase in the average cost of feeding a prisoner in a lock-up is not in proportion to the increase in jails, compared with 1877. The proportion per cent. of increase of Rs. 38-13-1 over Rs. 34-10-3 is 12, whereas this percentage in the jail charges is 17. But the difference between the jail and lock-up averages was again very considerable, being Rs. 5-15 per prisoner. I regret that no better result has been obtained, but I can confidently assert that it has not been due to apathy on the part of my office. There are several causes which must have made these petty jails more expensive than the *sudder* jails so long as their prisoners received the same scales of diet. Dealers will not supply the small requirements of lock-ups for less than retail rates, and, under the system of management hitherto in force, it is doubtful whether the purchase and storing of provisions in bulk would not have been attended with even greater loss to Government, because, unless the expenditure and preservation of such stocks is most carefully supervised, there is little or no check upon speculation. Moreover, to cook the rations of a few is a much more expensive operation in respect of fuel than that carried on with properly organized cooking arrangements on a large scale; and all the vegetables required have to be purchased. Equalization of the charges could only be effected by reducing the allowance of food—a step recommended by the Prison Conference, not specially as a measure of economy, but as one of discipline, to enhance the penal rigor of short sentences. Acting on this recommendation, the Government has recently sanctioned a reduced scale of diet for issue in all lock-ups and to all prisoners in them, without distinction of class. The following is the scale determined upon:—

For every day.

Rice	...	...	...	...	9	chutacks.
Dāl	...	...	...	...	2	"
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	3	"
Oil	...	...	...	...	1	"
Salt	...	...	...	...	1	"
Condiments from the jail garden	...	...	...	...	1	"
Firewood	...	...	...	...	1	seer.

To be divided into two meals, half the quantity at each meal.

102. This reduction of the diet scales with the general introduction of Reorganization of lock-up establishments. warder guards for police and the appointment of assistant surgeons and native doctors to the executive management of the lock-ups under the general supervision of the Sub-Divisional Magistrates, formed the ground-work of a scheme for the reorganization of the system of management of these subsidiary jails, submitted to Government towards the close of the year. This scheme has since been sanctioned.

103. The necessity for having paid assistants responsible for both the executive and clerical work of the lock-up has been Neglect to adjust charges month by month. shown most forcibly by the difficulty my office has experienced during the past year in securing the prompt settlement of accounts

and submission of bills and returns. In some cases it seems impossible to induce those in charge of the lock-ups to recover the charges incurred for maintenance and manufactures regularly every month, as required by the rules of the Financial Department. Circulars and letters have had but little effect, and at the close of the year no less than 18 lock-ups had from one to four months' charges unadjusted. Under these circumstances it is impossible to exercise an efficient control over the expenditure, and my office has experienced much difficulty in preparing the accounts. In fact I am not inclined to vouch for the perfect accuracy of the manufactory account, as I have no means of knowing exactly what charges were owing by the department at the end of the year. The officers in charge of the following subsidiary jails are reported for neglect in this matter :—

Subsidiary jails.

Months for which charges had not been adjusted before the close of the year.

Satkhirā	...	...	...	September to November.
Bongong	...	...	...	November.
Bagirhat	...	...	...	October and November.
Jungypore	...	...	...	November.
Kurigaon	...	...	...	October and November.
Bhola	...	...	...	August to ditto.
Attia	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
Kishoregunge	...	...	...	September to ditto.
Bhuboah	...	...	...	November.
Hajeepore	...	...	...	September to November.
Sewan	...	...	...	November.
Jamooee	...	...	...	Ditto.
Arrareah	...	...	...	August.
Rajmehāl	...	...	...	October and November.
Jamtara	...	...	...	November.
Jajpore	...	...	...	Ditto.
Bhuddruck	...	...	...	Ditto.
Palamow	...	...	...	Ditto.

104. In regard to the delay in the submission of bills and returns, I may mention that those of the Buseerhat subsidiary jail for the months of January to December were not received in proper order until the 12th of December; the bills for July to October were received on that date for the first time. There was much delay also in the submission of accounts and returns from the following:—Diamond Harbour, Satkhira, Barripore, Barrackpore, Meherpore, Ranaghat, Khoolna, Rampore Hat, Attia, Kishoregunge, Brahmunberia, Kissengunge, Deoghur, Jajpore, Khordah, Bongong, Magoorah, Bettia, Begooserai, and Rajmehāl. My office issued reminders assiduously, but in these and several other instances with little effect. The number of takeeds issued in this (the lock-up) department of my office was 854 between the months of August and December. In August my office establishment was increased by two officers, specially for the checking and auditing of the accounts and returns of subsidiary jails, and they have had their time very fully occupied. I hope that the present year will show much improvement in accuracy and punctuality.

105. The average cost of feeding a prisoner exceeded Rs. 30 in 84 of the subsidiary jails; and in 44 it was over Rs. 40; whilst in six it exceeded Rs. 50. As the year was an exceptionally dear one, it will perhaps not be considered necessary to take up each case in which it exceeded Rs. 30. The average in jails was Rs. 32-15, and in subsidiary jails Rs. 38-14. It will therefore, I think, be sufficient to give a list of those in which the expenditure exceeded Rs. 40 per head.

	Lock-up average.		District Jail average.		Explanations so far as given.
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
Serajgunge ...	55	1	32	12	The sub-divisional officer merely states that prices were very high, and he was unable to reduce expenditure. It in fact increased, as it was Rs. 45-12 in 1877.
Diamond Harbour ...	54	8	31	7	No explanation given. The Magistrate states that samples of rice used in the Alipore Jail were issued to all sub-divisions of his district towards the close of the year, and coarser rice is now used in all. This will have the effect of reducing expenditure in the present year.
Jamtara ...	53	11	.....		No explanation. This was one of the cheapest lock-ups last year. It would appear that part of the charges of that year were paid in 1878.

	Lock-up average.	District Jail average.	Explanations so far as given.	
	Ra. A.	Ra. A.		
Bhuboah	53 9	35 3	The Magistrate states that no effective measures to reduce expenditure were taken till the end of the year. He now insists upon the sub-divisional officers paying personal attention to the matter, and making cash payments for all purchases.	
Bhuddruck	51 2	28 12	No explanation. The officer in charge states that the average per prisoner was Rs. 1-14-9. I suppose he means per month, or Rs. 28-1 per annum. This does not agree with the accounts and returns submitted to my office.	
Magoorah	50 8	35 12	The high charges are ascribed to smallness of numbers and retail rates. The Magistrate proposes to store, and has directed this and other officers to try purchasing in the bazar instead of from a <i>moodi</i> .	
Dum-Dum	50 0	31 7	See remarks relating to the Diamond Harbour lock-up. This establishment has been abolished as a subsidiary jail.	
Bongong	49 14	31 0	No explanation. Magistrate recommends storing rice in all the sub-divisions, and husking it by convict labour.	
Jamalporc	49 12	37 7	The sub-divisional officer states that by purchasing food in the bazar at the market rate he succeeded in reducing expenditure. I find an increase, the average in 1877 having been Rs 46-10.	
Gaibanda	49 10	31 7	No explanation.	
Baripore	49 10	31 7	Ditto. See remarks opposite Diamond Harbour.	
Kooshtea	49 9	31 0	Ditto. See Bongong. At this lock-up rice might be stored in a spare ward.	
Jhenidah	49 6	35 12	Ditto. See Magoorah.	
Patcoakhally	48 11	36 6	Ditto. It is stated in the Magistrate's annual report that the system of getting food through a <i>moodi</i> has been done away with in all the sub-divisions, and this will reduce expenditure in all the lock-ups.	
Jehanabad (Burdwan)	48 9	33 4	The high charge is said to have been due to dearness of provisions. Towards the end of the year a contract was entered into for the supply of rations at the rate of Rs. 3 per prisoner until the 31st of December. This was much less than had been paid previously.	
Pakour	47 2	.....	No explanation.	
Julpigoree Hajut	47 1	37 7	The Deputy Commissioner states that as he had no establishment to make purchases in the bazaar, and no permanent advance for the lock-up; a <i>moodi</i> had to be employed to bring food morning and evening and keep the accounts, and he therefore charged high rates. A permanent advance is not allowed to any lock-up. The Deputy Commissioner should have made payments from the advance allowed to his own office.	
Bagooserai	45 5	30 1	No explanation. It is stated that the prisoners husk their rice and grind their own <i>atta</i> , and that the sub-divisional officer intends to purchase and store <i>dhan</i> .	
Ghatal	45 3	28 2	The sub-divisional officer reports that he had to pay Rs 3 a maund for his rice; and that another cause of his heavy expenditure was that, owing to the removal of the convict cook, the prisoners messed separately. Since receiving the Magistrate's instructions he has been endeavouring to reduce expenditure.	
Ranceegunge	44 15	33 4	The officer in charge says that endeavours have been made to reduce expenditure, but owing to high prices, it has not been possible to effect "much saving." The average was Rs. 41-14 in 1877.	
Khoolna	44 13	35 12	No explanation. See Magoorah.	
Buseerhat	44 11	31 7	Ditto. See Diamond Harbour.	
Choodangah	44 11	31 0	Ditto. See Bongong.	
Kishoregunge	44 4	37 7	Ditto. The sub-divisional officer explains the gross increase in the expenditure of the lock-up, but not in the average per prisoner. He states that he has given his attention to the reduction of expenditure.	
Culina	44 2	33 4	No explanation. It is said that to reduce expenditure the credit system was stopped.	
Serampore	44 1	35 2	No explanation.	
Banaghat	43 8	31 0	Ditto. See Bongong.	
Madareepore	43 1	32 7	Ditto.	
Bugdogra	42 15	31 7	The Magistrate supposes that the cost of diet for European prisoners, who are occasionally confined at this subsidiary jail, is included, but promises to make enquiry and report further.	
Fenny	42 11	32 9	There is no local market, and supplies have to be procured from villages at some distance, and as there is no establishment to send to make purchases, a <i>moodi</i> must be employed.	
Sewan	42 9	32 4	Ascribed to high prices. The average rates for the year were, it is said, rice Rs. 3-7, <i>atta</i> Rs. 3-12, <i>dāl</i> Rs. 3-14. The average prices paid for the jail were rice Rs. 3-6, <i>atta</i> Rs. 3-11, and <i>dāl</i> Rs. 3-15. The prices evidently do not account for the difference.	
Tumlook	42 6	28 2	No explanation.	
Palamow	42 5	32 13	It is reported that much reduction has been made in the rates of monthly charges, and that the contractor's prices are carefully checked. There appears, however, to have been an increase in the average cost.	
Goalundo	42 2	32 7	No explanation.	
Sasseram	42 2	35 3	Ditto. See Bhuboah.	
Bood-Bood	41 13	33 4	Ditto.	
Meherpore	41 11	31 0	Ditto. See Bongong.	
Barrackpore	41 2	31 7	Ditto. See Diamond Harbour.	
Narail	41 0	35 12	Ditto. See Magoorah.	
Jehanabad (Gya)	40 14	31 15	Ditto. The Magistrate supposes the average to be Rs. 39-3.	
Manickgunge	40 10	38 8	This difference does not appear excessive, as it is reported that the cost of provisions at Manickgunge is higher than in the other divisions of the district owing to difficulty of communication.	
Lalbagh	40 7	31 14	No explanation.	
Godda	40 5	.....	Ditto.	
Cox's Bazar	40 4	31 4	Ditto.	

Lock-ups in which expenditure for diet was low.

106. The lock-ups in which the average cost per prisoner of diet appears lowest were those of—

	Rs.	A.
Chandpore	15	9
Dacca hajut	17	8
Cutwa	23	9
Nya Doomka	24	5
Gopalgunge	27	8
Attia	28	4
Satkhira	28	8
Seetamurhee	28	12
Rajmehal	28	13

But it will be observed from paragraph 103 that in some of these all the charges of 1878 are not included, not having been adjusted before the close of the year.

107. The reduction in the charge for establishment occurs in the apportionment of the salaries of native doctors against the Jail Department. In 1877, Rs. 18,022 were charged, and in 1878, Rs. 9,835. Under the head of "contingencies" an increase of Rs. 2,273 appears, chiefly for transfer expenses of prisoners sent to the sudder jail, the number having increased by 1,145; also owing to the transfer of all miscellaneous dietary charges to this head. Steps were taken to reduce the expenditure for lighting as far as possible by limiting the number of lamps to be used in each lock-up, and the allowance of oil per lamp to $1\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks a night. Expenditure for petty repairs decreased by Rs. 2,428.

108. The following is an abstract of the manufactory accounts of subsidiary jails prepared in my office from the returns and monthly bills:—

	Rs.
CREDITS.	
Manufactured goods in store at the close of 1878	846
Raw materials ditto ditto ditto	482
Charges of 1877 paid in 1878	802
Outstanding dues at the end of 1878 for credit sales	596
Plant and machinery in stock at the close of 1878	998
Amount remitted to the Treasury in 1878	9,846
Total credits	13,570
DEBITS.	
Manufactured goods in store at the beginning of the year	763
Raw materials ditto ditto ditto	279
Charges shown by returns to have been incurred in 1878, but not adjusted before the close of the year	946
Outstanding dues for credit sales at the beginning of the year	25
Plant and machinery in store at the end of 1877	1,008
Amount drawn from the Treasury during 1878	9,554
Total debits	12,575
Profit	995

This shows a great falling-off in profit compared with the past three years—Rs. 1,164 in 1875, Rs. 1,263 in 1876, and Rs. 1,727 in 1877; but the accounts of those years were prepared from annual returns submitted by subdivisional officers, and my recent experience of these local accounts leads me to doubt their accuracy. It will, moreover, be seen that a sum of Rs. 802 paid in 1878, representing charges for material, &c., obtained in 1877, is placed to the credit of the account, whilst a larger sum (Rs. 957), for charges unadjusted at the end of 1878, has been debited in the account. This method was not followed in the previous year. To compare the accounts, we must therefore strike out these items, and the profits will then appear as Rs. 1,148, that is about the same as they were in 1875. The charges in the past year include Rs. 564 for construction and repairs of work-sheds. Of course these being unremunerative are a dead loss to the manufacturers. I regret also to find that I have good reason for doubting the correctness of some of the accounts in the monthly and quarterly returns submitted in my office, even though no inaccuracy appears on the face of them. For instance, my accounts show that there was a loss at the Doomka subsidiary jail of Rs. 13; and at Rajmehal of Rs. 22-11-9; whereas the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs

reports that there was a profit of Rs. 181-3-9 at the former, and of Rs. 31 at the latter. Some explanation in regard to the Rajmehal lock-up may be found in the fact that there was a charge of Rs. 50 for public works, which probably the local officers have not reckoned in their account; but in the other case the papers at my disposal afford no explanation. I have entered into correspondence about these and other discrepancies, but the time allowed for the preparation of my report precludes my awaiting the result of these enquiries. I therefore submit the figures herewith given merely to complete my report, and will furnish a supplementary statement when the discrepancies are cleared up.

Largest profits made.

109. The subsidiary jails in which the largest profits appear to have been made were—

	Profit.	Average number of convicts.		Profit.	Average number of convicts.
Sasseram	Rs. 102	6 78	Rampore Hat	Rs. 48	2 37
Bagirhat	" 102	4 67	Buxar	" 46	3 27
Attia	" 99	7 08	Moonsheegunge	" 44	2 55
Godda	" 85	7 49	Aurangabad	" 44	4 73
Raneegunge	" 68	2 89	Narail	" 43	3 03
Satkhira	" 61	3 67	Behar	" 40	4 05
Khoolna	" 59	2 56			

Only five of these were in this list in 1877, and two of them, Behar and Manickgunge, show increased profits.

110. In 14 cases my accounts show an actual loss. I give a list of them below, with such explanations as are forthcoming :—

	Amount of loss.		
	Rs.		
Howrah	106	The Magistrate states that the proceeds of the manufactures exceeded the expenses by Rs. 62-10-5. My accounts show that the payments to the treasury were Rs. 228, and the expenditure Rs. 218, i.e. an excess return of Rs. 10 only. The loss appears to be due to the sale of articles in store from previous years below the value put upon them, and to some <i>soorkes</i> shown by the accounts as in stock being unaccounted for.	
Brahmunberia	94	This is due to a charge of Rs. 77 for work-sheds, and some articles valued at Rs. 11 having been rendered unserviceable. The outturn of oil in proportion to the quantity of seed used was very small, only 10 seers per maund of seed; and there appears to have been an unusual waste of material, over 10 per cent. The oil mills must either be in very bad order, or else the oil must be stolen. The Deputy Magistrate remarks that, without special supervision, no profit can be expected. The Magistrate is not of the same opinion, and has "warned" him to look into the matter more carefully.	
Nattore	57	The sum of Rs. 62 was paid for work-sheds. String was the chief manufacture, and yielded very small profits. Jute and oilseed were purchased at high rates.	
Cutwa	40	Charges for work-sheds amounted to	Rs. 80
Serampore	40	Ditto ditto ditto	54
Cox's Bazar	34	and allowance has been made for depreciation in value of plant. The outturn of oil was only about 10 seers per maund, and there was a considerable loss of material, which is the subject of correspondence now in progress. The officer in charge ascribes the loss to want of demand for the produce, and proposes gardening as the best means of employing his prisoners.	
Culna	32	Rs. 80 were expended for work-sheds, and a considerable reduction in the value of plant is shown.	
Buxa	24	No explanation.	
Rajmehal	23	A sum of Rs. 50 was spent for work-sheds.	
Pachumba	20	A sum of Rs. 44 was spent for work-sheds. The Deputy Commissioner states that the oil-mills were continually getting out of order, and therefore there were no profits from the oil manufacture.	
Kooshtea	18	Rs. 20 were paid for repairing work-sheds. It is stated that frequently through want of labour the oil-mills lie idle for days. They consequently crack, and are always getting out of order, and the cost of repairing them absorbs all the profits.	
Nya Doomka	13	As before noticed, the Deputy Commissioner supposes there was a profit of Rs. 185. My accounts show that the expenditure was Rs. 596, and the receipts Rs. 602, whilst there was a depreciation in the value of the plant in stock.	
Bettia	12	For work-sheds Rs. 14 were spent.	
Jamtara	12	Ditto " 13 ditto.	
Deoghur	9	Ditto " 37 ditto.	
Klasengunge	8	The Magistrate states there was a profit of Rs. 22.	
Hood-Bood	5	No explanation. The sub-divisional officer calculates that there was a profit of Rs. 8-10.	
Ranaghat	2		
Jamocce	1		

Neither profit nor loss was made at the Goalundo and Bhola subsidiary jails. The prisoners in the former were employed in repairing the buildings, and those

at Bhola were put to similar work, and employed by the sub-divisional officer, apparently on station improvements. No work was given in the Pakour Jail, although orders to provide the prisoners with employment were repeatedly issued from my office. The matter was specially reported to Government. I much regret that I am compelled to submit so unsatisfactory a report in regard to the management of these subsidiary jails. It can only be improved by a radical change of system, and such a change has recently been sanctioned and is being introduced.

VIII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

111. Statement XIV shows that the jails of the province have accommodation for 21,443 convicts. The daily average convict population during the past year was 16,936, and the total of the maximum numbers on any one day was 20,718. The accommodation on the whole is therefore sufficient for our present requirements. But, as was pointed out last year, this accommodation is so unequally distributed over the province, that while some jails, especially those in the eastern districts, have a tendency to become overcrowded, there are large central jails in Behar and Chota Nagpore which are more or less empty. Buildings are now in progress at Dacca and Backergunge which, it is hoped, will give all the extra accommodation required for the eastern districts. It is also proposed to fill the central jails by reducing the size of the district jails now being built in the Patna, Chota Nagpore, and Rajshahye Divisions. These new district jails, while they will admit of future extension if necessary, will, for the present, be much smaller than the old jails they are about to replace. The statement shows that the Alipore, Presidency, Dacca, Backergunge, and Patna Jails have all had prisoners confined in them in excess of the permanent accommodation. It does not follow, however, that the prisoners had to sleep in overcrowded wards; for in all these instances, except that of the Patna Jail, extra sleeping accommodation was provided in work-sheds and temporary wards. A system has been adopted in my office which enables me to obtain the earliest possible information regarding the population of each jail and the amount of space available. Any tendency to overcrowding is *at once* relieved by transfers; but even systematic control of this kind is likely to fail in certain cases. Take, for example, the case of Backergunge. Transfers of large batches of prisoners were ordered from this jail; but there was usually so much delay in obtaining police escorts and finding steamers that, by the time the transfers were actually effected, the jail population had increased by twice the number ordered to be transferred. The overcrowding at Patna resulted from the non-receipt of the population returns. The whole of the subordinates of this jail have since been dismissed. It may be stated, as a general fact, that, although there was no overcrowding in our jails, the accommodation in some of them was of the very worst kind. I have already said that a great effort is being made to remedy this.

Sickness and mortality.

112. I submit here for reference a table comparing the sickness and mortality for the last 16 years—

YEAR.	Daily average number of prisoners in jail.	Daily average sick.	Percentage of daily average sick.	NUMBER OF DEATHS		Total number of deaths.	PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS			REMARKS.
				From cholera.	From other causes.		From cholera.	From other causes.	From all causes.	
1865	16,453	847	5.14	338	1,223	1,561	5.0	7.4	9.45	All classes of prisoners.
1866	16,729	814	4.86	231	804	1,035	1.4	4.8	6.12	
1867	17,439	756	4.33	102	790	952	0.9	4.5	5.43	
1868	20,683	746	3.65	684	1,539	2,323	3.3	7.4	10.70	
1869	18,733	668	3.56	102	916	1,078	0.9	4.9	5.80	
1870	18,061	646	3.57	122	803	924	0.7	4.4	5.10	
1871	18,476	678	3.68	176	771	947	0.9	4.2	5.11	
1872	18,548	623	3.35	171	659	830	0.9	3.6	4.50	
1873	17,800	636	3.53	38	661	699	0.2	3.8	4.00	
1874	19,105	673	3.52	117	885	1,002	0.6	4.6	5.20	
1875	20,143	689	3.42	129	832	960	0.6	4.1	4.70	
1876	21,559	782	3.62	145	1,027	1,172	0.7	4.7	5.40	
1877	21,257	855	3.98	96	949	1,045	0.4	4.5	4.90	
1878	21,073	849	3.98	267	975	1,242	1.3	4.5	5.73	
1879	18,709	730	3.90	151	763	914	0.8	4.0	4.88	
1880	18,611	803	4.31	215	1,072	1,287	1.15	5.78	6.91	
Total ..	3,03,695	11,778	3.87	3,208	14,668	17,871	1.06	4.82	5.87	Convicts and under-trial prisoner only.
Average ...	18,980	736	3.87	200	916	1,116	1.06	4.82	5.87	

Before entering into a detailed consideration of the vital statistics of the past year, it is necessary to notice certain important circumstances that have had an unfavourable influence on the sickness and death-rate of our jails. It has been shown that a larger number of persons passed through the jails as compared with the previous year, and that this was in all probability due to the high prices of food. The physical deterioration and inanition that follows prolonged scarcity has been noticed by several Superintendents in their medical reports. The figures given in Statement XVII show that, as compared with the previous year's returns, the deaths among those who had been less than six months in jail were more than doubled, and the total number of deaths among those who had been in prison less than one year increased from 358 in 1877 to 608 in 1878. It follows from this that it was not so much the unhealthiness of our jails that caused the increased mortality as some condition affecting the health of the prisoners previous to incarceration. This mortality is coincident with an increased amount of sickness and mortality among the free population. The increased amount of hard extramural labour may have exercised an unfavourable influence on the health of prisoners, especially in malarious districts. This is a temporary condition which will be remedied as soon as the new jails have been built. There were seven epidemics of cholera, and the mortality from this disease was unusually high.

113. The total number of sick admitted into hospital was 23,548, as compared with 23,255 in 1877 and 25,497 in 1876. The daily average number sick was 750, or 4.43 per cent. of average strength, as compared with 694 and 4.03 in 1877. It is clear from this that slight ailments did not increase to any appreciable extent; whereas the more serious cases which caused the increased mortality ran a rapid course towards a fatal termination. The following jails show an increase in sickness during the past year:—

JAILS.	RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH			
	Of admissions into hospital.		Of daily average number sick.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Russa—District and Central Female Jail	347.34	273.17	9.85	6.99
Jalpigoree	291.57	220.75	8.74	6.55
Presidency—Europeans	326.89	540.62	8.17	7.43
Bogra	286.11	183.47	8.06	5.15
Alipore—District and Central Jail	280.16	266.68	6.98	5.83
Rungpore	172.48	150.94	6.47	4.98
Backergunge	122.90	92.85	6.37	5.35
Hazratbagh—District and Central Jail	165.39	130.04	5.62	6.24
Baran	131.51	86.13	5.43	3.09
Balasore	256.52	134.54	5.37	3.39
Burdwan	143.27	129.23	5.25	3.66
Hooghly	128.35	80.50	4.88	3.03
Furzedpore	212.25	244.67	4.88	4.97
Moorsheadabad	129.24	108.20	4.72	3.81
Dinapore	145.51	129.01	4.68	3.47
Presidency—District and Central Jail	101.47	137.50	4.40	4.86
Furneah	156.71	100.65	4.19	3.12
Jessore	118.24	58.79	4.12	2.41
Mymensingh	131.48	89.58	4.10	2.57
Tipperah	138.48	102.12	4.03	3.19

That an increased amount of sickness does not mean an increased mortality is well shown in the cases of Dinapore and Backergunge, where the death-rates have fallen from 98 and 156 per mille to 55 and 66 per mille respectively. Moorsheadabad, which is included in the above list, has a death-rate of 28.8 per mille as compared with 69.1, the average for the province. It is necessary to state here that the vital statistics of the Alipore and Presidency Jails in no way indicate what has been the actual state of health of the prisoners in these jails. Large transfers have from time to time been made of old, convalescent, and non-effective prisoners to the neighbouring jails of Baraset, Hooghly, and Burdwan. While, therefore, the returns of the Alipore and Presidency Jails are more favourable than they should be, the receiving jails show an increased amount of sickness and mortality. Apart from this fact, the jails hitherto included under the Presidency Division have been extremely unhealthy, and this corresponds with the increased sickness which has been noticed in the free population of the districts in which the jails are situated. A reference to Statement XV will show that this unhealthiness is due almost entirely to the greater prevalence of diseases having a malarious origin. The women at

Russa appear to have suffered most. The state of the Julpigoree Jail has caused the greatest anxiety: with an increased amount of sickness the death-rate has risen to the extraordinary ratio of 395 per mille. The site on the river Teesta has been abandoned, and a new site selected for the pucca jail which is to be built on the standard plan. The unhealthiness of Balasore corresponds with a steady increase in the number of sick at Cuttack and Pooree. The death-rate has increased in this case also from 19 per mille in 1877 to 94 per mille in 1878. Rungpore, Hazaribagh, Sarun, Purneah, Shahabad, Dacca, and Julpigoree suffered from cholera.

Jails having the largest proportion of sick.

114. The jails which show the largest proportion of admissions and daily average sick are—

JAILS.	RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH			
	Of admissions into hospital.		Of daily average number of sick.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Russa—District and Central Female Jail ..	347'34	272 17	0'85	0 99
Presidency—Europeans ...	326'88	540'62	8 17	7'43
Julpigoree ...	291'67	220 75	8 74	6'55
Bogra ...	286'11	133'47	8 06	5'15
Balasore ...	236'52	134 54	5 37	3 39
Alipore—District and Central Jail ...	230 16	266'04	6'98	5'83
Furzedpore ...	212 25	244 07	4'98	4'97
Singbhoom ...	193'92	64'44	6 53	7'46
Presidency—District and Central Jail	191'47	187'50	4 40	4 36
Pubna ...	176 73	255 97	3'72	4'00
Rungpore ...	172 48	160 04	6'47	4 98
Nudda ...	165 70	134'47	3 85	3'23
Hazaribagh—District and Central Jail	165 39	130 04	5 02	6'24
Purneah ...	156 71	100 35	4 19	3 12
Maldah ...	150 02	227'17	2'90	6'90
Baraset ...	149 35	190'56	11 03	12 08
Gya ...	148 81	208 05	3'38	5'12
Dinapore ...	145 51	129 01	4'08	3'47
Burdwan ...	143'27	129'23	5 25	3'66

As in the previous year, all the jails of Behar, except Gya, are absent from this table. Gya itself, which is far down the list, shows a marked yearly improvement. The old jail was entirely abandoned on the 1st of March of this year, and the prisoners are now huddled on the site of the new jail. Five of the jails mentioned in this list are temporary ones, and the prisoners are engaged in building the new jails that are to replace them. There has been an improvement in the health of the Europeans at the Presidency Jail, but the proportion of sick is still extremely high.

Diseases. Intermittent fever.

115. The following table gives the diseases which caused the largest number of admissions and deaths:—

	Number of admissions into hospital.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to admissions.
Intermittent fever ...	7,535	35	0'46
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	7,209	476	6'60
Remittent and continued fever ...	936	58	6'19
Respiratory diseases ...	646	89	13'77
Anæmia and general debility ...	633	106	16'74
Cholera ...	400	203	50'75
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis ...	192	71	36'98

As has already been remarked, there has been an increased development of malaria in some of the districts of Bengal, and especially in those districts immediately around Calcutta. There has also been a general increase of intermittent fever in Orissa; and the admissions from fever in the Balasore Jail increased from 77 per cent. in 1877 to 149 per cent. in 1878. It is interesting to note that, with the lessening of epidemic malarial fever in Burdwan and Midnapore, there has been this increase in the direction the fever has hitherto always taken in its progress.

116. Although there is no material increase in the number of admissions from dysentery and diarrhoea, yet the death-rate from these diseases has increased by more than 60 per cent. It is impossible to say how much of this mortality is due to a scorbutic state, brought on by insufficiency of food previous to admission.

117. The cases returned under the head remittent and continued fevers have decreased in number from 1,205 in 1877 to 936 in 1878, but the death-rate has increased, being 6·19, as compared with 4·15 in 1877. There were 9 cases of typhoid fever; of these, four proved fatal.

118. Respiratory diseases also show a falling off in the numbers admitted into hospital, but there is an increase in the death-rate. Pneumonia was most prevalent in Alipore, Presidency, Midnapore, Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Chittagong.

119. The number of admissions and deaths from anæmia increased from 582 and 77 in 1877 to 633 and 106 in 1878.

120. Only once within the last 12 years has the mortality from cholera been greater than it was last year: in 1876 there were 255 deaths as compared with 203 in 1878. It has, as usual, chiefly prevailed in a severe epidemic form outside the true endemic area of Bengal. The virulent and fatal character of the disease is an extraordinary feature in the history of the past year.

Number of Cases and Deaths from Cholera.

JAILS.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	JAILS.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Hazaribagh—District and Central	125	88	Patna	8	2
Rungpore	86	31	Hooghly	7	4
Sarun	40	14	Furreedpore	7	2
Purneah	28	18	Alipore—District and Central	6	2
Dacca	18	10	Julpigoree	5	4
Shahabad	18	9	Bhagulpore—District	4	3
Buxar—Central Jail	14	6	Hazaribagh—European Jail	4	...

The ratio of deaths to all cases was 50·75; a percentage that has never been exceeded in any year since 1846. As was shown last year, the average ratio of deaths to cases has for the last 33 years been about 41 per cent. In the epidemic at Hazaribagh, 70·4 of those attacked died, and in Purneah the deaths to cases averaged 65 per cent.

Hazaribagh—District and Central	...	...	70·4 per cent. of deaths to cases.
Purneah	...	...	65·0 ditto ditto.
Dacca	...	...	55·5 ditto ditto.
Shahabad	...	...	50·0 ditto ditto.
Buxar—Central Jail	...	...	42·8 ditto ditto.

Behar was more fortunate than usual; five jails may be said to have been free from it, but Sarun, Purneah, Shahabad, and Buxar suffered badly. It will be seen from the above that in only seven jails were there more than 10 cases as compared with twelve jails in 1877. I have also to notice that in the Bhagulpore Central, Mozufferpore and Patna Jails the use of river water during the cholera season has been followed by a decrease in the disease.

121. The facts regarding the severe epidemic of cholera at the Hazaribagh Central Jail are briefly these:—On the 16th July, when the first case occurred, there were 722 convicts in the jail. As there is accommodation for 1,258, there could have been no overcrowding. A large number of prisoners had been engaged extramurally in planting agave, digging a tank in the garden, and enclosing the jail grounds with a ramp and ditch. The water in the wells had been very low during the dry season, but had risen rapidly in July. Cholera had been prevalent in the district, and some cases were recorded in the town previous to the appearance of the disease in the jail. It was also noticed that the epidemic was preceded by an increased number of admissions into hospital from bowel-complaints. From the 16th of July, when the first case appeared, up to the end of the month, there was not a single day on which there were not some cases of cholera. The maximum number of cases admitted on any one day was 12 on the 21st July. There were 91 cases and 60 deaths in July, 32 cases and 25 deaths in August, and 2 cases and 3 deaths in September. The last case was admitted into hospital on the 8th September. Early orders were issued for moving the prisoners into camp, but it was found impossible to procure material for hutting them as quickly as could have been wished. The

weather was also so bad at the time that it was quite useless to think of camping the men under trees. The first batch of 140 prisoners was removed to the Sindoor Cooly Depôt on the 6th August; another gang of 140 was huttet in the jail garden on the 8th August; and the whole jail, with the exception of the hospital and juvenile wards, was completely evacuated on the 10th August. On the 4th September 335 prisoners returned to the jail, and by the 21st September all the prisoners had returned. Shortly after the beginning of the outbreak the water-supply was changed and lake water substituted for the water from wells. There were altogether 125 cases of cholera and 88 deaths, or a ratio of 70·4 per cent. of deaths to cases.

122. Out of 12 cases of small-pox which occurred in jails, 6 were admitted at Dacca, where the jail is situated in the heart of a large native city. The cases were, however, of a mild character.

123. The total number of deaths increased from 869 in 1877 to 1,216 in 1878, the ratio per mille of average strength for convicts only being 71·7, as compared with 50·6 in 1877. If the deaths from cholera be excluded, the numbers for the last two years would be 727 and 1,013, and the ratios per mille of daily strength, 42·3 in 1877 and 59·8 in 1878.

124. The jails that show the highest rates of mortality are—

	Death-rate of all causes, per mille.	Death-rate exclusive of cholera, per mille.		Death-rate of all causes, per mille.	Death-rate exclusive of cholera, per mille.
Julpigoree	... 395·7	354·0	Saran	.. 187·9	187·3
Purneah	... 210·4	110·7	Baraset	... 170·5	166·4
Hazaribagh— <i>District and Central</i>	... 208·3	81·9	Hooghly	. 151·6	140·8
Rungpore	... 200·9	128·5	Bhagulpore— <i>District</i> ...	145·8	132·2
Singbhoom	... 189·1	189·1	Russa— <i>Female Jail</i>	... 132·5	128·1

Of these, all had cases of cholera except Singbhoom. If the deaths from cholera are deducted, the mortality would in all cases be still above the average for the province. I would here again point out that the death-rates of Baraset and Hooghly have been increased by transfers from Alipore and the Presidency. Deducting 4 deaths from cholera and 20 deaths among the sick transferred to the jail, the mortality at Hooghly is reduced to 86·6 per mille. To arrive at the correct death-rate at Baraset, we should deduct 23 deaths among those received by transfer in bad health. This would reduce the mortality ratio to 74·8 per mille, which is not so very high, considering that, out of a jail population of 227, 192 prisoners were above 40 years of age, and of this number no less than 52 were above 60 years of age. In the same way the Bhagulpore District Jail returns are vitiated by transfers of sick from the Bhagulpore Central Jail, the transfers being made with the view of giving the sick the benefit of the change. The death-rate of these two jails, instead of being shown in their returns as 50·1 and 145·8, should be taken together and shown as 66·5 per mille, which is below the average death-rate of the province for the year. The death-rate at Singbhoom has for the last three years been steadily rising. In 1874 it was 40·2 per mille; in 1875, 71·2; in 1876, 98·4; in 1877, 115·7; in 1878, 189·1 per mille. Although the numbers on which the death-rate is calculated are small, yet this persistent rise in the mortality is a matter for serious notice. Dr. Manook, in his medical report for the year, has furnished some information which deserves to be recorded here. "There were 14 deaths. The longest residence in jail of those who died was five months and six days, and the shortest 24 days; 9 were in jail under three months, and 5 between three and six months. Of those who died, 9 were Larka Kols. It would appear that 33·16 per cent. of the jail population consisted of Kols; 33·95 of those admitted into hospital were Kols; 36·76 per cent. of the daily average sick were Kols; and 64·28 per cent. of those that died were Kols. It follows from this that the Kols are not more liable to sickness in jail than other classes; but when they do get sick, they succumb more easily to disease." The majority of the prisoners in this jail were employed extramurally on quarrying stone for the new buildings.

125. It is satisfactory to find some of our worst and most unhealthy jails in the list of those which show a decided improvement in the death-rate.

Jails showing an improvement

					Death-rate per mille.		
					1877.	1878.	Decrease.
Chumparun	...	...	...	...	169.7	91.1	78.6
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	156.8	66.5	90.3
Bogra	..	..	...	...	103.1	66.5	36.6
Dinapore	...	...	...	...	98.1	55.2	42.9
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	79.6	57.4	22.2
Patna	..	...	..	...	75.9	64.0	11.9
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	..	75.5	43.1	32.4
Noakhally	.	..	..	...	48.7	30.4	18.3
Pubna	..	..	..	...	48.6	12.4	36.2
Monghyr	.	..	..	..	35.0	19.2	15.8
Tipperah	..	...	..	...	30.3	21.8	8.5

Superintendents have not attempted to offer any explanation of this great improvement. It may, however, be mentioned as a fact that river water was used at Backergunge, Patna, Mozufferpore, Bhagulpore, Pubna, and Monghyr, especially at the most unhealthy season of the year. Knowing the great importance of this subject, I am about to issue orders for substituting, whenever it is possible, river for tank or well water during the rains. I regret to report that I have been obliged to postpone the question of bringing the Calcutta water-supply into the Alipore and the Presidency Jails, as the Municipality has not been in a position to let us have it. The Presidency Jail, however, obtains its drinking and cooking water from a hydrant. I would here draw attention to the remarkable difference there is in the number of admissions and deaths from bowel-complaints between jails which, though only one or two miles apart, have different sources of water-supply. At Alipore there is a large tank in the centre of the jail enclosure from which the water-supply has been drawn for many years, and it is supposed to be free from direct pollution. The Russa Jail takes its supply from a tank outside the jail enclosure, which is also reported to be free from direct contamination. I have only space for comparing the results of the last four years at the Presidency Jail, where Calcutta hydrant water is known to have been exclusively used for drinking and cooking purposes, with the same returns for the Alipore and Russa Jails. As a contrast, I give similar figures for the four years previous to 1875.

YEAR	ALIPORE.			PRESIDENCY			RUSSA.		
	Daily average population	Admissions from dysentery and diarrhoea.	Deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea	Daily average population	Admissions from dysentery and diarrhoea.	Deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea	Daily average population.	Admissions from dysentery and diarrhoea	Deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea.
1875	2,223	1,841	51	957	620	5	257	164	30
1876	2,111	1,688	26	940	358	5	197	167	10
1877	2,096	2,310	33	947	220	10	192	92	8
1878	2,045	1,429	52	1,020	294	8	226	132	20
Total	8,474	7,108	161	3,864	1,898	28	872	555	68
Average	2,118	1,792	40	966	424	7	218	149	17
Ratio per cent. to average population ...		84.58	1.00	....	43.04	0.72	.....	68.28	7.80
1871	1,963	1,066	40	745	278	1	235	104	10
1872	2,118	1,255	32	955	328	19	234	138	14
1873	2,153	1,827	29	910	1,459	12	260	133	5
1874	2,202	1,804	34	1,019	1,180	8	305	99	15
Total	8,436	5,892	135	3,629	3,725	40	1,034	474	44
Average	2,109	1,473	34	915	931	10	258	118	11
Ratio per cent. to average population ...	.....	69.84	1.00	.....	101.80	1.09	.....	45.84	4.25

From this it will be seen that, while the health of the Presidency Jail has improved considerably, the two jails which still draw their water-supply from tanks have become more unhealthy than they were, and compare altogether unfavourably with the Presidency Jail. As it is impossible to say when the Calcutta water-supply will be extended to the suburbs, it has become necessary to devise some temporary means for supplying the Alipore and Russa Jails with pure water. I am about to make a proposal to Government, by which I hope to get water conveyed by a special pipe through the Presidency Jail, and to have it finally distributed in the Alipore Jail for drinking and cooking purposes only. A water cart for the Russa Jail could be arranged for in connection with this supply.

Lowest death-rates

126. The following jails returned the lowest death-rates:—

JAILS.	Death-rate per mille.	
	1876.	1877.
Presidency— <i>Europeans</i>	Nil	15·9
Hazaribagh— <i>Europeans</i>	Nil	30·5
Pubna	12·4	48·6
Cuttack	15·0	4 6
Monghyr	19·2	35 0
Tipperah	21·8	30·3
Nuddea	23·1	16·0
Boerbhoom	26·0	18·0
Moorshedabad	28·8	25·8
Buxar— <i>Central</i>	30·0	8 4
Noakhally	30·4	48·7

The population on which the death-rate of Europeans is calculated is so small that, as regards them, these returns are not of much value. It ought, however, to be mentioned as a curious fact that there were five cases of cholera in the European Jail at the time of the Hazaribagh epidemic without a single death. Pubna, Monghyr, and Noakhally show an improvement over the returns for the previous year; while Cuttack, Nuddea, Boerbhoom, Moorshedabad, and Buxar have been decidedly more unhealthy.

127. Out of a total of 1,216 deaths no less than 367, or 5·65 per cent., died before they had been six months in jail, as compared with 157, or 3·18 per cent. in 1877. The following jails show an unusual mortality among prisoners under six months in jail:—

Number of deaths.			Number of deaths.		
Sarun	...	36	Dacca	...	19
Julpigoree	...	34	Singbhoom	...	14
Hooghly	...	29	Lohardugga	...	13
Rungpore	...	26	Midnapore	...	11
Shahabad	...	19	Hazaribagh	...	11

There were 241 deaths among those who had been more than six months but not more than a year in jail; the number in the previous year was 201. Of those who died, 254 were received into jail in bad health, and 213 in indifferent health; from this it may fairly be argued that a large proportion of those who died came to the jail suffering from the effects of climate or long-continued distress. There were 57 deaths among under-trial prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails, against 37 in the previous year. This also has an important

bearing on the question of mortality in jails, when it is known that the average residence of an under-trial prisoner in jail is only 12½ days.

IX.—INSPECTION.

128. I was able to inspect all the jails of the province within the year. As an official visitor, I also visited all the military cells, most of the lunatic asylums and dispensaries at sudder stations, and some municipalities. It would take up too much space to note the dates and give the results of my inspections: these are fully detailed in the minute books of the different institutions. As regards jails, the following are some points that received particular attention:—

- (1) *Security*.—Buildings beyond the jail walls, used as wards or work-sheds, to be abandoned;—temporary structures removed and substituted by more permanent buildings;—the main entrance to be guarded by double gates, and all other entrances closed;—main wall to be raised and provided with triangular additions at the junction of the cross walls;—arrangements for guarding under the warder system;—the working of entrance gates under special rules;—the selection of convict overseers.
- (2) *Sanitation*.—Improvement in water-supply;—pumps and pipes for raising and distributing water;—filters;—bathing platforms;—new latrines, and their working under the dry-earth system;—the trenching of excreta;—improvements in ventilation of sleeping wards;—provision of raised beds;—drainage;—the lowering of cross walls to allow of more perfusion of air;—improvements in cooking by having one cook-shop and one set of cooks, and in the feeding arrangements which give prisoners the opportunity of checking the quantity of food supplied.
- (3) *Classification and discipline*.—Complete isolation of civil, under-trial, female, juvenile, and habitual prisoners;—the confinement of the last in separate cells, and their identification by wrist rings;—the system of parades;—confinement in work-sheds at work hours;—the frequent searching of prisoners for forbidden articles;—silence.
- (4) *Manufactures*.—Consideration of special industries for each jail;—the closing of unprofitable petty manufactures;—the exaction of full tasks, and the record of work done by each prisoner;—outturn from a given amount of raw material;—the arrangement of work-sheds;—manufactured goods in store;—outstandings.
- (5) *General appearance*.—I have tried to impress upon Superintendents the necessity of keeping every part of a jail scrupulously clean and tidy; and special attention has been drawn to the state of the offices, godowns, wards, work-sheds, and enclosures. The appearance and clothing of prisoners, the uniform of warder guards and subordinate officials have also received attention; and I am about to introduce a special uniform for Jailors, Deputy and Assistant Jailors.
- (6) *Economy of expenditure*.—As regards rations, the storing of grain in the cheap season;—the reduction of extra jail establishments;—economy of jail clothing and its proper storage in godowns;—the cultivation of the jail garden with the view of supplying the requirements of the jails and preventing the purchase of vegetables in the bazar.
- (7) *Establishments*.—I have lost no opportunity of enquiring into the conduct and qualifications of each jail subordinate, and making a permanent record of the result in the service register in my office.

129. I am glad to be able to report a considerable improvement in the inspection of jails by official visitors. The following table shows that the recent orders of Government have in most cases been attended to, and there has on the whole been an increase in the number of visits paid to jails. I should like to mention here that every remark made in the visitors' book of a jail receives my personal attention.

Inspections by official visitors.

JAILS.	NUMBER OF VISITS DURING THE YEAR.			JAILS.	NUMBER OF VISITS DURING THE YEAR.		
	Magistrate, Joint-Magistrate, and Assistant Magistrate.	Judge.	Other official visitors, including Commissioners and Inspector-General of Jails.		Magistrate, Joint-Magistrate, and Assistant Magistrate.	Judge.	Other official visitors, including Commissioners and Inspector-General of Jails.
Burdwan	28	10	2	Noakhally	42	12	1
Bankoora	20	6	1	Patna	31	8	2
Beerbhoom	4	12	1	Buxar—Central	6	Nil	5
Midnapore— <i>District and Central</i> ..	14	8	2	Gya	31	9	2
Hooghly	9	2	2	Shahabad	17	5	1
Presidency	19	Nil	15	Mozufferpore	42	12	2
Alipore— <i>District and Central</i> ..	6	2	10	Durbhanga	29	3	2
Russa— <i>Dist. and Central Female Jail</i> ..	1	Nil	1	Sarun	30	3	2
Haraset	1	Nil	1	Chumparun	7	3	1
Nuddea	45	2	2	Monohyr	55	6	2
Jessore	84	12	1	Bhagnipore— <i>District</i>	21	11	4
Moorshedabad	30	1	2	<i>Ditto</i> — <i>Central</i>	34	12	8
Dinapore	55	4	2	Purneah	53	15	3
Maldah	41	4	5	Cuttack	45	3	7
Rajshahye— <i>District and Central</i> ..	18	14	5	Pooree	16	Nil	2
Rungpore	56	12	3	Balasore	40	1	1
Bogra	40	3	2	Hazaribagh — <i>European Jail</i>	19	3	4
Pubna	20	1	3	<i>Ditto</i> — <i>District and Central</i> ..	35	2	2
Darjeeling	7	1	3	Lohardugga	30	0	7
Julpigore	16	1	2	Singbhoom	23	Nil	1
Dacca	20	11	4	Manbhoom	37	3	1
Furzedpore	31	11	1				
Backergunge	34	2	3				
Mymensingh	28	11	2				
Tipperah	20	15	2				
Chittagong	13	Nil	5				
				Total	1,209	265	143
				1877	1,004	184	105

* The sub-divisional officer is in charge of the jail

X.—OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

130. To complete the record of the year's work, it is necessary to give a brief outline of the reorganization scheme which has recently received the sanction of Government.

1. *Superintendents.*—The necessity for training officers to be efficient Superintendents of central jails has been recognized, and the Government of India has been asked to sanction the employment of three Assistant Superintendents.

2. *Deputy Superintendents* will be appointed to central jails working large industries with the aid of machinery, and they will be selected for professional skill in the particular industry for which they are required. Under this rule Mr. Ross, professional printer, Mr. Fox, assistant manager of the Manowri castor-oil works, and Mr. Walker, woollen manufacturer, have been appointed Deputy Superintendents respectively of the Presidency, Rajshahye, and Bhagulpore Central Jails.

3. *Jailors.*—Jailors of central jails will be selected from among European non-commissioned officers of the British Army, who have qualified themselves for jail work by serving for some years as warders in the Presidency Jail. The jailorships of district jails will be reserved for natives who have served in the grade of Deputy Jailors of central jails. The pay and prospects of all grades of Jailors will be much improved, as will be seen from the following comparison between the old scale and the new which now awaits the sanction of the Government of India:—

OLD SCALE

1 appointment on Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 with an annual increment of Rs. 10	
2 appointments on " 200 " to " 250 ditto ditto " 5	
4 ditto on " 150 " to " 200 ditto ditto " 5	
6 ditto on " 100 " to " 150 ditto ditto " 5	
21 ditto on " 75 " to " 100 ditto ditto " 2.8	
12 ditto on " 50 " to " 75 ditto ditto " 2.8	

PROPOSED SCALE.

1 appointment on Rs. 275 rising to Rs. 350 by annual increment of Rs. 15	
3 appointments on " 225 " to " 275 ditto ditto " 10	
4 ditto on " 175 " to " 225 ditto ditto " 10	
8 ditto on " 125 " to " 175 ditto ditto " 10	
16 ditto on " 100 " to " 125 ditto ditto " 5	
15 ditto on " 75 " to " 100 ditto ditto " 5	

Increments will in future only be granted on the recommendation of the Inspector-General, and after the result of the year's work has been fully considered in the annual report of the whole department.

4. *Deputy Jailors.*—There will be one native Deputy Jailor for each central jail, and a spare man under the orders of the Inspector-General for employment as officiating Jailor on an emergency. The pay will be Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 by annual increments of Rs. 2, and the posts will be filled by promotion from the grade of Assistant Jailors.

5. *Assistant Jailors.*—Each central jail will have two, and each district jail one, Assistant Jailor. The Alipore Jail will, however, in consequence of its size, have three Assistant Jailors, and there will be three Assistant Jailors under the orders of the Inspector-General for employment in jails requiring their services on an emergency. The full number of Assistant Jailors sanctioned for this department is 60, and the pay will be Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 by annual increments of Re. 1. The appointment of Assistant Jailor will be open to natives who have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and who are not more than 25 years of age, and not less than five feet six inches in height. All selections and appointments will be made by the Inspector-General of Jails.

6. *Hospital Assistants.*—Central jails will have a native doctor and a compounder. District jails will only be allowed a native doctor.

7. *Warders.*—The following is the fixed scale of warder guards for jails of different classes:—

For minor district jails.			For major district jails.		
		Rs.			Rs.
1 Head-warder	..	15	1 Head-warder	..	15
1 Ditto	... 10 to 12		1 Ditto	... 10 to 12	
2 Warders at	..	9 each	2 Warders	... ..	9 each
5 Ditto	..	8 ..	7 Ditto	..	8 ..
8 Ditto	..	7 ..	10 Ditto	... ..	7 ..
For minor central jails			For major central jails		
		Rs.			Rs.
1 Head-warder	..	15	1 Head-warder at	... ..	15
1 Ditto	..	12	1 Ditto	..	12
2 Head-warders	..	10 each	2 Head-warders	... ..	10 each
4 Warders at	..	9 ..	4 Warders at	... ..	9 ..
8 Ditto	... ..	8 ..	8 Ditto	... ..	8 ..
12 Ditto	... ..	7 ..	14 Ditto	... ..	7 ..
2 Orderlies	..	6 ..	1 Female warder	... ..	12
			2 Orderlies	..	6 each

The Alipore and Presidency Jails are exceptions to this rule. Each warder will get two suits of uniform from Government, and will be required to purchase two suits for himself. Up-country warders will, after five years' service in the eastern districts, be eligible for transfer to Behar.

8. *Police Reserve.*—The following scale has been fixed for police reserve guards:—

Average number of convicts			Head-constables.	Constables.
Up to 300	...	..	1	5
From 300 to 500	...	..	1	6
Ditto 500 .. 650	...	...	1	8
Ditto 650 .. 800	...	...	1	10
Ditto 800 .. 900	...	...	1	12
Ditto 900 .. 1,000	...	...	1	14

Buxar and Darjeeling are exceptions to this rule, the reserve guard in these jails being composed of warders.

9. *Free quarters.*—Quarters will be provided in jail premises for all subordinate jail officials, including the native doctor and compounder.

10. *Security required.*—Jailors, Deputy Jailors, and Assistant Jailors will be required to furnish security, and to execute a penalty bond in favor of the Inspector-General of Jails.

131. During the year 1878, Mr. Jennings, the Jailor of the Presidency

Changes of appointments. Jail, was appointed Superintendent of the Reformatory School, and Mr. Ross, of the Bengal Secretariat Press, was appointed Deputy Superintendent, on the transfer of the Alipore Jail Press to that jail. Mr. Fox was engaged as Deputy Superintendent of the Rajshahye Jail; and Mr. Walker, who was sent out from England by the Secretary of State, joined as Deputy Superintendent of the Bhagalpore

Central Jail. Five vacancies occurred in Jailors' appointments, one by resignation, two by degradation, and one by death, and the Jailor of the Julpigoree Jail was promoted to be Deputy Jailor of the Midnapore Central Jail. These vacancies were filled up by promotion from the subordinate grades of the department.

132. Following the practice advocated in my last report, I submit herewith a statement showing the Jailors who deserve to be specially mentioned :—

Jails.	Jailors.	Custody of prisoners.	Discipline.	In order of average earning.	Economy.
Presidency	Mr. Ponting (<i>deceased</i>)	No escapes ...	Satisfactory ...	1st	27th
Moorshedabad	Babu Dwarkanath Bhuddra	Ditto ...	Very satisfactory ...	6th	23rd
Bhagulpore— <i>District</i>	Dobkanto Ray and Mr. Jennings	Ditto	Ditto ...	11th	8th
Hazaribagh— <i>European Jail</i>	Mr. Winter	Ditto	Ditto ...	4th	49th
Boerboom	Babu Romanath Banerjee	Ditto	Satisfactory ...	18th	5th
Baraset	Gopal Chunder Ghose and Buniwari Lall Bose	Ditto	Ditto	7th	36th
Tipperah	Ram Chunder Ghose	Ditto	Ditto	5th	34th
Furzedpore	Mahomed Hossein	Ditto	Ditto	8th	25th
Noakhali	Raj Chunder Dass	Ditto	Ditto	13th	40th
Chittagong	Saruch Chunder Guha	1 escape	Ditto	3rd	12th
Bhagulpore— <i>Central</i>	Mr. Macauliffe	Ditto	Ditto	17th	4th
Midnapore	Kirschner	Ditto	Excellent ...	24th	7th
Rajshahye	Cowtenay	Ditto	Very satisfactory ...	15th	15th
Cuttack	Babu Baidyanath Tripathy	Ditto	Ditto	29th	2nd

Mr. Dobson (Buxar), Mr. Wilkerson (Hazaribagh), and Baboo Bishto Chunder Chatterjee (Gya) have worked under exceptional circumstances and done well.

133. As I propose to regulate all future increments of salary after a consideration of the working of each jail in the annual report, it is necessary to mention here those who are not deserving of an increment to their pay for the past year.

Jailors not deserving increment of salary.

Mr. Peters, Burdwan.—Old and incompetent; transferred to a smaller jail.

Mr. Denovan.—Incompetent; transferred to a smaller jail.

Mr. Craggs, Shahabad.—No profits from manufactures. Has done badly since his transfer to Hazaribagh.

Mr. Pimm, Jessore.—No profits; jail very expensive as regards rations.

Mobaruck Ali.—Office work backward; jail very expensive; profits small.

Dhoommun Sahai, Julpigoree.—Incompetent; jail very expensive.

Ram Sewak Lal, Sarun.—Profits very small.

134. I have to acknowledge the cordial assistance I have received from all Superintendents in my attempts to reorganize and improve the condition of our jails. I hope in my next report to be in a position to submit the names of those officers who have been most successful in carrying out the reforms that have been recommended.

Superintendents.

135. My frequent absence on inspection duty has thrown much extra work on Dr. Lynch, the Deputy Inspector-General, and I have to thank him for the valuable assistance I have at all times received from him. To Mr. Donaldson, the Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, I am indebted for the great improvements which he has introduced in the working of the manufactory department. I cannot speak too highly of Mr. Leonard's services to this department. He has well deserved his promotion to the officiating charge of the Bhagulpore Central Jail.

Conclusion.

ALIPORE,
The 23rd April 1879.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

APPENDIX.



STATISTICS

OF THE

JAILS AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS OF BENGAL

FOR

THE YEAR 1878.

PART A.



JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1878.			Received during the year 1878.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,208	21	1,229	845	71	916	2,053	92	2,145	1,047	70	1,117
		Under-trial ...	13	..	13	140	14	160	159	14	173	158	13	171
		Civil ...	3	...	3	38	1	39	41	1	42	39	1	40
Tumlook ...	Magto.'s As-jut.	Convicts ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1
		Under-trial ...	20	1	21	433	34	467	453	35	488	444	33	477
		Convicts ...	8	...	8	187	9	196	185	9	174	180	9	169
Ghatal ...	Lockup ...	Under-trial ...	7	1	8	171	14	185	178	15	193	178	15	193
		Convicts ...	3	...	3	66	15	81	60	15	84	68	15	83
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	72	17	89	76	17	93	75	17	92
Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	1	6	103	8	111	109	9	117	107	9	116
		Under-trial ...	12	1	13	156	13	169	148	14	162	147	14	161
		Convicts ...	2,082	..	2,082	3,163	...	3,163	5,225	.....	5,225	3,219	...	3,219
Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs.	District and Central Jail.	Under-trial ...	13	..	13	611	...	611	624	.....	624	609	...	609
		Civil ..	6	...	6	80	...	80	86	.....	86	71	...	71
		European ward in the District and Central Jails.	.....	...	.....	8	..	8	8	...	8	5	...	5
Diamond Harbour ...	Lockup ...	Under-trial ...	.....	...	.....	2	..	2	2	.....	2	2	...	2
		Convicts ...	3	...	3	121	3	114	114	3	117	113	3	116
		Under-trial ...	.....	...	.....	114	2	116	114	2	116	108	2	105
Barrackpore ...	Ditto ...	Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1	...	1	
		Convicts ...	1	...	1	69	19	88	70	19	89	66	17	83
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	94	21	115	94	21	115	94	21	115
Barriporo ...	Ditto ...	Civil ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	.....	3	...	3	
		Convicts ...	3	...	3	153	7	165	160	7	167	158	7	165
		Under-trial ...	.....	...	.....	121	5	126	121	5	126	117	5	122
Sathkira ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	153	5	158	156	5	161	149	5	154
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	117	4	121	117	4	121	113	4	117
		Convicts ...	1	...	1	105	3	108	106	3	109	106	3	109
Bussacerhat ...	Ditto ...	Under-trial ...	7	..	7	1,206	1	1,207	1,213	1	1,214	1,213	1	1,214
		Convicts ...	1	...	1	43	6	49	44	6	50	44	6	50
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	23	1	24	23	1	24	23	1	24
Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	980	...	980	2,272	218	2,490	3,258	218	3,476	2,206	218	2,424
		Under-trial ...	21	...	21	587	31	618	608	31	639	594	30	624
		Civil ...	16	...	16	334	31	365	350	31	381	336	31	367
Rajshahye ...	European Jail.	Convicts ...	67	3	70	567	10	577	634	13	647	559	11	570
		Under-trial ...	5	..	5	73	6	79	78	6	84	73	6	79
		Civil ...	3	...	3	62	6	68	55	6	61	54	4	58
Natore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	727	13	740	1,199	45	1,244	1,926	58	1,984	1,027	51	1,078
		Under-trial ...	11	1	12	421	23	449	432	29	461	417	29	446
		Civil ...	5	...	5	82	..	82	37	.....	37	33	..	33
Buxar ...	Magto.'s As-jut.	Under-trial ...	...	...	.....	2	..	2	2	...	2	...	2	
		Convicts ...	9	1	10	260	17	277	269	18	287	266	17	283
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	274	15	289	270	15	291	276	14	280
Bhagalpore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	826	...	826	458	..	458	1,284	.....	1,284	646	...	646
		Ditto ...	927	29	956	689	61	750	1,616	90	1,706	541	45	586
		Ditto ...	788	11	799	743	56	799	1,531	67	1,598	935	56	991
Hasaribagh ...	District and Central Jail.	Under-trial ...	13	1	14	323	16	338	335	17	352	330	17	347
		Civil ..	.....	...	.....	7	..	7	7	.....	7	6	...	6
		Convicts ...	8	...	8	230	18	238	228	18	246	225	15	240
Pachumba ...	Lockup ...	Under-trial ...	8	...	8	218	16	234	226	16	242	225	16	241
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8	1	9	3	1	4	3	1	4
		Convicts ...	204	8	212	720	36	756	924	44	968	701	35	736
Burdwan ...	District Jail	Under-trial ...	9	2	11	315	13	333	324	20	344	310	19	329
		Civil ...	3	...	3	84	1	85	37	1	38	37	1	38
		Convicts ...	1	1	2	145	15	160	146	16	162	145	16	161
Outwa ...	Lockup ...	Under-trial ...	1	...	1	89	16	105	90	16	106	90	16	106
		Convicts ...	23	...	23	128	8	136	151	8	159	148	8	151
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	73	8	81	75	8	83	74	8	82
Raneegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	1	6	109	7	116	114	8	122	112	8	121
		Under-trial ...	3	..	3	123	6	129	126	6	132	125	6	131
		Convicts ...	2	..	2	90	4	94	92	4	96	92	4	96
Culina ...	Ditto ...	Under-trial ...	4	..	4	86	5	91	90	5	95	89	5	94
		Civil ...	..	...	..	2	...	2	2	.....	2	1	...	1
		Convicts ...	...	...	...	58	4	62	60	4	64	60	4	64
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Under-trial ...	.....	...	.....	67	6	73	67	6	73	67	6	73
		Convicts ...	304	..	304	1,146	14	1,160	1,440	14	1,463	984	14	998
		Under-trial ...	4	1	5	202	23	225	206	24	230	198	24	220

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

8			9			10			Class of prisoners.	Place of confinement.	STATIONS.
Remaining at the end of the year 1878.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1,006 1 2	22 1 ...	1,028 2 2	1,090'13 13'77 2'99	20'32 1'02 0'32	1,110'45 14'79 5'31	1,106'89	21'66	1,128'55	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District and Central Jail.	Midnapore.
1 9	... 2	1 11	1'00 15'39	... 0'84	1'00 16'23	16'59	0'84	17'23	Convicts ... Under-trial ...			Magte.'s As-jut.
5 .....	... ...	5	3'38 7'22	0'08 0'35	3'39 8'27	11'28	0'38	11'66	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Lookup	Tumlook.
1 1	... ...	1 1	2'31 3'02	0'14 0'57	2'45 3'59	5'33	0'71	6'04	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Ditto	Ghatal.
1 1	... ...	1 1	3'09 6'37	0'12 0'47	3'21 7'14	9'76	0'59	10'35	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Ditto	Contai.
2,006 15 15	... ... ...	2,006 15 15	2,045'28 24'18 6'75	..... ..... .....	2,045'28 24'18 6'75	2,076'21	... ..	2,076'21	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District and Central Jail.	Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs.
3	3	4'10 0'10	4'10 0'10	4'20	4'20	Convicts ... Under-trial ...			European ward in the District and Central Jail.
1 11	... ...	1 11	2'62 5'94 0'01	..... 0'04	2'62 5'98 0'01	5'57	0'04	6'01	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	Lookup	Diamond Harbour.
4	2 ...	6	1'50 2'53 0'17	0'11 0'28	1'61 2'81 0'17	4'20	0'39	4'59	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	Ditto	Barrackpore.
2 4	... ...	2 4	2'15 2'01	0'05 0'06	2'20 2'07	4'16	0'11	4'27	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Ditto	Barripore.
7 4	... ...	7 4	3'53 2'35	0'16 0'03	3'68 2'38	5'87	0'19	6'06	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Ditto	Satkthira.
..... .....	... ...	..... .....	0'74 6'59	0'07 0'04	0'81 6'93	7'63	0'11	7'74	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Ditto	Bussorhat.
..... .....	... ...	..... .....	0'63 0'11	0'06	0'69 0'11	0'74	0'06	0'80	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Ditto	Dum-Dum.
1,052 14 14	... 1 ...	1,052 15 14	1,019'40 17'60 19'73	0'80 0'90 0'64	1,020'00 18'50 20'37	1,056'73	2'14	1,058'87	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District and Central Jail.	Calcutta
75 5 1	2 ... 2	77 5 3	67'93 2'50 4'03	1'39 0'23 1'11	69'75 2'72 5'19	74'51	3'15	77'66	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...			European Jail.
899 15 4	7	906 15 4	697'02 18'34 3'28	9'38 1'13	706'95 19'47 3'28	713'64	11'06	729'70	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District and Central Jail.	Rajshahye.
.....	0'03	0'03	0'03	0'03	Under-trial			Magte.'s As-jut
3	1 1	4 1	4'50 5'48	0'20 0'27	4'70 5'75	9'08	0'47	10'45	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Lookup	Nattore.
638	...	638	666'79	.....	666'79	666'79	.....	666'79	Convicts ...	Central Jail	Buxar.
1,075	45	1,120	1,022'06	24'44	1,057'10	1,022'06	24'44	1,057'10	Ditto	Ditto	Bhagulpore.
596 5 1	11 ... 1	607 5 1	685'13 17'10 1'02	13'76 0'61	695'39 17'71 1'02	701'25	13'37	714'63	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District and Central Jail.	Hazariabagh.
3 1	3	6 1	10'28 5'68 0'26	1'09 0'20 0'07	11'33 5'88 0'33	16'16	1'36	17'52	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...			Lookup	Pachumba.
223 14	9 1 ...	232 15	236'70 15'17 2'31	5'29 0'98 0'04	244'99 16'15 2'35	254'18	9'31	263'49	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District Jail	Burdwan.
1 .....	... ...	1	3'35 1'45	0'37 0'25	3'72 1'70	4'80	0'63	5'42	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Lookup	Cuttwa.
3 1 1	... ... ...	6 1 1	2'55 2'35	0'19 0'25	2'54 2'60	4'70	0'44	5'14	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Ditto	Bood-Bood.
1 1 .....	... ... ...	1 1	2'75 2'47	0'11 0'03	2'30 2'49	5'25	0'13	5'38	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Ditto	Raneegunge.
1 1 .....	... ... ...	1 1	1'45 1'37 0'02	0'09 0'13	1'54 1'52 0'02	2'84	0'24	3'08	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	Ditto	Oulna.
..... .....	... ...	..... .....	1'63 1'39	0'03 0'07	1'66 1'46	5'53	0'10	5'63	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Ditto	Jehanabad.
465 10	... ...	465 10	369'02 7'10	6'23 0'34	369'30 7'44	376'13	0'43	376'74	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	District Jail	Hooghly.

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1878.			Received during the year 1878.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Serampore ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	266	44	310	268	44	312	267	44	311
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	251	39	270	254	39	273	250	39	269
		Civil ...	2	...	2	77	1	78	79	1	80	65	1	66
Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	739	64	803	741	64	805	737	64	801
		Under-trial ...	15	3	17	445	26	471	460	28	488	449	28	477
Moheshbeka ..	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	178	21	199	180	21	201	173	21	194
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	78	6	84	81	6	87	81	6	87
Moorsheadabad	District Jail	Convicts ...	320	17	337	740	97	837	1,080	114	1,174	856	93	949
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	37	7	44	42	8	50	35	7	42
		Civil ...	2	...	2	40	1	41	43	1	43	38	1	39
Lalbagh ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	157	12	169	158	12	170	156	12	168
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	158	10	168	160	10	170	157	9	166
Rampore Haut	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	123	15	138	125	15	140	125	15	140
		Under-trial ...	7	3	10	122	18	138	129	19	148	127	19	146
Jungypore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	1	9	180	9	189	188	10	198	180	9	189
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	159	7	166	160	7	167	154	7	161
Ohaltiah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	261	31	292	264	31	295	263	31	294
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	538	63	601	546	63	609	540	63	603
Dinagore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	328	4	332	438	13	451	766	17	783	670	12	682
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	391	19	410	397	19	416	390	18	408
		Civil ...	5	...	5	58	...	58	63	...	63	60	...	60
Dacca ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	586	18	614	1,650	55	1,705	2,246	73	2,319	1,662	60	1,722
		Under-trial ...	10	3	13	83	33	116	93	36	129	88	33	121
		Civil ...	9	...	9	131	...	131	140	...	140	131	...	131
Magte's ha-jul.	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1
		Under-trial ...	27	...	27	802	...	802	829	...	829	803	...	803
Manickgunge...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	420	15	435	429	15	444	422	15	437
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	162	8	170	163	8	171	158	8	166
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5
Moonsheegunge	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	332	12	344	333	12	345	325	12	337
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	190	10	200	191	10	201	189	10	199
Buckergunge...	District Jail	Convicts ...	505	7	512	1,701	27	1,818	2,206	34	2,350	1,635	18	1,653
		Under-trial ...	57	2	59	1,068	30	1,098	1,123	32	1,155	1,061	29	1,090
		Civil ...	2	...	2	57	...	57	59	...	59	58	...	58
Perozepore ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	383	2	385	391	2	393	380	2	382
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	303	...	303	314	...	314	300	...	300
Patookhally...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	227	2	229	231	2	233	222	2	224
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	189	4	193	191	4	195	181	4	185
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bhola ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	159	...	159	162	...	162	146	...	146
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	142	2	144	147	2	149	144	2	146
Gya ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	317	16	335	1,007	78	1,145	1,384	96	1,490	1,002	80	1,082
		Under-trial ...	15	6	18	263	24	287	278	27	305	276	26	301
		Civil ...	2	...	2	50	...	50	52	...	52	43	...	43
Magte's ha-jul.	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	653	49	702	662	49	711	658	46	706
Nowada ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	206	22	223	208	22	230	204	22	226
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	267	27	294	267	27	294	264	26	290
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	151	11	162	153	11	164	152	11	163
		Under-trial ...	11	1	12	251	11	262	262	12	274	257	12	269
Aurangabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	326	19	345	328	19	347	323	19	342
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	382	19	401	385	19	404	383	19	402
Bankoora ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	73	5	78	469	7	476	543	12	554	506	7	513
		Under-trial ...	7	1	8	256	12	268	263	13	276	213	12	225
		Civil ...	3	...	3	12	...	12	15	...	15	13	...	13
Boerbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	133	11	144	791	59	850	924	70	994	739	61	800
		Under-trial ...	15	1	16	565	52	617	580	53	633	553	53	616
		Civil ...	...	...	...	9	1	10	9	1	10	9	1	10
Nuddoa ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	279	15	294	827	53	880	1,106	68	1,174	818	51	869
		Under-trial ...	8	1	9	233	15	248	241	16	257	219	15	234
		Civil ...	...	...	...	14	1	15	14	1	15	13	1	14
Meherpore ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	118	10	123	112	10	122	109	10	119
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	94	4	98	94	4	98	90	3	93
Kooztea ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	312	20	332	316	20	336	313	20	333
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	209	14	223	213	14	227	212	14	226
Uhoondangah...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	96	12	108	97	12	109	96	12	108
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	153	8	161	153	8	161	152	7	159
Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	174	20	194	176	20	196	175	20	195
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	180	18	178	183	18	181	165	18	173
Bongong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	144	7	151	146	7	153	145	7	152
		Under-trial ...	3	2	5	150	4	154	153	6	159	152	6	158

SUMMARY—continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

8			9			10			Class of prisoners.	Place of confinement.	STATIONS.
Remaining at the end of the year 1878.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1	...	1	3'63	0'27	3'90	14'49	0'81	15'30	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil ...	{ Lockup ...	Serampore.
4	...	4	5'53	0'53	6'06						
14	...	14	5'33	0'01	5'34						
4	...	4	5'93	0'81	6'24	17'99	1'09	10'08	{ Convicts Under-trial ...	{ Ditto ...	Howrah.
11	...	11	12'06	0'78	12'84						
7	...	7	2'65	0'07	2'72						
.....	1'16	0'03	1'19	3'81	0'10	3'91	{ Convicts Under-trial ...	{ Ditto ...	Moheshreka.
204	22	226	255'52	22'25	277'77						
7	1	8	2'17	0'40	2'57						
4	...	4	2'61	0'06	2'67	260'30	22'71	283'01	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil ..	{ District Jail	Moorshedabad
2	...	2	1'01	0'04	1'05						
3	1	4	3'75	0'19	3'94						
.....	2'22	0'24	2'46	4'76	0'23	4'99	{ Convicts Under-trial ...	{ Lockup ...	Lalbagh.
2	...	2	4'63	0'41	5'04						
8	1	9	4'71	0'19	4'90						
6	...	6	4'90	0'07	4'97	9'61	0'26	9'87	{ Convicts Under-trial ...	{ Ditto ...	Jungypore.
1	...	1	2'76	...	2'76						
6	...	6	14'93	1'15	16'08						
96	5	101	195'02	4'28	199'30	17'69	1'15	18'84	{ Convicts Under-trial ...	{ Ditto ...	Chaltiah.
7	1	8	15'02	0'36	15'38						
3	...	3	5'42	...	5'42						
584	13	597	591'27	14'87	606'14	215'46	4'64	220'10	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil ...	{ District Jail	Dinapore.
5	3	8	8'84	1'85	10'69						
9	...	9	10'22	.....	10'22					
1	...	1	1'00	...	1'00	610'33	16'72	627'05	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil ...	{ Ditto ...	Dacca.
26	...	26	23'80	...	23'80						
7	...	7	7'03	0'08	7'11						
5	...	5	3'71	0'02	3'73	10'88	0'12	11'00	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil ..	{ Lockup ...	Manickgunge.
.....	.....	.....	0'14	0'02	0'16				
8	...	8	2'81	0'17	2'98						
2	...	2	6'89	0'40	7'29	9'70	0'57	10'27	{ Convicts Under-trial ...	{ Ditto ...	Moonshahegunj.
681	16	677	533'31	7'74	541'05						
62	3	65	78'97	4'91	83'88						
1	...	1	5'74	5'74	618'02	12'65	630'67	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil ...	{ District Jail	Backergunge.
41	...	41	6'21	0'01	6'22						
14	...	14	15'22	.....	15'22					
9	...	9	2'29	0'02	2'31	21'43	0'01	21'44	{ Convicts Under-trial ...	{ Lockup ...	Perozepore
10	...	10	9'63	0'17	9'80						
.....	.....	.....	0'04	.....	0'04			
16	...	16	3'42	3'42	9'34	0'13	9'47	{ Convicts Under-trial ...	{ Ditto ...	Bhola.
3	...	3	5'92	0'13	6'05						
382	16	398	340'71	21'50	362'21						
3	1	4	16'82	1'76	18'58	362'45	23'26	385'71	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil ..	{ District Jail	Gya.
9	...	9	4'92	.....	4'92					
.....	.....	.....	0'65	...	0'65				
4	1	5	12'08	0'78	12'86	12'73	0'78	13'51	{ Convicts Under-trial ...	{ Magte.'s As-jut.	Gya.
4	...	4	4'13	0'16	4'29						
3	1	4	5'89	0'37	6'26						
1	...	1	2'72	0'14	2'86	10'01	0'53	10'54	{ Convicts Under-trial ...	{ Lockup ...	Nowada.
5	...	5	13'65	0'60	14'25						
5	...	5	4'96	0'16	5'12						
2	...	2	0'60	0'11	6'71	16'37	0'74	17'11	{ Convicts Under-trial ..	{ Ditto ..	Jehanabad.
236	5	241	147'95	4'45	152'40						
50	1	51	14'50	0'30	14'80						
2	...	2	1'05	1'05	11'56	0'27	11'83	{ Convicts Under-trial ...	{ Ditto ..	Aurangabad.
185	9	194	182'06	10'31	192'37						
17	...	17	13'40	0'90	14'30						
.....	0'76	0'63	0'79	196'22	11'24	207'46	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil ...	{ Ditto ..	Beerbhoom.
288	17	305	284'05	18'29	302'34						
23	1	23	11'31	0'63	11'94						
1	...	1	1'96	0'20	2'16	297'23	19'12	316'34	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil ...	{ Ditto ...	Nuddea.
3	...	3	1'87	0'15	2'02						
4	1	5	2'12	0'08	2'20						
3	...	3	4'12	0'27	4'39	3'99	0'23	4'22	{ Convicts Under-trial ...	{ Lockup ...	Meherpore.
1	...	1	4'47	0'23	4'75						
1	...	1	1'90	0'05	1'95						
1	1	2	2'65	0'05	2'70	3'59	0'55	9'14	{ Convicts Under-trial ...	{ Ditto ...	Koochtea.
1	...	1	1'61	0'09	1'70						
8	...	8	5'19	0'28	5'47						
1	...	1	3'00	0'01	3'01	4'55	0'10	4'65	{ Convicts Under-trial ...	{ Ditto ..	Choodangah.
1	...	1	3'73	0'08	3'80						
1	...	1									

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1878.			Received during the year 1878.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Jessore	District Jail	Convicts ...	368	7	375	1,191	35	1,226	1,559	42	1,601	1,172	20	1,202
		Under-trial ...	18	3	21	296	15	311	314	18	332	205	19	223
		Civil ...	5	...	5	29	...	29	34	...	34	30	...	30
Khoolna	Lockup	Convicts	2	1	3	150	5	155	152	6	158	151	6	157
		Under-trial	1	...	1	79	5	84	80	5	85	78	3	81
Bagirhat	Ditto	Convicts	1	...	1	263	5	267	263	5	268	261	5	266
		Under-trial	12	...	12	192	6	198	204	6	210	194	6	200
Narail	Ditto	Convicts	4	...	4	265	5	270	269	5	274	268	5	273
		Under-trial	2	...	2	268	6	274	270	6	276	267	6	273
Jhemdah	Ditto	Convicts	1	...	1	101	4	105	102	4	106	101	4	105
		Under-trial	1	...	1	89	3	92	90	3	93	88	3	91
Magoorah	Ditto	Convicts	1	...	1	107	7	114	108	7	115	106	7	113
		Under-trial	2	...	2	116	5	121	118	5	123	113	5	118
Bungpore	District Jail	Convicts	298	5	303	857	16	873	1,155	21	1,176	747	17	764
		Under-trial	6	...	6	264	15	279	270	15	285	283	15	278
		Civil	1	...	1	63	...	63	64	...	64	50	...	50
	Magte.'s hafut.	Under-trial	1	...	1	350	12	362	351	12	363	348	11	359
Gyebanda	Lockup	Convicts	2	...	2	174	2	176	176	2	178	174	2	176
		Under-trial	4	...	4	152	1	153	156	1	157	149	1	150
Bagdogra	Ditto	Convicts	11	...	11	130	3	133	147	3	150	146	3	149
		Under-trial	5	...	5	105	4	109	108	4	112	103	4	112
Kurigaon	Ditto	Convicts	1	...	1	40	2	51	50	2	52	50	2	52
		Under-trial	...	...	...	78	1	79	78	1	79	74	1	75
Bogra	District Jail	Convicts	103	4	107	533	31	614	686	35	721	501	30	531
		Under-trial	3	2	5	474	31	505	477	33	510	469	32	501
		Civil	1	...	1	91	1	92	92	1	93	85	1	86
Furzedpore	Ditto	Convicts	294	8	297	1,037	19	1,056	1,331	23	1,353	950	16	966
		Under-trial	8	...	8	405	21	426	418	21	434	395	21	416
		Civil	3	...	3	23	...	23	20	...	29	27	...	27
Goalundo	Lockup	Convicts	6	...	6	146	3	149	153	3	155	152	3	155
		Under-trial	5	...	5	170	7	177	175	7	182	172	7	179
Madareepore	Ditto	Convicts	10	...	10	460	5	465	470	5	475	454	4	458
		Under-trial	6	...	6	247	2	249	253	2	255	247	2	249
Mymensingh	District Jail	Convicts	332	7	339	882	12	894	1,214	19	1,233	887	15	902
		Under-trial	44	1	45	404	8	412	448	9	457	391	7	398
		Civil	5	...	5	98	1	99	103	1	104	99	1	100
Attiah	Lockup	Convicts	8	...	8	230	3	233	238	3	241	233	3	236
		Under-trial	3	...	3	131	7	138	134	7	141	127	7	134
Jamulpore	Ditto	Convicts	2	...	2	91	1	92	93	1	94	92	1	93
		Under-trial	3	...	3	92	1	93	96	1	97	93	1	94
Kishorgunge	Ditto	Convicts	17	...	17	193	6	199	210	6	216	186	6	192
		Under-trial	1	...	1	168	11	177	167	11	178	162	11	173
Chittagong	District Jail	Convicts	235	13	248	611	59	670	846	72	918	606	61	667
		Under-trial	17	2	19	679	64	743	696	66	762	670	63	733
		Civil	7	...	7	24	...	24	31	...	31	27	...	27
Cox's Basar	Lockup	Convicts	4	...	4	82	4	86	86	4	90	85	4	89
		Under-trial	6	...	6	75	2	77	81	2	83	79	2	81
		Civil	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3	3	...	3
Noakholly	District Jail	Convicts	111	...	111	833	7	840	944	7	951	729	3	731
		Under-trial	8	...	8	608	9	617	616	9	625	591	9	600
		Civil	6	...	6	79	...	79	85	...	85	78	...	78
Fenny	Lockup	Convicts	2	...	2	217	5	222	219	5	224	218	5	223
		Under-trial	2	...	2	144	5	149	146	5	151	145	5	150
Patna	District Jail	Convicts	334	24	358	1,373	102	1,375	1,607	126	1,733	1,233	101	1,334
		Under-trial	15	...	15	520	30	550	535	30	565	518	29	547
		Civil	5	...	5	51	...	51	56	...	56	48	...	48
	Magte.'s As-jut.	Under-trial	...	...	...	330	30	360	330	30	360	330	30	360
Barrh	Lockup	Convicts	3	...	3	185	4	189	186	4	192	188	4	192
		Under-trial	2	...	2	261	12	273	263	12	275	260	12	272
Dinapore	Ditto	Convicts	...	...	...	139	20	238	199	20	228	199	20	228
		Under-trial	...	...	...	241	19	260	243	19	265	246	19	265
Behar	Ditto	Convicts	5	...	5	206	23	229	211	23	234	209	23	232
		Under-trial	1	...	1	298	27	325	299	27	326	296	25	321
Shahabad	District Jail	Convicts	226	11	237	1,078	67	1,145	1,304	78	1,382	1,007	60	1,067
		Under-trial	17	...	17	406	43	449	417	43	460	398	41	439
		Civil	4	...	4	24	...	24	28	...	28	26	...	26

SUMMARY—continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

8			9			10			Class of prisoners.	Place of confinement.	STATIONS.
Remaining at the end of the year 1878.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
387 9 4	12	399 9 4	338 11- 15-08 1-97	9-48 1-05	347-59 16-13 1-97	355-16	10-53	365-69	Convicts ... Under-trial Civil ...	District Jail	Jessore.
1 3	... 2	1 4	2-57 3-30	0-11 0-09	2-68 3-39	5-87	0-20	6-07	Convicts ... Under-trial			Lockup	Khoolna.
2 10	... ...	2 10	4-67 6-87	0-11 0-27	4-78 7-14	11-54	0-38	11-92	Convicts ... Under-trial	Ditto	Bagirhat.
1 8	... ...	1 8	3-04 5-49	0-03 0-28	3-07 5-75	11-53	0-29	11-82	Convicts ... Under-trial	Ditto	Narail.
1 2	... ...	1 2	1-30 3-11	0-06 0-01	1-36 2-12	3-41	0-07	3-48	Convicts ... Under-trial	Ditto	Jhenidah.
2 5	... ...	2 5	1-63 2-14	0-02 0-07	1-65 2-21	3-77	0-09	3-86	Convicts ... Under-trial	Ditto	Magoorah.
408 7 14	4	412 7 14	423-58 11-93 5-23	4-29 0-08 ...	427-87 12-91 5-23	440-74	5-27	440-01	Convicts ... Under-trial Civil ...	District Jail	Bungpore.
3	1	4	0-97	0-03	1-00	0-97	0-03	1-00	Under-trial			Magte's hajuf.
2 7	... ...	2 7	3-47 4-71	0-05 0-01	3-52 4-72	3-18	0-06	3-24	Convicts ... Under-trial	Lockup	Gyebanda.
1 ...	... .....	1	1-71 2-88	0-04 0-21	1-75 2-79	4-29	0-25	4-54	Convicts ... Under-trial	Ditto	Bagdogra.
..... 4	... .....	..... 4	0-29 1-13	0-01 ...	0-30 1-13	1-42	0-01	1-43	Convicts ... Under-trial	Ditto	Kurigaon.
185 8 7	5 1 ...	190 9 7	144-92 13-24 4-01	5-37 0-06 0-02	150-29 13-30 4-03	162-17	6-05	163-22	Convicts ... Under-trial Civil ...	District Jail	Bogra.
381 18 2	6	387 18 2	318-32 22-12 2-71	5-05 1-65	320-37 23-77 2-71	340-15	6-70	340-35	Convicts ... Under-trial Civil ...	Ditto	Furzedpore.
... 3	... ...	... 3	2-08 4-02	0-01 0-32	2-09 4-34	6-10	0-33	6-43	Convicts ... Under-trial	Lockup	Goalundo.
16 6	1 ...	17 6	3-34 9-01	0-05 0-01	3-39 9-02	7-35	0-63	7-41	Convicts ... Under-trial	Ditto	Madareepore.
327 57 4	4 2 ...	331 59 4	336-82 28-57 5-36	4-67 0-50 0-05	341-40 27-07 5-41	368-73	5-23	373-97	Convicts ... Under-trial Civil ...	District Jail	Mymensingh.
5 7	... ...	5 7	7-03 4-74	0-08 0-12	7-11 4-86	11-77	0-20	11-97	Convicts ... Under-trial	Lockup	Attiah.
1 2	... ...	1 2	3-13 2-50	..... 0-04	3-13 2-54	5-63	0-04	5-67	Convicts ... Under-trial	Ditto	Jamalpore.
24 5	... ...	24 5	6-89 7-02	0-21 0-82	9-10 7-84	16-91	1-03	16-94	Convicts ... Under-trial	Ditto	Kishorgunge.
240 26 4	11 1 ...	251 27 4	212-62 24-26 3-02	13-37 1-50	226-19 25-76 3-02	239-50	15-07	234-57	Convicts ... Under-trial Civil ...	District Jail	Chittagong.
1 2	... ...	1 2	2-26 1-76	0-04 0-01	3-00 1-77	4-84	0-05	4-89	Convicts ... Under-trial Civil ...	Lockup	Cox's Bazar.
..... 215 25 7	... 5 ...	..... 220 25 7	162-84 36-12 5-33	1-39 0-02	164-23 36-74 5-33	204-29	2-01	206-30	Convicts ... Under-trial Civil ...	District Jail	Noakholly.
1 1	... ...	1 1	3-41 6-21	0-02 0-17	3-43 6-38	9-62	0-19	9-81	Convicts ... Under-trial	Lockup	Fenny.
384 17 8	25 1 ...	409 18 8	358-30 33-79 6-03	32-12 2-14	390-32 32-23 6-03	398-02	34-28	429-28	Convicts ... Under-trial Civil ...	District Jail	Patna.
..... .....	... .....	..... .....	1-22	0-10	1-32	1-22	0-10	1-32	Under-trial	Magte's <i>hajuf.</i>	
..... 3	... ...	..... 3	9-34 7-27	0-07 0-38	3-01 7-65	10-21	0-45	10-66	Convicts ... Under-trial	Lockup	Barrh.
..... .....	... .....	..... .....	9-77 4-07	0-13 0-20	0-90 4-27	4-24	0-33	5-17	Convicts ... Under-trial	Ditto	Dinapore.
2 3	... 2	2 5	4-05 9-46	0-32 0-34	4-37 10-09	13-50	0-06	14-46	Convicts ... Under-trial	Ditto	Behar.
297 19 2	18 2 ...	315 21 2	290-60 13-22 3-60	15-38 1-37	306-48 14-59 3-60	307-42	17-25	324-67	Convicts ... Under-trial Civil ...	District Jail	Shahabad.

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1878.			Received during the year 1878.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Basseeram	Lockup	Convicts ...	12	...	12	308	20	328	320	20	340	319	20	339
		Under-trial	15	...	15	319	17	336	334	17	351	332	17	349
Buzar	Ditto	Convicts ...	2	...	2	372	16	388	374	16	390	373	15	388
		Under-trial	6	...	6	340	23	363	346	23	369	331	23	354
Bhuboah	Ditto	Convicts ...	7	2	9	282	27	309	289	29	318	281	28	309
		Under-trial	3	...	3	214	14	228	217	14	231	202	14	216
Mozufferpore	District Jail	Convicts ...	198	24	212	872	68	940	1,070	90	1,160	892	79	971
		Under-trial	10	2	12	435	30	465	445	32	477	437	30	467
		Civil ...	7	...	7	83	...	83	90	...	90	61	...	61
	Magta's ha-jat.	Under-trial	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Hajeopore	Lockup	Convicts ...	2	...	2	195	16	211	197	16	213	197	16	213
		Under-trial	3	...	3	158	13	171	161	13	174	156	12	168
Beetamurhoo	Ditto	Convicts ...	1	...	1	280	22	302	281	22	303	277	22	299
		Under-trial	6	...	6	294	21	315	300	21	321	298	21	319
Sarun	District Jail	Convicts ...	276	9	285	889	59	948	1,175	68	1,243	938	50	988
		Under-trial	6	2	7	380	40	420	384	42	426	380	41	421
		Civil ...	...	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	13	12	...	12
Sewan	Lockup	Convicts ...	6	...	6	331	35	366	337	35	372	328	35	363
		Under-trial	9	...	9	450	37	487	459	37	496	455	35	490
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Gopalgunge	Ditto	Convicts ...	...	...	...	101	6	107	101	6	107	101	6	107
		Under-trial	...	...	...	171	8	179	171	8	179	171	8	179
Champaran	District Jail	Convicts ...	205	6	211	808	55	863	1,013	63	1,076	878	53	931
		Under-trial	4	1	5	309	24	333	313	25	338	305	25	330
		Civil ...	6	...	6	38	...	38	44	...	44	37	...	37
Bethnah	Lockup	Convicts ...	2	...	2	348	14	362	350	14	364	340	14	354
		Under-trial	10	...	10	470	22	492	480	22	502	466	22	488
Monghyr	District Jail	Convicts ...	347	21	368	893	68	961	1,240	89	1,329	1,032	78	1,110
		Under-trial	8	4	12	521	36	557	529	40	569	523	38	561
		Civil ...	7	...	7	136	6	141	143	5	148	136	5	141
Jamocce	Lockup	Convicts ...	2	...	2	322	18	340	324	18	342	320	18	338
		Under-trial	3	...	3	457	22	479	460	22	482	440	22	462
Bagoosera	Ditto	Convicts ...	4	...	4	130	19	149	134	19	153	134	19	153
		Under-trial	1	...	1	135	6	141	136	6	142	135	6	141
		Civil ...	1	...	1	15	...	15	16	...	16	16	...	16
Bhagulpore	District Jail	Convicts ...	261	...	261	687	...	687	938	...	938	727	...	727
		Under-trial	1	1	2	262	8	270	263	9	272	254	9	263
		Civil ...	16	...	16	119	2	121	123	2	125	126	2	128
		State prisoner	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Banks	Lockup	Convicts ...	1	...	1	70	1	71	71	1	72	70	1	71
		Under-trial	2	...	2	123	1	124	125	1	126	123	1	124
Soopool	Ditto	Convicts ...	...	...	...	40	1	41	41	1	42	40	1	41
		Under-trial	4	...	4	112	2	114	116	2	118	108	2	110
Muddhopoorah	Ditto	Convicts ...	5	...	5	62	2	64	67	2	69	65	2	67
		Under-trial	6	...	6	104	2	106	110	2	112	109	2	111
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Purneah	District Jail	Convicts ...	227	6	233	615	26	641	842	32	874	678	23	701
		Under-trial	16	...	16	443	14	457	459	14	473	450	14	464
		Civil ...	1	...	1	21	...	21	22	...	22	18	...	18
Kissengunge	Lockup	Convicts ...	...	...	...	200	8	208	200	8	208	191	8	199
		Under-trial	...	1	...	206	7	213	206	8	214	203	7	210
Arrareah	Ditto	Convicts ...	3	...	3	124	6	130	127	6	133	125	6	131
		Under-trial	5	...	5	134	4	138	139	4	143	131	4	135
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Cuttack	District Jail	Convicts ...	225	9	234	896	48	944	1,121	57	1,178	854	41	895
		Under-trial	13	...	13	455	25	480	448	25	473	436	24	460
		Civil ...	12	...	12	65	...	65	77	...	77	71	...	71
Jajpore	Lockup	Convicts ...	10	...	10	174	8	182	184	8	192	184	8	192
		Under-trial	3	...	3	126	6	132	129	6	135	120	6	126
Kendrapara	Ditto	Convicts ...	1	...	1	115	9	124	116	9	125	116	9	125
		Under-trial	2	...	2	117	12	129	119	12	131	117	12	129
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2
Rusa, 24-Per-gunnahs.	District and Central Female Jail	Convicts ...	...	196	196	...	544	544	...	742	742	...	511	511
		Under-trial	...	4	...	...	43	...	...	47	...	...	45	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Baraset, 24-Per-gunnahs.	Sub-divisional Jail.	Convicts ...	201	...	201	255	6	261	516	6	522	289	6	295
		Under-trial	...	...	...	90	13	103	90	13	103	90	13	103
		Civil ...	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	...	13	12	...	12
Maldah	District Jail	Convicts ...	64	2	66	301	10	317	305	18	323	306	16	322
		Under-trial	13	...	13	301	74	375	314	14	328	309	14	323
		Civil ...	...	...	...	26	...	26	26	...	26	26	...	26

SUMMARY—continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

8			9			10			Class of prisoners.	Place of confinement.	STATIONS.
Remaining at the end of the year 1878.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1	...	1	6'85	0'44	7'09	13'40	0'66	14'06	Convicts ...	Lockup	Sasseram.
2	...	2	6'75	0'22	6'97				Under-trial		
1	1	2	3'90	0'17	4'07	20'40	1'59	21'99	Convicts ...	Ditto	Buxar.
15	...	15	16'50	1'42	17'92				Under-trial		
8	1	9	8'94	1'24	10'18	21'78	1'87	23'65	Convicts ...	Ditto	Bhubooh.
15	...	15	12'84	0'63	13'47				Under-trial		
175	11	186	234'54	20'15	254'69	265'32	21'24	286'56	Convicts ...	District Jail	Mozufferpor
8	2	10	17'58	1'09	18'67				Under-trial		
9	...	9	13'20	.....	13'20				Civil	Magte's ha-jut.	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Under-trial		
.....	...	.....	1'51	0'19	1'70	3'40	0'27	3'67	Convicts ...	Lockup	Hajeepore.
5	1	6	1'89	0'08	1'97				Under-trial		
4	...	4	3'10	0'19	3'29	9'20	0'47	9'67	Convicts ...	Ditto	Sestamurhee
2	...	2	6'10	0'28	6'38				Under-trial		
237	18	255	262'40	14'37	276'77	281'17	16'02	298'09	Convicts ...	District Jail	Sarun.
14	1	15	17'32	2'55	19'87				Under-trial		
1	...	1	1'45	.....	1'45				Civil	Lockup	Sewan.
2	...	2	5'80	0'51	6'31	17'80	1'56	19'36	Convicts ...		
4	4	8	12'00	1'05	13'05				Under-trial	Ditto	Gopalgunge.
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Civil		
.....	...	.....	1'08	0'06	2'04	6'02	0'20	7'12	Convicts ...	District Jail	Chumparun.
.....	...	.....	4'94	0'14	5'08				Under-trial		
335	10	345	273'80	11'27	285'13	297'17	12'50	309'67	Convicts ...	Lockup	Bettiah.
8	...	8	16'50	1'23	17'73				Under-trial		
7	...	7	6'81	.....	6'81				Civil	District Jail	Monghyr.
1	...	1	5'33	0'19	5'52	20'18	1'19	21'37	Convicts ...		
14	...	14	14'85	1'00	15'85				Under-trial	Lockup	Jamocee.
208	13	221	296'05	16'45	312'50	322'41	18'73	341'14	Convicts ...		
6	2	8	13'49	1'72	15'21				Under-trial	Lockup	Begoosera.
7	...	7	12'87	0'56	13'43				Civil		
4	...	4	7'77	0'36	8'13	20'38	0'83	21'21	Convicts ...	District Jail	Bhagulpore.
11	...	11	12'61	0'47	13'08				Under-trial		
.....	...	.....	2'06	0'17	2'23	3'01	0'33	3'34	Convicts ...	Lockup	Banka.
1	...	1	1'16	0'16	1'32				Under-trial		
.....	...	.....	0'39	.....	0'39				Civil	District Jail	Soopool.
211	...	211	219'34	..	219'34	239'53	0'54	240'07	Convicts ...		
9	...	9	9'00	0'51	9'51				Under-trial	Lockup	Muddhopoora.
9	...	9	10'07	0'03	11'00				Civil		
1	...	1	0'23	.....	0'23				State prisoner	Ditto	Purneah.
1	...	1	1'50	.....	1'50	3'41	0'06	3'47	Convicts ...		
8	...	3	1'82	0'06	1'88				Under-trial	Ditto	Kissengunge.
.....	...	.....	4'30	0'04	4'34	4'30	0'04	4'34	Convicts ...		
2	...	2	1'79	.....	1'79	4'46	0'14	4'60	Convicts ...	Ditto	Arrareah.
1	...	1	2'67	0'14	2'81				Under-trial		
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				Civil	District Jail	Jajpore.
164	9	173	175'80	4'78	180'58	192'16	5'39	197'55	Convicts ...		
4	...	4	14'74	0'61	15'35				Under-trial	Lockup	Kendrapara.
...	...	...	1'02	.....	1'02				Civil		
9	...	9	4'34	0'12	4'46	10'40	0'26	10'66	Convicts ...	Ditto	Cuttack.
13	1	14	6'06	0'14	6'20				Under-trial		
2	...	2	2'22	0'01	2'23	6'39	0'02	6'41	Convicts ...	District Jail	Bussah, 24-Pe gunnaha.
8	...	8	4'10	0'01	4'11				Under-trial		
.....	...	.....	0'07	.....	0'07				Civil	Sub-Divisional Jail.	Baraset, 24-Pe gunnaha.
267	16	283	254'43	11'37	265'80	277'31	12'65	289'96	Convicts ...		
12	1	13	17'40	0'78	18'18				Under-trial	Lockup	Maldah.
6	...	6	5'48	.....	5'48				Civil		
.....	...	.....	2'54	0'14	2'68	5'12	0'28	5'40	Convicts ...	Ditto	
.....	...	.....	2'58	0'14	2'72				Under-trial		
.....	...	.....	2'07	0'17	2'24	4'34	0'40	5'04	Convicts ...	District and Central Female Jail.	
2	...	2	2'58	0'35	2'70				Under-trial		
.....	...	.....	0'04	.....	0'04				Civil	District Jail	
231	...	231	226'29	226'29	226'29	.....	226'32	226'33	Convicts ...		
.....	...	.....	1'97	1'97	1'97				Under-trial	Sub-Divisional Jail.	
.....	...	.....	0'06	0'06	0'06				Civil		
227	...	227	240'33	0'07	240'40	245'02	0'39	245'01	Convicts ...	District Jail	
.....	...	.....	2'28	0'32	2'60				Under-trial		
1	...	1	1'01	.....	1'01				Civil		
39	2	41	51'01	2'08	53'09	64'04	2'67	66'71	Convicts ...		
6	...	6	10'77	0'59	11'36				Under-trial		
.....	...	.....	1'36	.....	1'36				Civil		

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1878.			Received during the year 1878.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pubna ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	123	1	124	584	21	605	707	32	729	459	15	474
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	290	19	315	301	19	320	390	17	307
		Civil ...	1	...	1	31	...	31	32	...	32	30	...	30
Serajgunge ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	24	...	24	165	4	169	189	4	193	183	4	187
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	230	6	236	233	6	239	228	6	234
Darjeeling ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	47	5	52	167	9	176	214	14	228	152	13	165
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	139	2	141	143	2	145	140	2	142
		Civil ...	2	1	3	20	1	21	23	2	24	18	2	20
Julpigoree ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	89	...	89	444	13	457	538	13	546	419	11	430
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	39	13	52	41	13	54	40	12	52
		Civil ...	...	...	...	29	...	29	29	...	29	27	...	27
	Magte.'s <i>hajut</i>	Under-trial	14	...	14	401	3	404	475	3	478	462	3	465
Buxa ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	56	1	57	56	1	57	54	1	55
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	60	1	61	61	1	62	61	1	62
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4
Tipperah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	159	3	162	677	14	691	836	17	853	688	16	704
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	300	11	311	309	11	320	305	11	316
		Civil ...	5	...	5	80	...	80	85	...	85	80	...	80
Brahmunberia	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	244	3	247	244	3	247	223	3	226
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	150	2	152	152	2	154	148	1	149
		Civil ...	1	...	1	21	...	21	22	...	22	21	...	21
Chandpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	41	1	42	41	1	42	41	1	42
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	49	...	49	49	...	49	44	...	44
Durbhunga ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	177	18	195	746	47	787	917	65	982	688	54	737
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3
		Civil ...	...	...	...	33	...	33	33	...	33	24	...	24
	Magte.'s <i>hajut</i>	Convicts ...	1	...	1	204	17	221	205	17	222	205	17	222
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	304	21	325	309	21	330	297	21	318
Mudhoobunee	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	340	14	354	341	14	355	341	14	355
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	294	10	304	294	10	304	285	10	295
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Tajpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	149	9	158	152	9	161	153	9	161
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	141	11	152	145	11	156	156	11	147
Pooree ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	67	4	71	809	12	821	436	18	452	300	13	313
		Under-trial ...	12	2	14	288	20	308	300	22	322	297	22	319
		Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	10	...	10
Khordah ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	252	6	258	255	6	261	246	6	252
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	246	9	255	256	9	265	255	8	253
		Civil ...	1	...	1	23	...	23	24	...	24	23	...	23
Balasore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	56	...	56	320	27	347	376	27	403	298	24	312
		Under-trial ...	14	2	16	307	16	323	321	18	339	313	18	331
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	6
Bhuddruck ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	122	17	139	125	17	142	120	17	137
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	147	21	168	147	21	168	141	19	160
Hazaribagh ...	European Jail	Convicts ...	71	...	71	24	...	24	95	...	95	40	...	40
		State prisoners.	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Lohardugga ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	187	3	190	884	66	950	1,021	66	1,087	764	63	827
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	635	38	693	637	38	695	612	34	646
		Civil ...	...	...	...	20	1	21	20	1	21	18	1	19
Palamow ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	133	7	140	147	7	154	132	6	138
		Under-trial ...	23	...	23	260	11	271	283	11	294	269	10	279
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2
Singbhoom ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	60	...	60	204	24	228	284	24	288	163	23	185
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	186	16	202	190	16	206	185	16	201
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Manbhoom ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	99	5	104	606	19	625	705	24	729	552	21	573
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	508	29	537	516	29	545	502	28	530
		Civil ...	4	1	5	24	...	24	23	1	24	27	1	28
Govindpore ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	78	3	81	80	3	83	80	3	83
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	165	5	166	166	5	171	151	5	156
Nya Doonka, } Sonthal Phgs. }	Ditto	Convicts ...	8	...	8	388	45	428	391	46	436	372	45	417
		Under-trial ...	18	...	18	362	38	400	380	38	418	376	38	414
Rajmehal ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	2	...	2	142	18	160	144	16	160	142	16	158
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	230	10	240	233	10	243	228	8	236
Deoghur ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	8	...	8	271	24	295	279	24	293	265	24	289
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	145	11	156	145	11	156	141	11	152
Jamtara ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	...	...	...	85	5	90	85	5	90	83	5	88
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	85	2	87	90	2	92	90	2	92

SUMMARY—continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

8			9			10			Class of prisoners.	Place of confinement.	STATIONS.		
Remaining at the end of the year 1878.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.							
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
248 11 2	7 2 ...	255 13 2	156'26 18'38 3'40	4'43 0'67	160'69 19 05 3 40	178 04	5'10	183'14	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District Jail	Pubna.		
6 6	6 6	7'59 10'04	0'13 0 15	7 72 10 19	17'63	0'28	17'91	Convicts ... Under-trial ...			Lockup	Serajgunge.
62 3 4	1	63 3 4	50'68 2 22 1'69	0 94 0'01 0'08	51'62 2'23 1'77	54'59	1'03	55'62	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...					District Jail	Darjeeling.
114 1 2	2 1 ...	116 2 2	95'00 1'58 0 98	1'03 0'38	96'03 1'91 0 98	97'56	1'36	98'92	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	Ditto	Julpigoree.		
13	..	13	9'09	0'05	9 14	9 09	0'05	9 14	Under-trial			Magte.'s <i>hajut</i>	
2	2	0'98 1'13 0 22	0'04 0 03 ...	1'02 1 16 0 22	2 33	0 07	2'40	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...			Lockup	Buxa.
148 4 5	1	149 4 5	180 27 15'20 7 56	2'50 0'12 ...	182'77 15'32 7 56	208'03	2 32	205'95	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District Jail	Tipperah.		
21 4 1	... 1 ...	21 5 1	4'67 5'17 0 43	0'10 0'04	4'77 5'21 0 43	10'27	0'14	10'41	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...					Lockup	Brahmunberia
..... 5 5	0 80 2'15	0 80 2'15	2 95	2'95	Convicts ... Under-trial ...			Ditto	Chandpore.
234 9	11	245 9	172'41 0 26 4 07	13'23	185'64 0 26 4 07	176'74	13'23	189'97	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District Jail	Durbhunga.		
..... 12 12	1'04 10 34	0'08 0'60	1'06 11'00	11'38	0 68	12'06	Convicts ... Under-trial ...					Magte.'s hajut
..... 9 9	2 19 9'20 0 01	0'12 0'43 ...	2 31 9'33 0 01	11'40	0 60	12 00	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...			Lockup	Mudhoobunee
..... 9	... ...	..... 9	2'23 2'94	0 04 0 10	2'27 3'04	5'17	0'14	5'31	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Ditto	Tajpore.
76 3 1	1	77 3 1	80'38 8 49 0 80	3'23 0'54	83'61 9'03 0'80	89 67	3'77	93 44	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...					District Jail	Pooree.
9 1 1	... 1 ...	9 2 1	5 87 3 55 0 45	0 12 0'51 ...	5'99 4'36 0 45	10'17	0'63	10'80	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...			Lockup	Khordah.
88 8	8	91 8	79'17 7'37 1'07	5'81 0'61	84'98 7 98 1'07	87'61	6'42	94'03	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District Jail	Balasore.		
5 6	... 2	5 8	1'62 2 95	0 23 0'40	1'87 3 35	4'57	0'65	5 22	Convicts ... Under-trial ...					Lockup	Bhuddruck.
55 2	55 2	57 59 2'00	57 59 2 00	59 89	59 89	Convicts ... State prisoners.			European Jail	Hazaribagh.
257 45 2	6 4 ...	263 49 2	193'09 28 87 2 10	6'77 1'11 0'16	199'86 29 98 2 26	224'06	8 04	232 10	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District Jail	Lohardugga.		
15 14	1 1	16 15	16'28 13'47 0'02	0'70 0'98	16'98 14'45 0'02	29'77	1'68	31 45	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...					Lockup	Palamow.
101 5	2	103 5	71'42 8'07 0'11	2'59 0'64 ...	74 01 7 31 0'11	78'20	3'23	81 43	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...			District Jail	Singbhoom.
153 14 1	3 1 ...	156 15 1	140'93 20'63 1'74	3'06 1'33 0'08	143'99 21'96 1 76	163'29	4'41	167'70	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	Ditto	Manbhoom.		
..... 5 5	2'07 6'50	0'08 0'19	2'09 6 59	9'47	0'21	9'68	Convicts ... Under-trial ...					Lockup	Govindpore.
19 4	... 2	19 6	10'06 19'40	0 76 1'02	10'76 20'42	29'40	1'78	31'18	Convicts ... Under-trial ...			Ditto	{ Nya Doomka, Sonthal Pghs.
2 4	... 2	2 6	2'78 6'45	0'20 0'24	2 92 6'69	9'17	0'44	9'61	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Ditto	Rajmehal.		
14 4	14 4	11'19 5'40	0'85 0'28	12'04 5'66	16'59	2'11	17'70	Convicts ... Under-trial ...					Ditto	Deoghur.
2	2	0'99 1'76	0'17	0 56 1 76	2'15	0'17	2'32	Convicts ... Under-trial ...			Ditto	Jamtara.

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1878.			Received during the year 1878.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Godda ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	95	3	98	99	3	102	92	3	94	
		Under-trial	1	...	1	167	4	171	168	4	172	168	4	170	
Pakour ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	187	8	145	139	9	148	153	9	142	
		Under-trial	2	1	3	159	12	171	161	13	174	159	13	172	
Total of Jails {			Convicts ...	16,107	570	16,677	39,152	2,388	41,540	55,259	2,968	58,217	32,362	2,323	40,684
			Under-trial	478	43	521	15,589	975	16,564	16,087	1,018	17,085	15,473	981	16,454
			Civil ...	159	2	161	2,200	55	2,255	2,359	57	2,416	2,171	55	2,226
			State prisoners.	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	.....	3	...	...	.....
Total ..			16,746	615	17,361	56,942	3,416	60,358	73,689	4,033	77,721	56,006	3,358	59,364	
Total of Sub- sidiary Jails {			Convicts ...	353	9	362	16,477	1,025	17,502	16,830	1,034	17,864	16,458	1,022	17,480
			Under-trial	409	13	422	20,486	1,089	21,575	20,995	1,102	21,997	20,469	1,074	21,543
			Civil ...	6	...	6	161	8	164	170	3	173	153	3	156
			Total ..	771	22	793	37,124	2,117	39,241	37,995	2,139	40,034	37,080	2,099	39,179
Grand Total {			Convicts ...	16,460	579	17,039	55,629	3,413	59,042	72,089	3,992	76,081	54,820	3,344	58,164
			Under-trial	887*	56	943	36,075	2,064	38,139	36,982	2,120	39,082	35,942	2,055	37,997
			Civil ...	168	2	170	2,561	58	2,619	2,529	60	2,589	2,324	58	2,382
			State prisoners.	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	.....	3	...	...	.....
Total ...			17,517	637	18,154	94,066	5,536	99,601	1,11,583	6,172	1,17,755	93,086	5,457	98,543	

* In the report of 1877, 477 males are entered as the total number of under-trial prisoners remaining in Jails.
† In the Hazaribagh European Jail

SUMMARY—concluded.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

8			9			10			Class of prisoners.	Place of confinement.	STATIONS.					
Remaining at the end of the year 1878.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.										
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.								
7 2	1 ...	8 2	7'43 7'01	0'11 0'20	7'53 7'21	14'43	0'31	14'74	Convicts ... Under-trial	} Lockup ...	} Godda.					
6 2	... ...	6 2	4'10 6'51	0'20 0'16	4'30 6'67	10'61	0'36	10'97	Convicts ... Under-trial						
16,897 594 188 8	686 97 2 ...	17,583 681 190 8	16,301'21 698'87 187'99 2'23	684'87 43'81 8'38	16,938'08 742'68 191'37 2'22	17,190'29	682'06	17,872'35	Convicts ... Under-trial Civil State pri- soners.	} Total of Jails.						
17,689	675	18,364	17,190'29	682'06	17,872'35											
372 426 17	12 28 ...	394 454 17	323'76 568'06 7'71	14'40 26'54 0'10	338'16 594'62 7'81				899'55			41'04	940'59	Convicts ... Under-trial Civil	} Total of Sub- sidiary Jails.	
815	40	855	899'55	41'04	940'59											
17,389 1,020 205 8	648 65 2 ...	17,917 1,085 207 3†	16,624'97 1,268'95 195'70 2'22	649'27 70'35 3'48	17,274'24 1,337'20 199'18 2'22	18,089'84	723'10	18,812'94	Convicts ... Under-trial Civil State pri- soners.	} Grand Total.						
18,467	715	19,182	18,089'84	723'10	18,812'94											

owing to an error of one male prisoner in the return of the Burdwan Jail for 1877. and Bhagulpore District Jails.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

STATEMENT

Showing the number and disposal of the CONVICTS in the

	1	2	3		4		5		6			
			JAILS.		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		RECEIVED FROM OTHER JAILS.	
											A	B
											To undergo sentence.	In transit for transportation or to other jails.
	Serial number.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
JAILS HOLD- ING OVER 1,000 PRI- SONERS.	1	Midnapore—District and Central	1,208	21	449	48	1,657	69	396	23	.....	...
	2	Alipore { District and Central	2,002	..	1,145	..	3,207	...	1,160	...	858	...
	3	Presidency { District and Central	986	..	1,085	218	2,671	218	531	...	6	...
	4	European { District and Central	87	8	508	9	575	12	31	1	28	...
	5	Rajshahy—District and Central	727	13	382	21	1,109	34	816	24	1	...
	6	Buxar—Central	826	..	36	...	862	...	422	...	...	...
	7	Bhagalpore—Central	927	29	...	9	927	38	689	52	...	...
	8	Hazaribagh—Central	788	11	356	30	1,144	50	380	17	1	...
JAILS HOLD- ING OVER 500 PRI- SONERS.	9	Burdwan	204	8	294	15	498	23	424	21	2	...
	10	Hooghly	304	..	143	14	447	14	982	...	...	...
	11	Moorsheadabad	320	17	236	18	556	35	803	79	1	...
	12	Dinapore	328	4	410	13	738	17	28	...	...	...
	13	Dacca	548	18	945	28	1,501	46	633	22	112	5
	14	Backergunge	805	7	1,159	25	1,964	32	852	2	...	...
	15	Gya	317	18	439	38	756	56	609	40	19	...
JAILS HOLD- ING OVER 300 PRI- SONERS.	16	Bankura	73	5	198	7	271	12	271	...	...	...
	17	Beerbhoom	133	11	400	37	533	44	391	26	...	...
	18	Nudda	270	15	191	12	470	27	636	41	...	...
	19	Jessore	364	7	474	17	842	24	717	18	...	...
	20	Rungpore	298	5	318	14	616	19	539	2	...	...
	21	Bogra	103	4	522	31	625	35	61	...	...	...
	22	Furzedpore	294	3	695	15	989	18	442	4	...	...
	23	Mymensingh	332	7	622	7	954	14	360	5	...	...
	24	Chittagong	235	13	526	58	761	71	65	1	...	...
	25	Nonkhally	111	..	689	6	800	6	144	1	...	...
JAILS HOLD- ING UNDER 300 PRI- SONERS.	26	Patna	331	24	730	53	1,070	77	823	48	14	1
	27	Shahabad	226	11	368	28	592	39	711	39	1	...
	28	Mozufforpo	195	24	381	25	576	49	360	28	131	13
	29	Barun	270	9	537	38	813	47	325	21	87	...
	30	Chumpanun	205	8	419	43	624	51	389	12	...	...
	31	Monghyr	317	21	430	40	743	67	457	22	...	...
	32	Bhagalpore—District	251	..	240	..	497	..	441	..	...	...
	33	Purneah	227	6	368	16	595	22	244	9	3	1
	34	Cuttack	225	9	482	34	707	43	396	14	13	..
	35	Russa—District and Central Female Jail.	..	198	.....	122	.....	320	.....	400	.....	23
	36	Baraset	261	..	178	5	439	5	77	1	...	...
	37	Maldah	64	2	285	16	349	18	15	...	1	...
	38	Pubna	123	1	314	18	437	19	270	3	...	...
	39	Darjeling	37	5	159	9	206	14	8	...	...	...
	40	Julpigore	89	..	402	13	491	13	42	...	...	...
	41	Tipperah	169	3	483	12	643	15	198	2	1	...
	42	Durblunga	177	18	257	23	434	41	483	24	...	...
	43	Pooroo	67	4	252	10	319	14	117	3	...	...
	44	Balesore	56	..	240	16	296	16	65	11	6	...
	45	Hazaribagh—European Jail	71	..	..	..	71	..	24	...	...	...
	46	Lohardugga	157	3	758	63	915	66	102	3	4	...
	47	Singbhoom	60	..	190	24	250	24	14	...	...	...
	48	Manbhoom	69	5	491	17	560	22	109	2	6	...
Total of Jails			16,107	570	20,592	1,326	36,699	1,696	17,810	1,020	1,250	42
Add for Subsidiary Jails			358	9	16,003	989	16,366	998	196	11	278	25
GRAND TOTAL			16,465	579	36,595	2,315	53,065	2,694	17,906	1,031	1,528	67

* Including 657 transportation
† Transferred to the Presidency

No. I—(Judicial).

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

7			8				9				Serial number.	JAILS.
Grand total.			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.				RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.					
			A		B		A		B			
			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
2,053	92	2,145	184	2	6	..	34	1	565	04	1	Midnapore—District and Central.
5,225	..	5,225	028	..	..	..	54	..	1,503	..	2	Allpore—{ District and Central.
8	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	{ Europeans.
3,258	218	3,476	734	201	4	..	8	..	1,381	17	4	Presidency—{ District and Central.
634	18	647	30	..	..	..	8	..	494	11	5	{ Europeans.
1,928	58	1,984	343	15	17	..	20	..	536	36	6	Rajshahye—District and Central.
1,284	..	1,284	395	..	..	..	5	..	117	..	7	Buxar—Central.
1,616	90	1,706	143	11	..	..	11	..	174	28	8	Rhagulpore—Central.
1,531	67	1,598	182	..	3	..	4	1	440	52	9	Hazaribagh—Central
924	44	968	85	5	10	..	35	3	534	27	10	Burdwan.
1,449	14	1,463	65	9	..	..	30	..	758	5	11	Hooghly.
1,060	114	1,174	108	7	1	..	22	3	675	81	12	Moorsheadabad.
796	17	783	156	..	13	..	6	..	457	12	13	Dinagapore.
2,246	73	2,319	165	12	121	4	84	6	1,182	37	14	Dacca.
2,396	34	2,330	393	2	50	2	78	1	1,029	13	15	Rackergunge.
1,384	96	1,480	91	5	30	..	16	4	825	70	16	Gya.
542	12	554	73	1	11	..	7	..	190	5	17	Bankoor.
924	70	994	71	1	..	2	18	..	612	58	18	Beebhoom.
1,108	68	1,174	63	4	4	..	79	2	634	44	19	Nuddea.
1,559	42	1,601	55	..	7	..	140	2	904	28	20	Jessore.
1,155	21	1,176	26	4	..	..	30	1	593	11	21	Rungpore.
680	35	721	39	3	..	1	22	..	412	26	22	Bogra.
1,331	23	1,353	71	..	..	..	47	..	790	16	23	Furzedpore.
1,214	10	1,223	57	2	5	1	105	..	639	11	24	Mymensingh.
840	72	918	11	..	8	1	8	..	545	59	25	Chittagong.
944	7	951	88	..	10	..	41	..	571	2	26	Nonkholly.
1,607	120	1,733	226	1	9	1	37	..	914	93	27	Patna.
1,804	78	1,882	80	4	2	1	73	..	807	53	28	Shahabad.
1,067	90	1,157	89	5	131	14	53	1	669	58	29	Mozufferpore.
1,175	68	1,243	128	9	45	1	69	..	599	38	30	Saru.
1,013	63	1,076	132	13	1	..	11	..	485	39	31	Chumpanun.
1,240	89	1,329	203	17	2	..	40	..	750	58	32	Monghyr.
938	..	938	148	..	..	..	8	..	527	..	33	Rhagulpore—District
842	82	874	87	..	9	1	54	..	450	50	34	Purneah.
1,121	57	1,178	64	3	23	1	83	1	719	35	35	Cuttack.
.....	742	742	.....	2	.....	..	.....	3	.....	442	36	Russa—District and Central Female Jail.
516	6	522	47	0	.....	..	4	..	171	..	37	Baraset
365	18	383	40	..	8	..	20	..	239	16	38	Maldah.
707	23	729	77	2	..	..	17	1	348	12	39	Pubna.
314	14	328	2	..	.....	1	32	..	113	10	40	Darjeeling.
523	18	546	34	2	.....	..	7	1	337	7	41	Jalpigore.
836	17	853	33	3	41	..	44	1	563	11	42	Tipperah.
917	65	982	80	2	..	..	3	..	582	49	43	Durbhunga.
436	16	452	23	..	..	..	6	..	323	15	44	Poorce.
378	27	403	13	2	..	..	14	..	246	23	45	Belasore.
95	..	95	15	..	24	..	.....	..	..	..	46	Hazaribagh—European Jail
1,921	69	1,990	10	..	12	..	3	..	596	63	47	Lohardugga.
384	24	288	10	..	..	..	5	..	116	22	48	Singbhoon.
706	24	729	92	1	11	..	33	..	387	19	49	Manbhoon.
55,259	2,938	58,217	5,989	356	613	31	1,477	32	28,407	1,794		Total of Jails.
16,830	1,084	17,964	644	278	278	25	83	2	4,303	351		Add for Subsidiary Jails
72,089	3,992	76,081	17,739	1,000	891	56	1,510	34	30,770	2,145		GRAND TOTAL.

prisoners received from other provinces.
Jail for despatch to England.

STATEMENT

Showing the number and disposal of the CONVICTS in the

		9						10		11		
		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										
		C.		D.								
				BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.								
				a		b						
		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
JAILS HOLD- ING OVER 1,000 PRISON- ERS.	1	Midnapore—District and Central	198	2							1	
	2	Alipore... { District and Central	100					807			6	
	3	Presidency... { Europeans ...	2									
	4	Presidency... { District and Central	45					1				
	5	Rajahmundry—District and Central	8					|| 24				
	6	Buxar—Central	58		4							
	7	Bhagalpore—Central	104									
	8	Hazaribagh—Central	164	2								
JAILS HOLD- ING OVER 500 PRISON- ERS.	9	Burdwan	18									
	10	Hooghly	72								1	
	11	Moorshedabad	42	1								
	12	Dinapore	24								1	
	13	Dacca	71								1	
	14	Backergunge	47								1	
	15	Gya	81		1							
	JAILS HOLD- ING OVER 300 PRISON- ERS.	16	Bankoora	19	1							
17		Beerbhoom	32		1							
18		Nudda	28		1							
19		Jessore	47		1							
20		Rungpore	11									
21		Bogra	11									
22		Furzedpore	27		3							
23		Mymensingh	35		1						1	
24		Chittagong	21									
JAILS HOLD- ING UNDER 300 PRISON- ERS.		25	Noakholly	7								
	26	Patna	15	1	1							
	27	Shahabad	10	1	1							
	28	Mozufferpore	36		1						2	
	29	Sarun	41		5	1						
	30	Chumparun	22									
	31	Monghyr	31									
	32	Bhagalpore—District	9								1	
	33	Purneah	40									
	34	Cuttack	9		1						1	
	35	Ruess—Dist. & Centl. Female Jail		18		1				16		
	36	Barasat	25								1	
	37	Maldah	5									
	38	Patna	15									
39	Darjeeling	1										
40	Jalpigoree	2								1		
41	Tippurah	2		1								
42	Durbhunga	9		1								
43	Pooree	1								1		
44	Balasore	3										
45	Hazaribagh—European Jail	1										
46	Lohardugga	35										
47	Singbhoom	16										
48	Manbhoom	21										
Total of Jails			1,701	26	23	2		2	832	15	22	1
Add for Subsidiary Jails			3		1						8	
GRAND TOTAL			1,704	26	24	2		2	832	15	25	1

* One of these prisoners has been recaptured, but as he has not been readmitted into this Jail, and is
† Excluding 36 male convicts who escaped
‡ Excluding 16 male and 3 female convicts
§ Pardoned by His Honor the Lieutenant-
|| Military prisoners sent to England.

No. I—(Judicial)—continued.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

12		13		14		15			16			17	
Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.			Daily average number.			Serial number.	JAILS.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
...	...	3	1	56	...	1,006	22	1,028	1,080'13	20 32	1,110 45	1	Midnapore—District and Central.
...	...	3	...	110	...	2,006	...	2,006	2,045 28	...	2,045 28	2	Alipore... { District and Central.
...	3	...	3	4 10	...	4 10	3	Presidency... { Europeans.
...	...	1	...	52	...	1,052	...	1,052	1,019'40	0 60	1,020'00	4	Buxar—Central.
...	75	2	77	67 63	1 82	69'75	5	Rajshahye—District and Central.
...	809	7	806	697 02	9'93	706'95	6	Bhagalpore—Central.
...	688	...	688	666 79	...	666 79	7	Hazaribagh—Central.
...	1,075	45	1,120	1,022 06	34'44	1,057'10	8	Burdwan.
...	596	11	607	685 13	12 76	698 80	9	Hooghly.
...	...	2	...	17	...	223	9	232	236 70	8'29	244'99	10	Moorsheadabad.
...	...	2	...	56	...	465	...	465	360 02	0 28	360'30	11	Dinapore.
...	8	...	204	22	226	255 52	22'25	277'77	12	Dacca.
...	...	2	...	11	...	96	5	101	195'02	4 28	199 80	13	Backergunge.
...	...	2	...	86	1	584	13	597	591'27	14 87	606 13	14	Gya.
...	...	1	...	36	...	661	10	677	533 31	7 74	541 05	15	Bankoora.
...	18	1	382	10	398	340 71	21'50	362 21	16	Heerbhoom.
...	6	...	236	5	241	147 05	4'45	152 40	17	Nuddea.
...	5	...	185	9	194	182 06	10'31	192 37	18	Jessore.
...	...	3	...	6	1	288	17	305	294 05	18 29	302 34	19	Rumkore.
...	...	1	...	12	...	367	12	399	338'11	0'48	347'59	20	Hogra.
...	85	1	408	4	412	423 58	4 29	427 87	21	Furzedpore.
...	...	3	...	10	...	185	5	190	144 92	5'37	150 29	22	Mymensingh.
...	12	...	381	6	387	315'32	5'05	320 37	23	Chittagong.
...	13	1	327	4	331	336 82	4 67	341 49	24	Noakholly.
...	...	1	...	12	1	240	11	251	212 02	13'57	226 19	25	Patna.
...	...	7	...	5	...	215	5	220	162 84	1'30	164'23	26	Shahabad.
...	...	1	...	20	5	384	25	409	358 20	32 12	390 32	27	Mozafferpore.
...	25	1	297	18	315	290'00	15 88	306 48	28	Sarun.
...	10	1	175	11	186	234 54	20'15	254 69	29	Chumpanan.
...	51	1	237	18	255	262 40	14 37	276 77	30	Monghyr.
...	...	1	...	25	1	335	10	345	273'86	11'27	285'13	31	Bhagalpore—District.
...	6	...	208	13	221	206 05	16 45	312 50	32	Purneah.
...	...	4	...	32	...	211	...	211	219 34	...	219 34	33	Cuttack.
...	2	38	...	164	9	173	175 80	4 78	180 58	34	Russa—Dist. and Centl. Female Jail.
...	3	1	267	10	283	254'43	11 87	266 30	35	Baraset.
...	30	...	231	231	...	226 29	226'29	36	Valdah.
...	41	...	227	...	227	240 33	0 07	240'40	37	Pubna.
...	...	1	...	4	...	39	2	41	51'91	2'08	53'99	38	Darjeeling.
...	...	1	...	2	...	248	7	255	156 26	4 43	160 69	39	Julpigorce.
...	3	...	62	1	63	50 68	0'94	51'62	40	Tippurah.
...	37	1	114	2	116	95'00	1 03	96 03	41	Durbhunga.
...	4	...	148	1	149	180 27	2 50	182 77	42	Poorce.
...	5	8	234	11	245	172 41	13 23	185 64	43	Balasore.
...	7	...	76	1	77	80 38	3 23	83 61	44	Hazaribagh—European Jail
...	8	...	88	3	91	79 17	5 81	84'98	45	Johardugga.
...	55	...	55	57'89	...	57 89	46	Singbhoom.
...	...	7	...	13	1	257	6	263	193 09	6 77	199 86	47	Total of Jails.
...	...	2	...	14	...	101	2	103	71'42	2 59	74'01	48	Add for Subsidiary Jails
...	8	1	153	3	156	140 92	3 06	143 98	49	GRAND TOTAL.
28	...	53	4	1,157	59	16,897	636	17,533	16,301'21	634 87	16,936'08		
13	14	...	372	13	384	323'76	14 40	338 16		
41	...	53	4	1,171	59	17,269	648	17,917	16,624'97	649 27	17,274 24		

undergoing trial on a separate charge at Chumpanan, he has been included in this statement. and were recaptured during 1878. who escaped and were recaptured during 1878. Governor of Bengal.

A. S. LETTIBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

STATEMENT

Showing the Religion, Age, and previous occupation of the CONVICTS in the

1		2		3									
Serial number		JAILS.		RELIGION.									
				A						B		C	
				CHRISTIAN.						Mahomedans.		Hindus.	
				a		b		c					
				Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.					
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
JAILS HOLD- ING OVER 1,000 PRISON- ERS.	1	Midnapore—District and Central ...	...	...	...	2	...	271	1	733	21
	2	Alipore { District and Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	...	954	...
	3	{ Europeans ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Presidency { District and Central ...	...	...	...	14	...	414	...	590	...
	5	{ Europeans ...	50	1	25	1	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Rajahmundry—District and Central ...	...	...	1	...	...	631	6	260	2
	7	Buxar—Central ...	...	...	...	1	...	95	...	456	...
	8	Bhagalpore—Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	238	11	749	31
JAILS HOLD- ING OVER 500 PRISON- ERS.	9	Hazariabagh—Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	94	2	502	9
	9	Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	49	1	174	8
	10	Hooghly ...	...	...	...	2	...	196	...	267	...
	11	Moorsbedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	88	6	114	16
	12	Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	49	2	47	3
	13	Dacca ...	...	...	...	3	...	386	7	192	6
	14	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	2	...	632	12	127	4
	15	Gya ...	...	...	...	...	...	49	4	333	12
JAILS HOLD- ING OVER 300 PRISON- ERS.	16	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	42	2	194	3
	17	Beerbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	138	6
	18	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	134	9	153	8
	19	Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	241	6	143	6
	20	Rangpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	283	3	110	1
	21	Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	140	2	43	3
	22	Furzedpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	274	4	107	2
	23	Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	212	1	95	3
JAILS HOLD- ING UNDER 300 PRISON- ERS.	24	Chittagong ...	1	...	...	1	...	177	8	37	1
	25	Noakholly ...	...	...	...	...	...	178	3	36	2
	26	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	62	9	322	16
	27	Shahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	265	17
	28	Muzafferpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	35	6	140	5
	29	Sarun ...	...	...	...	1	...	25	3	211	15
	30	Chumparun ...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2	298	8
	31	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	22	5	186	8
JAILS HOLD- ING UNDER 300 PRISON- ERS.	32	Bhagalpore—District ...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	136	...
	33	Purneah ...	...	...	...	...	...	60	2	97	3
	34	Cuttack ...	...	...	...	1	...	32	2	223	14
	35	Russa—District & Central Female Jail	1	...	73	...	157	...	
	36	Baranwet ...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	120	...
	37	Maldah ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	20	2
	38	Pubna ...	...	...	...	...	...	153	6	95	1
	39	Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	8	...
JAILS HOLD- ING UNDER 300 PRISON- ERS.	40	Jalpigoreo ...	...	...	...	...	...	72	2	40	...
	41	Tippurah ...	...	...	...	...	...	105	1	43	...
	42	Durbhunga ...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4	201	6
	43	Poorce ...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	70	1
	44	Balasore ...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	77	2
	45	Hazariabagh—European Jail	50	...	5	
	46	Lohardugga ...	...	...	...	6	...	16	...	235	5
	47	Singhbhum ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	45	1
JAILS HOLD- ING UNDER 300 PRISON- ERS.	48	Manbhum ...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	130	3
	Total of Jails		...	101	1	34	1	39	1	6,778	209	9,524	410
Add for Subsidiary Jails		155	6	190	6	
GRAND TOTAL		...	101	1	34	1	39	1	6,933	215	9,714	416	

* Including 1 African.

No. II—(Judicial).

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the 31st December 1878.

				4											
				AGE.											
D		E		A		B		C		D					
Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.				JAILS.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Serial number.			
...	5	...	703	20	281	2	14	...	1	Midnapore—District and Central.		
8	...	19	...	...	...	1,704	...	290	...	12	...	2	Alipore .. { District and Central.		
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	Alipore .. { Europeans		
4	30	...	904	...	118	...	...	...	4	Presidency .. { District and Central.		
...	1	...	64	...	9	2	1	...	5	Rajshahye—District and Central.		
4	...	3	...	7	...	706	7	116	...	10	...	6	Buxar—Central.		
...	...	87	...	...	...	554	...	73	...	11	...	7	Bhagalpore—Central		
...	...	68	8	4	1	914	31	148	10	9	3	8	Hazaribagh—Central		
...	4	...	440	6	111	6	41	...	9	Burdwan.		
...	165	9	50	...	2	...	10	Hooghly.		
...	398	...	69	...	59	...	11	Moorsheadabad.		
...	...	2	...	...	1	142	17	44	4	14	...	12	Dinapore.		
...	84	3	12	2	...	...	13	Dacca.		
...	...	3	...	1	...	428	11	137	2	18	...	14	Backergunge.		
...	1	...	476	13	145	2	50	1	15	Gya.		
...	7	1	273	15	90	...	12	...	16	Bankoora.		
...	1	...	72	4	147	1	10	...	17	Beerbhoom.		
...	...	21	2	...	1	140	5	41	2	13	1	18	Nuddea.		
1	2	225	13	54	8	9	...	19	Jessore.		
...	3	...	270	11	84	1	30	...	20	Rangpore.		
...	...	6	...	...	...	331	4	65	...	12	...	21	Bojra.		
...	...	2	...	...	...	147	2	35	3	3	...	22	Turroodpore.		
...	1	...	250	4	56	2	44	...	23	Mymensingh.		
...	1	...	286	3	53	1	7	...	24	Chittagong.		
24	2	...	...	2	2	171	9	59	...	8	...	25	Noakholly.		
...	1	...	189	4	24	1	1	...	26	Patna.		
...	1	305	21	47	3	...	...	27	Shahabad.		
...	237	14	49	3	9	1	28	Mozufferpore.		
...	105	6	50	3	14	2	29	Sarun.		
...	4	...	151	17	67	1	15	...	30	Chumpran.		
...	...	1	...	7	...	270	10	49	...	9	...	31	Monghyr.		
...	4	...	152	9	47	3	5	1	32	Bhagalpore—District.		
...	...	36	...	...	...	161	...	46	...	2	...	33	Futneh.		
...	...	7	4	...	...	137	9	12	...	15	...	34	Cuttack.		
...	...	11	...	3	...	198	5	60	10	6	1	35	Russe—District & Central Female Jail.		
...	1	...	178	49	...	...	3	36	Barasot.		
...	...	3	...	...	...	35	...	140	...	62	...	37	Maldah.		
...	...	1	...	1	...	32	2	5	...	1	...	38	Pubna.		
...	209	7	32	...	7	...	39	Darjeeling.		
12	1	27	...	3	...	54	...	5	1	...	...	40	Jalpaigore.		
...	...	2	...	...	1	98	1	15	...	1	...	41	Tippural.		
...	1	...	111	1	30	...	6	...	42	Durbhunga.		
...	...	1	1	...	...	178	11	46	...	7	...	43	Pooree.		
...	1	...	60	...	20	1	5	...	44	Balasoro.		
...	...	1	...	1	...	82	1	22	2	3	...	45	Hazaribagh—European Jail.		
...	50	...	5	...	...	...	46	Lohardugga.		
...	5	...	108	5	52	1	2	...	47	Singbhoom.		
...	...	52	1	...	...	71	1	28	1	2	...	48	Maubhoon.		
...	...	14	...	...	...	105	2	38	1	10	...				
53	3	308	11	136	11	13,008	490	8,197	122	556	13	Total of Jails.			
...	...	27	...	3	...	284	11	70	1	6	...	Add for Subsidiary Jails.			
53	3	305	11	139	11	13,292	501	8,270	123	562	13	GRAND TOTAL			

STATEMENT

Showing the Religion, Age, and previous occupation of the CONVICTS in the

	Serial number.	JAILS.	5					
			PREVIOUS					
			OF MALES.					
			A	B	C	D	E	F
			Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.
JAILS HOLD- ING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS	1	Midnapore—District and Central	28	58	18	734	67	....
	2	Alipore { District and Central	58	10	179	1,231	470	27
	3	Presidency { Europeans	1	....	2	....	....	....
	4	Presidency { District and Central	52	42	213	818	114	43
	5	Rajshahye { Europeans	22	4	34	....	....	6
	6	Rajshahye—District and Central	18	....	64	651	138	11
	7	Buxar—Central	12	....	29	380	5	1
	8	Bhagalpore—Central	31	21	227	704	26	26
JAILS HOLD- ING OVER 500 PRISONERS	9	Hazaribagh—Central	17	3	....	448	14	....
	10	Burdwan	14	....	35	107	....	4
	11	Hoochly	27	53	141	145	71	9
	12	Moorsheadabad	5	1	40	74	17	19
	13	Dinapore	7	....	1	62	4	1
	14	Dacca	10	13	56	323	76	12
	15	Backergunge	5	13	69	544	7	....
	16	Gya	20	46	47	212	7	1
JAILS HOLD- ING OVER 300 PRISONERS.	17	Bankpoora	3	....	9	178	6	2
	18	Beerbhoom	17	2	28	115	11	11
	19	Nuddea	8	....	26	148	16	....
	20	Jessore	2	....	44	283	45	....
	21	Rungpore	16	....	27	324	17	8
	22	Bogra	11	....	17	129	15	6
	23	Fuvreodpore	13	31	29	298	7	....
	24	Mymensingh	4	....	41	219	20	17
	25	Chittagong	18	2	4	202	4	8
	26	Noakholly	9	5	13	161	4	....
	27	Patna	7	37	....	280	7	....
	28	Shahabad	10	47	....	169	2	....
	29	Mozufferpore	4	2	3	63	5	4
	30	Sarun	3	....	8	155	....	....
	31	Chumparun	....	7	24	171	17	....
	32	Monghyr	4	29	31	120	15	2
JAILS HOLD- ING UNDER 300 PRISONERS.	33	Bhagalpore—District	12	1	5	162	9	5
	34	Purneah	21	....	23	76	10	8
	35	Cuttack	5	2	30	136	22	7
	36	Russa—Central & District Female Jail	....	....	....	....	....	....
	37	Baraset	4	1	37	159	9	1
	38	Maldah	1	2	12	23	1	....
	39	Pubna	4	....	21	167	19	7
	40	Darjeeling	3	....	18	18	4	....
	41	Julpigoree	8	....	12	76	14	....
	42	Tipperah	....	....	....	124	....	....
	43	Durbhunga	4	....	80	136	8	9
	44	Pooree	8	10	5	25	7	....
	45	Balasore	10	....	....	37	4	....
	46	Hazaribagh—European Jail	39	2	....	....	9	4
	47	Lohardugga	13	7	40	187	4	....
	48	Singbhoom	1	....	....	23	....	....
	49	Mainbhoom	2	....	9	123	7	....
Total of Jails			586	450	1,705	10,398	1,333	258
Total of Subsidiary Jails			15	10	57	216	10	5
GRAND TOTAL			601	460	1,762	10,614	1,343	263

No. II—(Judicial)—continued.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the 31st December 1878.

OCCUPATION.					6			7	
OF FEMALES.					TOTAL.			Serial number.	JAILS.
G	H	I	J	K	M.	F	Total		
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.					
101	12	...	9	1	1,006	23	1,028	1	Midnapore—District and Central.
30	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	2	Alipore { District and Central.
271	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	Europeans
9	1	...	1	...	1,032	...	1,032	4	Presidency { District and Central.
17	6	...	1	...	75	2	77	5	Europeans.
231	...	...	...	...	899	7	906	6	Rajahmundry—District and Central.
40	10	1	24	1	638	...	638	7	Buxar—Central.
116	6	...	5	...	1,075	45	1,120	8	Bhagulpore—Central.
63	3	...	2	4	596	11	607	9	Hazaribagh—Central.
21	...	...	...	...	223	0	223	10	Burdwan.
48	5	...	17	...	465	...	465	11	Hooghly.
21	1	...	4	...	204	22	226	12	Moorshedabad
94	3	...	5	5	96	5	101	13	Dinapore.
23	10	...	4	2	584	13	597	14	Dacca.
50	12	...	4	...	661	16	677	15	Backergunge.
38	...	...	4	1	382	10	392	16	Gya.
1	3	...	6	...	236	5	241	17	Bankoora.
91	3	...	14	...	185	9	194	18	Beerbhoom.
8	2	...	6	4	288	17	305	19	Nuddea.
16	3	...	1	...	387	12	399	20	Jessore.
7	...	...	3	2	408	4	412	21	Runkpore.
5	3	...	2	1	185	5	190	22	Bokra.
26	3	...	1	...	381	6	387	23	Furzedpore.
2	6	1	2	...	327	4	331	24	Mymensingh.
24	2	...	2	1	240	11	251	25	Chittagong.
53	18	1	4	2	215	5	220	26	Noakholly.
69	10	...	8	...	384	25	409	27	Patna.
94	4	...	3	4	297	18	315	28	Shahabad.
71	14	1	3	...	175	11	186	29	Mozufferpore.
110	3	...	7	...	237	18	255	30	Sarun.
7	6	...	5	2	336	10	346	31	Chumpanun.
17	...	...	...	...	208	13	221	32	Monghyr.
26	2	...	3	4	211	...	211	33	Bhagulpore—District.
65	4	...	12	...	164	0	164	34	Purneah.
...	86	1	105	39	267	16	283	35	Cuttack.
16	...	...	...	...	...	231	231	36	Russa—District & Central F. Jail.
30	1	...	1	...	227	...	227	37	Haraset.
19	4	...	3	...	39	2	41	38	Maldah.
4	1	...	...	...	248	7	255	39	Pubna.
24	1	...	1	...	62	1	63	40	Darjeeling.
47	7	...	2	2	114	3	117	41	Julpikoree.
21	1	...	...	...	148	1	149	42	Tipperah.
37	...	...	2	1	234	11	245	43	Durbbhunga.
1	...	...	...	...	70	1	71	44	Pooree.
6	1	...	5	...	88	3	91	45	Balasore.
72	...	1	1	...	55	...	55	46	Hazaribagh—European Jail.
13	5	...	...	...	257	6	263	47	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	101	2	103	48	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	153	3	156	49	Manbhoom.
2,167	272	6	282	76	16,897	636	17,533		Total of Jails.
59	6	...	2	4	372	12	384		Add for Subsidiary Jails.
2,226	278	6	284	80	17,269	648	17,917		GRAND TOTAL.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

STATEMENT

Showing the **CONVICTS** in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on

		1	2	3	4												
Serial number.	JAILS	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two divisions. A. Simple imprisonment. B. Rigorous imprisonment.	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO														
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.				
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS.	1	Midnapore—District and Central ...	A ... B
		Total	4	2	11	2	30	2	26	6	259	5	375	4			
	2	Alipore—District and Central ...	A ... B
			Total	24	...	73	...	80	...	160	...	301	...	548	...		
	3	Ditto—Europeans ...	A ... B
			Total	1	...		
	4	Presidency—District and Central ...	A ... B
			Total	39	...	65	...	86	...	81	...	228	...	250	...		
	5	Ditto—Europeans ...	A ... B
			Total	11	...	14	...	12	1	11	...	9	1	10	...		
6	Rajshahye—District and Central ...	A ... B	
		Total	11	...	25	1	54	2	60	...	245	2	201	...			
7	Buxar—Central ...	A ... B	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	277	...	167	...
8	Bhagalpore—Central ...	A ... B	
		Total	...	...	1	1	...	5	143	17	308	10	341	8	
9	Hazariabagh—Central ...	A ... B	
		Total	1	1	29	2	60	1	75	2	104	3	202	...			
10	Burdwan ...	A ... B	
		Total	14	...	15	...	27	2	58	4	50	1	32	2			
11	Hooghly ...	A ... B	
		Total	3	...	36	...	110	...	90	...	82	...	68	...			
12	Moorshedabad ...	A ... B	
		Total	8	1	30	1	34	3	59	9	37	7	23	1			
13	Dinapore ...	A ... B	
		Total	1	1	23	...	19	2	13	1	10	...	10	1			
14	Dacca ...	A ... B	
		Total	34	...	78	2	125	9	92	1	125	...	87	1			
15	Backergunge ...	A ... B	
		Total	3	...	2	...	4		
16	Gya ...	A ... B	
		Total	170	...	148	1	110	2	88	5	62	2	26	2			
17	Bankoora ...	A ... B	
		Total	2	...	1	...	3	123	9	76	2	82	...	20	1		
18	Deerbhoom ...	A ... B	
		Total	15	...	7	...	35	1	21	2	10	...	41	1			
19	Nuddea ...	A ... B	
		Total	1	...	10	6	52	1	58	1	21	1	14	...			
20		A ... B	
		Total	6	...	15	2	54	5	78	6	85	...	27	2			

No. III—(Judicial).

the 31st December 1878 according to the Nature and Length of Sentences.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE.												5		6		7	
G.		H.		I.				J.		TOTAL.				Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two divisions		Serial number.	JAILS.
Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas		Sentenced to death.											
				A.		B.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.					
272	...	16	...	11	...	1	1	...	...	1,005	22	1,027	A ...	...	1	Midnapore—District and Central
272	...	16	...	11	...	1	1	...	...	1,006	22	1,028	B ...	...	...
596	...	57	...	48	...	65	...	1	...	2,003	...	2,003	Total.	...	...	Alipore—District and Central.
596	...	57	...	48	...	65	...	1	...	2,006	...	2,006	Total.	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	A ...	...	...	Ditto—Europeans.	
1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	B ...	...	...
228	...	23	...	9	...	46	...	...	...	1,051	...	1,051	Total.	...	...	3
228	...	23	...	9	...	46	...	...	...	1,052	...	1,052	Total.	...	...
5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	74	2	76	A ...	...	...	Ditto—Europeans.
5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	75	2	77	B ...	...	...
186	...	10	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	897	5	902	Total.	...	...	5
186	...	10	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	899	7	906	Total.	...	...
68	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	...	638	A ...	...	...	Buxar—Central.
68	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	...	638	B ...	...	...
232	1	15	...	18	1	17	2	...	...	1,075	44	1,119	Total.	...	...	7
232	1	15	...	18	1	17	2	...	...	1,075	45	1,120	Total.	...	...
105	...	7	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	593	9	602	A ...	...	...	Hazaribagh—Central.
105	...	7	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	596	11	607	B ...	...	...
24	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	220	9	229	Total.	...	...	9
24	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	223	9	232	Total.	...	...
63	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	462	...	462	A ...	...	...	Hooghly.
63	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	465	...	465	B ...	...	...
11	1	...	...	...	...	...	203	22	225	Total.	...	...	11	
11	1	...	...	...	...	...	204	22	226	Total.	...	...
17	1	...	...	...	...	...	94	5	99	A ...	...	...	Dinapore.	
17	1	...	...	...	...	...	96	5	101	B ...	...	...
34	2	...	4	...	...	...	581	13	594	Total.	...	...	13	
34	2	...	4	...	...	...	584	13	597	Total.	...	...
20	1	2	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	652	16	668	A ...	...	...	Backergunge.
20	1	2	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	661	16	677	B ...	...	...
35	2	1	...	...	...	...	370	16	386	Total.	...	...	15	
35	2	1	...	...	...	...	382	16	398	Total.	...	...
75	1	7	...	18	...	12	...	...	...	236	5	241	A ...	...	...	Bankoora
75	1	7	...	18	...	12	...	...	...	236	5	241	B ...	...	...
10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	183	9	192	Total.	...	...	17
10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	185	9	194	Total.	...	...
17	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	234	15	249	A ...	...	...	Nuddea.
17	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	239	17	256	B ...	...	...

STATEMENT

Showing the *CONVICTS* in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on

1	2	3	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO											
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Serial number.	JAILS.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two divisions. A. Simple imprisonment. B. Rigorous imprisonment.												
19	Jessore	A B Total ...	13	...	43	6	67	3	111	1	82	2	51	...
20	Rungpore	A B Total ...	6	1	48	1	44	2	77	...	87	...	74	...
21	Bogra	A B Total ...	2	...	16	...	40	5	37	...	44	...	37	...
22	Furzedpore	A B Total ...	2	...	16	...	41	5	37	...	44	...	37	...
23	Mymensingh	A B Total ...	17	1	27	1	40	...	90	2	86	...	43	...
24	Chittagong	A B Total ...	15	2	18	2	42	1	56	3	68	2	28	...
25	Noakhally	A B Total ...	3	...	48	1	77	1	43	1	12	...	7	1
26	Patna	A B Total ...	5	...	47	4	101	4	125	10	35	2	29	3
27	Shahabad	A B Total ...	9	...	30	4	77	6	110	4	23	2	12	...
28	Mozafferpore	A B Total ...	6	...	10	...	29	4	75	6	24	1	18	...
29	Sarun	A B Total ...	4	...	32	3	49	5	81	4	52	5	49	1
30	Chumparun	A B Total ...	4	...	26	4	57	6	121	...	80	...	35	...
31	Monghyr	A B Total ...	10	1	24	1	87	10	25	1	42	...	5	...
32	Bhagulpore - District	A B Total ...	...	...	12	...	68	...	43	...	63	...	12	...
33	Purneah	A B Total ...	1	...	16	1	53	4	42	3	21	...	14	...
34	Cuttack	A B Total ...	12	3	48	5	73	2	75	2	17	...	19	...
35	Russa - Dist. and Cent. Female Jail	A B Total ...	...	6	...	1	...	19	...	15	...	57	...	65
36	Baraset	A B Total ...	2	...	4	...	8	...	11	...	11	...	34	...
37	Maldah	A B Total ...	2	...	6	1	14	1	7	...	3	...	4	...

JAILS HOLDING OVER 300 PRISONERS—continued.

300 PRISONERS

No. III—(Judicial)—continued.

the 31st December 1878 according to the Nature and Length of Sentences.

										5		6		7	
LENGTH OF SENTENCE.										TOTAL.			Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two divisions.	Serial number.	JAILS.
G.		H.		I.				J.							
Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.							
				A.		B.									
				For life.		For a term.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.			
16		3								386	12	398	A ...	19	Jessore.
16		3								387	12	399	B ...		
Total.															
66		2				1				406	3	408	A ...	20	Bangalore.
66		2				1				408	4	412	B ...		
Total.															
7				1						164	5	169	A ...	21	Bogra.
7				1						165	5	190	B ...		
Total.															
10		1								372	6	378	A ...	22	Furzedpore.
10		1								381	6	387	B ...		
Total.															
20				1						324	4	328	A ...	23	Mymensingh.
20				1						327	4	331	B ...		
Total.															
8		1				1				237	11	248	A ...	24	Chittagong.
8		1				1				240	11	251	B ...		
Total.															
7										211	4	215	A ...	25	Noakholly.
7										215	5	220	B ...		
Total.															
24	1	1				1				307	25	332	A ...	26	Patna.
24	1	1				1				384	25	409	B ...		
Total.															
22		2				1		6		292	16	308	A ...	27	Shahabad.
22		2				1		6		297	18	315	B ...		
Total.															
13										175	11	186	A ...	28	Mozufferpore.
13										175	11	186	B ...		
Total.															
17						2		1		237	16	253	A ...	29	Sarun.
17						2		1		237	18	255	B ...		
Total.															
11						1				333	10	343	A ...	30	Chumpanun.
11						1				335	10	345	B ...		
Total.															
12		2								207	13	220	A ...	31	Monghyr.
12		2								208	13	221	B ...		
Total.															
8		1				1				209		209	A ...	32	Bhagulpore—District.
8		1				1				211		211	B ...		
Total.															
14		1								163	8	171	A ...	33	Purneah.
14		1								164	9	173	B ...		
Total.															
1										8	2	10	A ...	34	Outtack.
15										259	14	273	B ...		
Total.															
16										267	16	283	A ...	35	Rusa—Dist. and Centl. Female Jail.
1	52					14		8		223	8	233	B ...		
Total.															
39		8				97		18		227		227	A ...	36	Baraset.
39		8				97		18		227		227	B ...		
Total.															
3										38	2	40	A ...	37	Maldah.
2										39	2	41	B ...		
Total.															

STATEMENT

Showing the CONVICTS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal

Serial number.	1	2	3	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO THE											
				A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
				Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS—continued	88	Pubna	{ A .. B ..	..	..	23	..	46	6	85	..	63	..	20	1
		Total		..	..	23	..	46	6	85	..	63	..	20	1
	89	Darjeeling	{ A .. B ..	1	1	9	..	11	..	11	..	9	..	12	..
		Total		1	1	9	..	11	..	11	..	9	..	12	..
	40	Julpigoree	{ A .. B ..	6	..	13	..	46	..	37	1	2	..	4	..
		Total		6	..	14	..	47	1	37	1	2	..	4	..
	41	Tippurah	{ A .. B ..	6	..	16	1	28	..	42	..	27	..	10	..
		Total		6	..	16	1	28	..	42	..	27	..	10	..
	42	Durbhunga	{ A .. B ..	18	1	19	1	46	8	59	3	54	2	26	1
		Total		19	1	19	1	46	8	59	3	54	2	26	1
	43	Poorce	{ A .. B ..	12	..	12	..	11	..	80	..	8	1	1	..
		Total		12	..	13	..	11	..	81	..	4	1	1	..
	44	Balasore	{ A .. B ..	10	..	14	1	18	1	11	1	7	..	21	..
		Total		10	..	15	1	18	1	11	1	7	..	21	..
	45	Hazaribagh—European Jail.	{ A .. B ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	..
		Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	..
	46	Lohardugga	{ A .. B ..	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	35	..
		Total		22	2	33	..	40	8	36	..	63	..	35	..
	47	Singbhoom	{ A .. B ..	2	1	9	..	32	..	13	1	28	..	7	..
		Total		2	1	10	..	32	..	13	1	28	..	7	..
	48	Maubhoon	{ A .. B ..	11	2	9	..	50	..	25	1	10	..	16	..
		Total		11	2	9	..	50	..	25	1	10	..	16	..
		Total of Jails	{ A .. B ..	20	7	35	11	83	3	21	3	5	2	9	..
				581	27	1,247	68	2,350	132	2,356	116	3,460	108	3,221	95
		Total		601	34	1,282	79	2,383	134	2,377	119	3,465	110	3,221	95
		Add for Subsidiary Jails	{ A .. B ..	13	2	2	..	53	1	3	..	53	..	23	..
				98	8	69	1	58	1	43	..	53	..	23	..
		Total		111	10	71	1	59	1	44	..	53	..	23	..
		GRAND TOTAL	{ A .. B ..	83	9	87	11	33	2	23	3	5	2	9	..
				679	35	1,316	69	2,408	133	2,398	116	3,513	108	3,244	95
		Total		711	44	1,383	80	2,441	135	2,421	119	3,518	110	3,244	95

No. III—(Judicial)—concluded.

on the 31st December 1878 according to the Nature and Length of Sentences.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE.											5			6			7		
G.		H.		I.				J.		TOTAL.			Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two divisions.			Serial number.	JAILS.		
Above five years and not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death													
		A.		B.															
		For life.		For a term															
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total							
...	A ...	} 38	Pubna.			
8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	247	...	7	254	B ...		
8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	248	...	7	255	Total		
...	A ...	} 39	Darjeeling.			
8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	1	63	B ...		
8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	1	63	Total.		
...	A ...	} 40	Jalpurgoore.			
4	112	...	1	113	B ...					
4	114	...	2	116	Total.					
...	A ...	} 41	Tipperah.			
8	...	2	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	148	...	1	149	B ...		
8	...	2	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	148	...	1	149	Total.		
...	A ...	} 42	Durbhunga.			
11	233	...	11	244	B ...					
11	234	...	11	245	Total.					
...	A ...	} 43	Pooree			
4	73	...	1	74	B ...					
4	70	...	1	77	Total.					
...	A ...	} 44	Balasore.			
6	87	...	3	90	B ...					
6	88	...	3	91	Total.					
...	A ...	} 45	Razariabagh—European Jail			
13	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	55	B ...		
13	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	55	Total.		
...	A ...	} 46	Lohardurga			
22	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	253	...	5	257	B ...		
22	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	257	...	5	263	Total.		
...	A ...	} 47	Singbhooni.			
8	1	...	...	...	...	100	...	2	102	B ...					
8	1	...	...	...	...	101	...	2	103	Total.					
...	A ...	} 48	Manbhooni.			
20	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	152	...	3	155	B ...		
20	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	154	...	3	156	Total.		
...	A ...	} ..	Total of Jails.			
1	117	...	28	143	B ...					
2,421	86	183	...	244	21	193	6	6	1	16,780	...	010	17,300	Total					
2,422	87	183	...	244	21	193	6	6	1	16,897	...	030	17,533	Total					
...	A ...	} ...	Add for Subadiary Jails.			
12	17	...	3	10	B ...					
12	355	...	10	365	Total					
...	A ...	} ...	GRAND TOTAL			
1	872	...	12	884	B ...					
1	134	...	28	162	Total.					
2,433	86	183	...	244	21	193	6	6	1	17,135	...	020	17,755	Total.					
2,434	87	183	...	244	21	193	6	6	1	17,209	...	048	17,917	Total.					

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

STATEMENT

Showing the CONVICTS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal

	1	2	3			4					
						NUMBER PREVIOUSLY					
						A.		B.		C.	
			Number of convicts on the last day of the previous year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice	
	Serial number.	JAILS.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS	1	Midnapore—District and Central	1,208	21	1,229	178	...	86	...	29	...
	2	Alipore ... { District and Central	2,062	...	2,062	201	...	112	...	126	...
	3	Presidency { Europeans	988	...	988	105	...	68	...	132	...
	4	Presidency { Europeans	87	3	90	9	...	5	...	4	...
	5	Rajshahve—District and Central	727	13	740	61	1	18	...	11	...
	6	Buxar—Central	826	...	826	155	...	39	...	16	...
	7	Bhagulpore—Central	927	29	956	97	8	20	...	44	...
	8	Hazariabagh—Central	788	11	799	92	1	45	...	26	...
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS.	9	Burdwan	204	8	212	42	...	3	...	1	...
	10	Hoochly	304	...	304	4	...	38	...	14	...
	11	Moorsheadabad	320	17	337	29	...	3	2	8	...
	12	Dinapore	328	4	332	45	...	7	...	8	...
	13	Dacca	596	16	612	31	1	26	...	20	1
	14	Backergunge	505	7	512	38	...	2	...	...	...
	15	Gya	317	18	335	60	2	20	1	17	...
JAILS HOLDING OVER 300 PRISONERS.	16	Bankoora	73	5	78	9	1	3	...	1	...
	17	Beerbhoom	133	11	144	17	...	...	...	3	...
	18	Nuddea	270	15	285	36	2	9	...	1	...
	19	Jessore	368	7	375	37	...	9	...	6	...
	20	Rungpore	298	2	300	27	...	2	...	...	...
	21	Hogra	105	4	109	5	...	1	...	1	...
	22	Furzedpore	294	3	297	33	1	3	...	...	...
	23	Mymensingh	332	7	339	18	...	1	...	2	...
	24	Chittagong	235	13	248	23	...	4	...	4	...
	25	Noakholly	111	...	111	16	...	4	...	3	...
	26	Patna	334	24	358	23	2	19	1	23	1
	27	Shahabad	226	11	237	27	...	11	...	4	...
	28	Mozufferpore	185	24	209	16	6	8	1	9	...
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS.	29	Sarun	276	9	285	33	1	14	2	27	...
	30	Chumparun	203	8	211	40	...	35	...	49	...
	31	Monghyr	347	21	368	42	...	16	...	10	...
	32	Bhagulpore—District	251	...	251	25	...	10	...	9	...
	33	Purneah	227	6	233	18	...	3	...	2	...
	34	Cuttack	225	9	234	35	...	13	...	2	...
	35	Russa—District and Central F. Jail	...	198	198	...	17	...	3	...	5
	36	Barnat	261	...	261	30	...	12	...	1	...
	37	Maldah	64	2	66	11	...	5	...	...	...
	38	Pubna	124	1	124	25	...	4	...	...	...
	39	Darjeeling	47	5	52	12	...	1	...	4	...
	40	Jalpaigee	89	...	89	9	...	...	...	1	...
	41	Tipperah	159	3	162	22	1	3	...	2	...
	42	Durbhunga	177	18	195	43	3	11	...	5	1
	43	Pooree	67	4	71	5	...	3	1	2	...
	44	Balasore	56	...	56	7	...	2	...	3	...
	45	Hazaribagh—European Jail	71	...	71	7	...	3	...	3	...
	46	Lohardugga	157	3	160	15	...	8	...	3	...
	47	Siugbhoom	60	...	60	12	...	4	...	1	...
	48	Manbhoom	89	5	104	26	1	2	...	1	...
Total of Jails			16,107	570	16,677	1,864	48	655	11	630	8
Add for Subsidiary Jails			353	9	362	No data.					
GRAND TOTAL			16,460	579	17,039	1,904	49	655	11	639	8

No. IV—(Judicial).

on the 31st December 1877 who had been previously convicted.

			5			6			7				
CONVICTED.						JUVENILE PRISONERS (UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE, SECTION 318 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).							
D.			Ratio of column 4D to column 3.			A.			B.			Serial number.	JAILS.
Total.						Number in prison on the last day of the year.			Number previously convicted.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
243	.....	243	20'11	...	10'77	6	...	6	2	...	2	1	Midnapore—District and Central.
439	...	439	21'29	...	21'29	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Alipore... { District and Central.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	{ Europeans
295	...	295	20'01	...	20'01	53	...	53	21	...	21	4	Presidency... { District and Central.
18	...	18	20'86	...	25'71	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	{ Europeans.
93	1	94	12'79	7'69	12'70	3	...	3	...	...	...	6	Rajshahye—Central.
210	...	210	25'42	...	25'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	Buxar—Central.
161	8	169	17'36	27'58	17'67	4	1	5	...	...	...	8	Bhagulpore—Central.
168	1	169	21'32	9'09	21'15	5	...	5	3	...	3	9	Hazaribagh—Central.
46	.....	46	22'54	...	21'69	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Burdwan.
58	...	58	18'42	...	18'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	Hooghly.
40	2	42	12'50	11'76	12'66	...	1	1	...	...	...	12	Moorshedabad.
60	...	60	18'20	...	18'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	Dinapore.
77	2	79	12'01	11'11	12'36	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	Dacca.
40	...	40	7'42	...	7'81	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	Backergunge.
97	3	100	30'59	16'06	29'85	3	1	4	2	...	2	16	Gya.
13	1	14	17'80	20'00	17'94	1	...	1	...	...	...	17	Bankoora.
20	...	20	15'08	...	18'88	1	...	1	...	...	...	18	Boerbhoom.
46	2	48	16'48	18'33	16'32	2	...	2	...	...	...	19	Nuddea.
52	...	52	14'13	...	13'86	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	Jessore.
29	...	29	9'73	...	9'57	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	Rangpore.
7	...	7	6'79	...	6'54	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	Bogra.
36	1	37	12'24	33'33	12'45	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	Furreedpore.
21	...	21	6'32	...	6'19	1	...	1	...	...	...	24	Mymensingh.
31	...	31	13'19	...	12'50	4	...	4	...	...	...	25	Chittagong.
23	...	23	20'72	...	20'72	1	...	1	...	...	...	26	Noakhully.
65	4	69	19'46	16'66	19'27	13	...	13	5	...	5	27	Patna.
42	...	42	18'59	...	17'72	1	...	1	1	...	1	28	Shahabad.
32	7	39	16'41	29'16	17'80	6	3	9	1	3	4	29	Mozufferpore.
74	3	77	20'81	33'33	27'01	4	...	4	2	...	2	30	Sarun.
130	...	130	63'41	...	61'03	11	1	12	6	...	6	31	Chumparan.
68	...	68	19'59	...	18'47	1	...	1	...	...	...	32	Monghyr.
44	...	44	17'52	...	17'52	7	...	7	...	...	...	33	Bhagulpore—District.
23	...	23	10'13	...	9'87	4	...	4	...	...	...	34	Purneah.
50	...	50	22'22	...	21'30	4	...	4	...	...	...	35	Cuttack.
...	25	25	12'62	...	12'62	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	Russa—District and Central F. Jail
43	...	43	16'47	...	16'47	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	Barasat.
17	...	17	25'50	...	25'75	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	Maldah.
29	...	29	23'57	...	23'78	3	...	3	...	...	...	39	Pubna.
17	...	17	36'17	...	32'09	...	1	1	...	...	...	40	Darjeeling.
10	...	10	11'23	...	11'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	Julpigoree.
27	1	28	16'98	33'33	17'28	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	Tipperah.
59	4	63	33'33	22'22	32'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	Durbhunga.
10	1	11	14'02	25'00	15'40	3	...	3	...	...	...	44	Poores.
12	...	12	21'42	...	21'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	Balasore.
13	...	13	18'30	...	18'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	Hazaribagh—European Jail.
26	...	26	16'56	...	16'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	Lohardugga.
17	...	17	28'83	...	28'83	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	Singbhoom.
29	1	30	29'29	20'00	28'81	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	Manbhoom.
3,158	67	3,225	19'00	11'75	19'33	142	8	150	46	3	49	Total of Jails.	
No data.													
3,158	67	3,225	19'00	11'75	19'33	142	8	150	46	3	49	Add for Subsidiary Jails.	
GRAND TOTAL.													

* For Jails only.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

STATEMENT

Showing the CONVICTS admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of

	1	2	3			4					
			Number admitted during the year.			NUMBER PREVIOUSLY					
						A.		B.		C.	
						Once.		Twice.		More than twice.	
	Serial number.	JAILS.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS.	1	Midnapore—District and Central ...	440	48	487	30	4	8		1	
	2	Alipore. { District and Central ...	1,145		1,145	112		42		25	
	3	Presidency... { Europeans ...	1,085	218	1,303	209	4	74		91	1
	4	Rajahmundry—District and Central ...	508	9	517	40		13		42	2
	5	Buxar—Central ...	382	21	403	15		6		3	
	6	Bhagalpore—Central ...	36		36	11		1		1	
	7	Hazariabagh—Central ...		9	9						
	8	Burdwan ...	356	39	395	43	3	11		11	1
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS.	9	Hooghly ...	294	15	309	25		0			
	10	Moorshedabad ...	163	14	177	19	1	2		1	
	11	Dinapore ...	236	18	254	15		3		4	
	12	Dacca ...	410	13	423	12		2		1	
	13	Backergunge ...	905	28	933	83	1	16		9	
	14	Gya ...	1,159	25	1,184	63		16		4	
	15		439	38	477	41		15	1	20	
JAILS HOLDING OVER 300 PRISONERS.	16	Nankoor ...	198	7	205	25	1	2		2	
	17	Beerbhoom ...	400	33	433	37	1	11		3	
	18	Nuddoa ...	191	12	203	25		2		6	
	19	Jessore ...	474	17	491	46	1	13	1	4	
	20	Rungpore ...	314	14	328	20		3		1	
	21	Bogra ...	522	31	553	27	2	7			
	22	Furreedpore ...	585	15	600	34		2		1	
	23	Mymensingh ...	522	7	529	45		3		2	
	24	Chittagong ...	525	58	583	37	2	10	1		
	25	Naakholly ...	689	6	695	63	1	10		10	1
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS.	26	Palna ...	736	53	789	85	3	35	1	38	
	27	Shahabad ...	563	28	591	47		16	1	4	
	28	Mozufferpore ...	381	25	406	53	1	7		8	1
	29	Sarun ...	537	38	575	45	2	17	1	25	
	30	Chumparan ...	414	43	457	30	2	30		17	
	31	Monghyr ...	436	40	476	57	4	18	1	11	
	32	Bhagalpore—District ...	246		246	25				9	
	33	Purneah ...	364	10	374	29		8	1		
	34	Outback ...	482	34	516	43	1	12		6	
	35	Russa—District & Central F. Jail ...		122	122		8		2		
	36	Baraset ...	178	5	183	18				1	
	37	Maldah ...	285	16	301	29		6			
	38	Pubna ...	314	18	332	22		4			
	39	Darjeeling ...	159	9	168	14		4		3	
	40	Jalpigoree ...	402	13	415	20		5		1	
	41	Tippurah ...	483	12	495	45		5		2	
	42	Durbhunga ...	257	23	280	24	2	12		5	
	43	Poorce ...	252	10	262	22	1	7		9	
	44	Balasore ...	240	16	256	18		4		1	
	45	Hazariabagh—European Jail ...									
	46	Lohardugga ...	758	63	821	58	1	9		5	
	47	Singhbhum ...	190	24	214	25		3		5	
	48	Manbhoom ...	491	37	528	40		4		2	
Total of Jails			20,592	1,326	21,918	1,400	16	492	10	398	6
Add for Subsidiary Jails			15,003	980	15,983	1,072	32	240	9	97	6
GRAND TOTAL			35,595	2,306	37,901	2,472	78	732	19	495	12

No. IVA—(Judicial).

Bengal during the year 1878 who had been previously convicted.

			5			6			7							
CONVICTED.			Ratio of Column 4D to Column 3.			JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 318 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).			Serial number.			JAILS.				
D.						A.								B.		
Total.						Number admitted during the year.								Number previously convicted.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
39	4	43	8'88	8'33	8'65	5		5				1	Midnapore—District & Central.			
179		179	15'63		15'04	13		13	5		5	2	Alipore .. { District & Central.			
374	5	379	22'19	2'29	19'91	45	9	54	19		19	3	Presidency { Europeans			
95	2	97	18'70	22'22	18'72	5		5				4	Presidency { District & Central.			
26		26	6'80		6'45	9	1	10				5	Rajshahye—District & Central.			
13		13	36'11		36'11							6	Buxar—Central.			
65	4	69	18'25	10'25	17'46	12	3	15	1		1	7	Bhagulpore—Central.			
81		81	10'54		10'03	5	1	6				8	Hazaribagh—Central.			
13	1	14	7'07	7'14	7'09	3		3				9	Burdwan.			
22		22	9'32		8'06	7	2	9	4		4	10	Hooghly.			
15		15	3'65		3'54	3	1	4				11	Moorshedabad.			
109	1	109	11'03	3'87	11'08	4		4	1		1	12	Dinapore.			
83		83	7'16		7'01	2		2				13	Dacca.			
76	1	77	17'31	2'03	16'14							14	Backergunge.			
29	1	30	14'64	14'28	14'63		1	1				15	Gya.			
51	1	52	12'75	3'03	12'00							16	Bankoora.			
33		33	17'27		16'25	3		3	1		1	17	Beerbhoom.			
62	2	64	13'08	11'70	13'03	9		9	1		1	18	Nuddea.			
24		24	7'54		7'22	1		1				19	Jessore.			
34	2	36	6'51	6'45	6'51	7	2	9		1	1	20	Rungpore.			
37		37	6'21		6'06	4		4				21	Bogra.			
50		50	9'57		9'45	1		1				22	Furroedpore.			
47	3	50	8'03	5'17	8'50	3	2	5				23	Mymensingh.			
98	2	100	14'22	83'33	14'38	9		9	1		1	24	Chittagong.			
153	4	157	20'78	7'54	19'89	56	2	58	12		12	25	Noakholly.			
47	1	48	18'30	3'87	17'25	6	1	7	3		3	26	Patna.			
48	2	50	12'59	8'00	12'31	10	1	11	1		1	27	Shahabad.			
88	3	91	16'38	7'80	15'42	9		9	1		1	28	Mozufferpore.			
77	2	79	18'37	4'66	17'09	3		3				29	Serun.			
80	5	91	19'72	10'89	18'87	14	1	15	2		2	30	Chumparun.			
34		34	13'82		13'82	3		3	1		1	31	Monohyr.			
37	1	38	10'06	6'25	9'80	8		8				32	Bhagulpore—District.			
61	1	62	12'65	2'94	12'01	21		21	3		3	33	Purneah.			
10	10	10		8'19	8'19							34	Cuttack.			
35		35	12'28		11'62	3		3				35	Rusa—Dist. & Central F. Jail.			
20		20	8'28		7'83							36	Baraset.			
21		21	13'20		12'30	6	1	7	1		1	37	Maldah.			
35		35	8'70		8'43	1		1				38	Patna.			
52		52	10'76		10'50	3		3	1		1	39	Darjeeling.			
41	2	43	15'05	8'69	15'35	2		2				40	Jalpigore.			
38	1	39	15'07	10'00	14'88	3		3				41	Tipperah.			
23		23	9'23		8'68	2		2				42	Durbhunga.			
72	1	73	9'50	1'58	8'88	7	1	8	2		2	43	Pooree.			
38		38	17'36		15'42							44	Balasore.			
46		46	9'37		9'05	2		2				45	Hazaribagh—European Jail.			
2,696	82	2,754	13'08	4'07	12'58	312	31	343	60	1	61	46	Lohardugga.			
1,409	47	1,456	8'80	4'75	8'56	Not available						47	Singhbhum.			
4,105	109	4,214	11'20	4'66	10'83	312	81	343	60	1	61	48	Manbhoom.			
												Total of Jails.				
												Add for Subsidiary Jails.				
												GRAND TOTAL.				

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

STATEMENT

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of CONVICTS in the Jails

	1	2	3	4			5		
	Serial number.	JAILS.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1877 of those who escaped during previous ten years.	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.		
				A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
				From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS.	1	Midnapore—District & Central	10	1		1		1	1
	2	Alipore { District and Central Europeans	2		1	1		1	1
	3	Presidency { District & Central Europeans							
	4	Rajshahye—District and Central	8		1	1		1	1
	5	Buxar—Central	14	3	2	5		1	1
	6	Bhagulpore—Central	5	1		1	2	1	3
	7	Hazariabagh—Central	16	2		2		1	1
	8								
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS.	9	Burdwan	1	1		1	1	1	2
	10	Hooghly	10				1		1
	11	Moorsheadabad	1						
	12	Dinapore	1	1		1		1	1
	13	Dacca	8	1		1		1	1
	14	Backergunge	5	2	2	4	2	2	4
	15	Gya	6	2		2		2	2
	16								
JAILS HOLDING OVER 300 PRISONERS.	16	Bankoora	4						
	17	Boerhoom	4						
	18	Nuddea	2	1		1	1	1	2
	19	Jessore	26		1	1			
	20	Rungpore	4	1	3	4		2	2
	21	Bogra	5	2		2			
	22	Furiedpore	7				1		1
	23	Mymensingh	23		1	1	2		2
	24	Chittagong	5		1	1	2	1	3
	25								
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS.	25	Noakholly	12				1		1
	26	Patna							
	27	Shahabad	3						
	28	Mozufferpore	6		1	1			
	29	Saran	4	1		1		1	1
	30	Chumparun	8	1		1	1		1
	31	Monghyr	1	1		1		1	1
	32	Bhagulpore—District	6						
	33	Purneah		1	1	2		2	2
	34	Outtaok	10	1		1			
	35	Russa—Dist. & Centl Female Jail	2						
	36	Barnset	1						
	37	Maldah	6						
	38	Pubna	2	2	2	4		3	3
	39	Darjeeling	18		1	1			
	40	Julpigoree		1		1			
	41	Tipperah	2						
	42	Durbhunga	2	3		3			
	43	Poores	2						
	44	Balasore			1	1		1	1
	45	Hazariabagh—European Jail	1						
	46	Lohardugga	14	1	2	3	1		1
	47	Singbhoom	1				1		1
	48	Manbhoom	4	1	1	2	3	2	5
Total of Jails			274	31	23	54	19	27	46
Add for Subsidiary Jails			14	18	14	32	4	19	23
GRAND TOTAL			288	49	37	86	23	46	69

No. V—(Judicial).

and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

6			7			8	
REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			Serial number.	JAILS.
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.		
Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.		
10		10		1		1	Midnapore—District and Central.
2		2	1			2	Alipore ... { District and Central.
						3	Presidency .. { Europeans.
8		8	1			4	Presidency .. { District and Central.
14	4	18	1	4		5	Rajshahye—District and Central.
2		2		1		6	Buxar—Central.
16	1	17		2		7	Bhagulpore—Central.
						8	Hazaribagh—Central.
				1		9	Burdwan.
9		9				10	Hooghly
1		1				11	Moorsheadabad
1		1		1		12	Dinapore.
8		8	1			13	Dacca.
2	3	5	1	2	1	14	Backergunge.
6		6	1	1		15	Gya.
4		4				16	Bankoora.
4		4				17	Beerbhoom.
1		1	1			18	Nuddea
26	1	27	1			19	Jessore.
8	2	10	1	3		20	Bungpore.
5	4	9	1	3		21	Bogra
6		6				22	Furzedpore.
21	1	22		1		23	Mymensingh.
3		3	1			24	Chittagong
11		11				25	Noakholly.
3		3				26	Patna.
6	1	7	1			27	Shahabad.
4		4		1		28	Mozufferpore.
7	1	8	1			29	Sarun.
1		1		1		30	Chumparun.
6		6				31	Monghyr.
10	1	11	2			32	Bhagulpore—District.
2		2	1			33	Purneah.
1		1				34	Cuttack.
6		6				35	Russa—District and Central Female Jail.
2		2				36	Baraset.
18	1	19	3	1		37	Maldah.
	1	1	1			38	Pubna.
						39	Darjeeling.
2	3	5		3		40	Julpigore.
2		2				41	Tipperah.
1		1	1			42	Durbhunga.
13	3	16	1	2		43	Pooree.
1		1	1	1		44	Balasore.
						45	Hazaribagh—European Jail.
						46	Lohardugga.
						47	Singbhoom.
						48	Manbhoom.
255	27	282	23	30	1	Total of Jails.	
10	13	23	22	10		Add for Subsidiary Jails.	
265	40	305	45	40	1	GRAND TOTAL.	

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

STATEMENT

Showing the Offences committed by the CONVICTS, and the punishments inflicted

	1	2	3	4	5										
					BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.										
		JAILS.	Average number of convicts.	Criminal offences.	Smoking, or having possession of forbidden articles.	Offences relating to work.	Other offences against prison discipline.								
	Serial number.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS.	1	Midnapore—District and Central ...	1,090	18	20	32	1	...	150	...	1,317	12	559	14	
	2	Alipore .. { District and Central ...	2,045	28	...	...	2	...	354	...	8,093	...	991	...
	3	Presidency .. { District and Central ...	410	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	4	Buxar—Central ... { Europeans ...	1,019	40	0	60	...	...	326	...	1,772	...	1,100	...
	5	Rajshahye—District and Central ...	67	93	1	82	...	...	14	...	23	2	49	...
	6	Buxar—Central ...	807	02	9	93	1	...	97	...	373	4	355	5	
	7	Rhagulpore—Central ...	866	79	...	...	1	...	118	...	187	...	102	...
	8	Hazaribagh—Central ...	1,022	66	34	44	5	...	255	...	871	14	446	...	
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS.	9	Burdwan ...	883	13	12	76	...	...	194	7	370	9	399	16
	10	Hookhly ...	296	70	8	29	...	...	23	...	124	...	20	...
	11	Mourshedabad ...	309	62	0	28	2	...	97	...	1,868	...	504	...	
	12	Dinapore ...	265	52	22	25	...	...	63	...	43	...	67	1
	13	Dacca ...	195	02	4	28	2	...	15	...	805	...	47	...	
	14	Backergunge ...	591	27	14	87	2	...	530	4	433	6	533	11	
	15	Gya ...	533	31	7	74	...	...	60	1	91	...	55	3
	16	Bankoora ...	340	71	21	50	2	...	49	1	106	1	110	19	
JAILS HOLDING OVER 300 PRISONERS.	17	Beerbhoom ...	147	95	4	45	...	...	9	...	78	...	93	3
	18	Nuddea ...	182	06	10	31	...	...	37	2	281	6	95	10
	19	Jessore ...	284	05	18	29	3	...	90	...	186	21	50	1	
	20	Rungpore ...	338	11	9	48	1	...	169	2	716	15	368	14	
	21	Bogra ...	423	58	4	29	5	...	89	...	55	...	106	...	
	22	Furzedpore ...	144	02	5	37	+	...	25	...	214	6	113	1	
	23	Mymensingh ...	315	32	5	05	...	...	20	...	126	1	114	...
	24	Chittagong ...	336	32	4	07	5	...	51	...	1,086	...	875	2	
	25	Noakholly ...	212	62	13	57	1	...	18	...	22	1	28	2	
	26	Patna ...	182	84	1	39	0	...	23	...	51	...	42	...	
	27	Shahabad ...	355	20	32	12	...	...	76	...	187	1	65	...
	28	Mozufferpore ...	290	60	15	88	...	...	33	...	81	1	102	4
	29	Sarun ...	234	54	20	15	+	...	41	...	55	2	65	6	
	30	Chumparun ...	262	40	14	37	...	...	70	1	130	6	110	11
	31	Monghyr ...	273	86	11	27	1	...	170	1	125	...	201	20	
	32	Rhagulpore—District ...	296	05	16	45	...	...	80	...	216	...	238	14
33	Purneah ...	219	34	...	...	1	...	24	...	438	...	200	...	
34	Outtack ...	175	80	4	78	...	...	55	...	408	2	247	16	
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS.	35	Russa—Dist. and Central Female Jail ...	254	48	11	87	...	...	27	...	50	8	58	6
	36	Baraset	226	29	11	...	210	...	137	...
	37	Maldah ...	240	33	0	07	...	...	24	...	43	...	22	...
	38	Pubna ...	51	91	2	08	2	...	10	...	173	...	7	...	
	39	Darjeeling ...	156	20	4	43	...	...	19	...	8	...	25	...
	40	Julpigoree ...	50	08	0	04	2	...	8	...	15	...	44	2	
	41	Tipperah ...	95	00	1	03	+	...	8	...	32	...	11	...	
	42	Burhanga ...	180	27	2	50	...	...	86	...	171	1	63	3
	43	Pooroe ...	172	41	13	23	...	...	67	2	288	25	175	45
	44	Balasore ...	80	33	3	23	...	...	8	...	422	7	50	5
	45	Hazaribagh—European Jail ...	74	17	5	81	1	...	46	...	626	1	60	8	
	46	Lohardugga ...	57	80	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	...	35	...
	47	Singbhoom ...	193	09	6	77	...	...	37	...	22	...	24	...
	48	Manbhoom ...	71	42	2	59	2	...	51	...	36	...	75	...	
	49	...	140	92	3	06	2	...	73	...	352	9	228	3	
	Total of Jails			16,301	21	634	87	58	3,820	32	18,153	371	8,706	384	
Add for Subsidiary Jails			323	76	14	40	40	5	11	13	1	16	2		
GRAND TOTAL			16,624	97	649	27	98	3,831	32	18,166	372	8,722	386		

* One of these broke out of Jail on the 7th January 1877, and was recaptured.

† The trial of one is still pending.

‡ Of these three escaped from the Jail in August 1877, and the other (a convict

No. VI—(Judicial).

on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

6												7	8		
PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.												Ratio of column 6C. to column 5.	Serial number.	JAILS.	
A.		B. By Jail Officers.								C.					
Criminal Courts.		a.		b.		c.		d.		e.					Total punishments.
		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.		Other punishments.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1	...	486	13	361	6	48	5	420	711	2	2,053	184 88	1	Midnapore—District and Central.	
2	...	240	...	2,002	...	229	...	580	1,987	...	5,040	240 42	2	Aliporo.. { District and Central.	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	73 17	3	... { Europeans.
...	...	122	...	...	...	421	...	398	2,257	...	3,198	313 53	4	Presidency. { District and Central.
...	...	2	...	...	...	48	2	6	39	...	87	124 73	5	... { Europeans.
1	...	53	...	124	8	114	...	217	317	1	835	118 11	6	Rajshahye—District and Central.	
1	122	...	87	168	...	378	56 69	7	Buxar—Central.	
5	...	187	...	543	14	29	...	290	518	...	1,501	150 50	8	Rhagulpore—Central.	
...	...	219	14	20	6	57	1	76	591	11	895	142 90	9	Hazariabagh—Central.	
...	...	5	...	41	...	6	...	70	45	...	167	68 16	10	Burdwan.	
*3	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	209	2,185	...	2,472	669 37	11	Hooghly.
...	...	86	...	6	...	36	...	31	65	1	174	62 04	12	Moorsheadabad.	
2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	92	259	...	360	185 14	13	Dinagopore.
...	...	12	...	43	4	184	5	130	1,127	12	1,619	250 60	14	Dacca.	
...	...	12	...	34	...	53	4	67	60	...	230	42 50	15	Backergunge.	
2	227	17	2	...	53	43	4	348	96 07	16	Gya.	
...	...	11	...	19	...	10	...	13	127	3	183	120 07	17	Bankoora.	
...	232	16	50	...	85	40	1	431	224 04	18	Boerbhoom.	
3	...	10	...	36	13	70	...	58	141	...	340	112 45	19	Nudda.	
1	319	28	...	...	80	794	3	1,225	352 42	20	Jessore.	
5	102	...	...	...	46	52	...	205	47 91	21	Rungpore.	
5	...	5	...	117	5	98	2	35	97	...	302	240 86	22	Bogra.	
...	80	1	...	...	16	156	...	261	81 40	23	Furzedpore.	
5	...	3	...	184	2	...	...	197	1,138	...	1,524	440 27	24	Mymensingh.
15	...	10	...	8	1	...	...	17	33	2	70	38 60	25	Ohittagong.
...	15	89	...	122	74 28	26	Noakholly.	
...	104	...	131	83	1	319	81 78	27	Patna.	
2	...	9	...	...	...	40	...	15	122	5	191	62 32	28	Shahabad.
...	...	24	8	17	...	3	...	109	9	...	172	67 55	29	Motufferpore.	
...	...	1	...	69	9	104	7	128	9	1	328	118 51	30	Sarun.	
1	...	10	...	236	10	...	...	30	221	11	518	181 67	31	Chumparun.
...	...	52	...	102	2	46	...	170	184	12	548	175 86	32	Monghyr.	
1	...	20	...	267	...	22	...	114	284	...	668	209 90	33	Rhagulpore—District.	
...	...	30	...	227	18	43	...	195	215	...	728	403 14	34	Purneah.	
...	24	14	3	...	47	50	2	140	62 57	35	Cuttack.	
...	89	12	...	120	...	...	128	358	158 20	36	Russa—District & Central Female Jail.	
...	10	...	...	...	28	51	...	89	37 02	37	Barasut.	
...	...	28	...	29	...	3	...	39	91	...	192	356 62	38	Maldah.	
...	20	...	...	...	21	11	...	52	32 36	39	Pubna.	
...	...	4	...	...	...	47	...	8	6	...	71	137 54	40	Darjeeling.
...	7	...	...	...	7	37	...	51	53 11	41	Julpigoree.	
...	...	1	1	44	2	64	...	87	73	1	273	149 36	42	Tipperah.	
...	...	13	4	259	61	4	1	118	136	3	602	321 25	43	Durbhunga.	
...	835	11	...	...	53	93	1	492	588 44	44	Poorce.	
1	610	9	...	...	51	71	...	742	873 14	45	Balasore.	
...	...	12	...	4	...	5	...	8	37	...	66	114 01	46	Hazariabagh—European Jail.	
...	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	27	46	...	83	41 53	47	Lohardugga.	
...	2	...	35	125	...	164	221 59	48	Singbhoom.	
2	...	3	2	434	0	...	...	66	50	4	567	393 80	49	Manbhoom.
60	...	1,706	134	7,190	278	2,074	106	4,789	14,980	200	31,592	186 53	Total of Jails.		
99	5	1	...	3	2	...	...	26	10	1	77	22 77	Add for Subsidiary Jails.	
89	5	1,707	134	7,193	280	2,074	160	4,815	14,990	210	31,609	183 33	GRAND TOTAL.		

and sentenced in January 1878.

overseer) allowed a prisoner to escape in November 1877; all of them were sentenced in 1878.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

STATEMENT

Showing the state of Education of the CONVICTS imprisoned in, and

	1	2	3		4								5	
	Serial number.	JAILS.	Number imprisoned during the year.		OF THOSE IN COLUMN 3 THERE WERE								Daily average number of convicts.	
					Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write.		Able to read or write well.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS	1	Midnapore—District and Central ...	440	48	360	48	69	...	20	...	1,000'13	20'32		
	2	Alipore... { District and Central ...	1,145	...	903	...	183	...	59	...	2,045'28	...		
	3	Presidency ... { Europeans ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4'10	...
	4	Presidency ... { District and Central ...	1,685	218	1,362	318	390	...	33	...	1,019'40	0'60		
	5	Rajshahye—District and Central ...	508	9	85	6	394	3	23	...	67'93	1'83		
	6	Huzar—Central ...	382	21	312	21	50	...	20	...	697'02	9'93		
	7	Bhagulpore—Central ...	86	...	34	...	2	...	...	...	664'79	...
	8	Hazaribagh—Central ...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	1,022'56	34'44
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS	9	Burdwan ...	356	39	312	38	83	1	11	...	688'13	12'70		
	10	Hooghly ...	204	15	226	15	63	...	5	...	236'70	8'29		
	11	Moorsheadabad ...	163	14	151	14	17	...	15	...	368'93	0'28		
	12	Dinagopore ...	230	18	202	18	31	...	3	...	255'32	22'25		
	13	Dacca ...	410	13	353	13	38	...	19	...	195'03	4'28		
	14	Backergunge ...	905	28	834	28	55	...	16	...	591'27	14'87		
	15	Gya ...	1,159	25	911	25	198	...	50	...	553'31	7'74		
	16	Bankoora ...	439	38	392	38	35	...	12	...	240'71	31'50		
JAILS HOLDING OVER 300 PRISONERS	17	Beerbhoom ...	198	7	187	7	27	...	4	...	147'95	4'45		
	18	Nuddea ...	409	33	369	33	15	...	16	...	182'08	10'31		
	19	Jessore ...	191	12	166	12	5	...	20	...	264'05	15'29		
	20	Rungpore ...	474	17	363	17	07	...	44	...	338'11	9'48		
	21	Bogra ...	318	14	288	14	26	...	24	...	423'58	4'29		
	22	Furzedpore ...	522	81	448	81	50	...	24	...	144'92	5'87		
	23	Mymensingh ...	595	15	540	15	34	...	12	...	315'32	5'05		
	24	Chittagong ...	522	7	420	7	55	...	17	...	338'92	4'07		
	25	Noakholly ...	526	58	498	58	28	...	...	...	212'62	13'57
	26	Patna ...	689	6	634	6	31	...	24	...	162'84	1'39		
	27	Shahabad ...	736	53	637	53	30	...	9	...	368'20	32'12		
	28	Mozufferpore ...	860	28	301	28	48	...	23	...	200'60	15'88		
	29	Sarun ...	381	25	344	25	31	...	6	...	234'54	20'15		
	30	Chumpanun... ..	537	38	465	38	37	...	36	...	262'40	14'37		
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS	31	Monghyr ...	419	43	415	43	1	...	3	...	273'86	11'27		
	32	Bhagulpore—District ...	436	46	402	46	27	...	7	...	296'05	16'45		
	33	Purneah ...	246	...	213	...	21	...	12	...	219'34	...		
	34	Cuttack ...	368	16	320	16	24	...	24	...	175'80	4'78		
	35	Ruessa—Dist. and Centl Female Jail	483	84	409	33	42	1	31	...	254'43	11'57		
	36	Barasat ...	...	122	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	226'20
	37	Maldah ...	178	5	134	5	28	...	16	...	240'33	0'07		
	38	Pubna ...	285	16	212	13	28	...	45	...	51'91	2'08		
	39	Darjeeling ...	314	18	255	18	23	...	36	...	156'26	4'43		
	40	Julpigoree ...	159	9	126	9	31	...	2	...	60'08	0'94		
	41	Tipperah ...	402	13	337	13	44	...	21	...	95'00	1'05		
	42	Durbhunga ...	483	12	423	12	46	...	14	...	180'27	2'50		
	43	Pooroe ...	257	23	237	23	13	...	8	...	172'41	13'23		
	44	Halasore ...	252	10	194	10	35	...	23	...	86'38	3'23		
45	Hazaribagh—European Jail	240	16	205	16	30	...	14	...	79'17	5'81			
46	Lohardugga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57'89	...	
47	Singbhoom ...	758	63	727	63	26	...	5	...	193'09	6'77			
48	Manbhoom ...	190	24	183	24	5	...	2	...	71'42	2'59			
49	...	491	17	469	17	16	...	6	...	140'92	3'06			
Total of Jails			30,592	1,326	17,268	1,318	2,506	5	818	3	16,624'97	634'87		
Add for Subsidiary Jails			16,003	989	14,231	935	1,386	4	586		823'76	14'40		
GRAND TOTAL			36,595	2,315	31,499	2,303	3,892	9	1,204	3	16,624'97	649'27		

No. VII—(Judicial).

released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

6		7		8						9						10	
Daily average under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		OF THOSE IN COLUMN 7 THERE WERE WHEN THEY ENTERED JAIL						OF THOSE IN COLUMN 7 THERE WERE WHEN THEY LEFT JAIL						Serial number.	JAILS.
				Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
88'70	12'06	95	28	69	28	18	1	8	1	42	11	45	16	8	1	1	Midnapore—District and Central.
70'27	...	88	...	23	...	14	...	2	...	5	...	30	...	3	...	2	Alipore... { District and Central.
133'02	3	Presidency... { Europeans.
19'01	...	80	...	16	...	10	...	4	...	8	...	9	...	13	...	4	Rajshahye—District and Central.
...	5	Buxar—Central.
74'30	...	100	...	38	...	41	...	21	...	1	...	48	...	51	...	6	Bhagalpore—Central.
26'88	...	72	...	43	...	27	...	2	...	...	...	70	...	2	...	7	Hazaribagh—Central.
15'72	...	12	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	8	Burdwan.
5'36	...	9	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	Hoochly.
18'05	...	17	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	10	Moorshedabad.
21'00	...	9	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	11	Dinapore.
...	12	Dacca.
...	13	Backergunge.
...	14	Gya.
12'65	...	50	...	29	...	14	...	7	...	18	...	26	...	6	...	15	Bankoora.
0'08	...	23	...	7	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	15	...	16	Beerbhoom.
9'05	...	60	...	53	...	4	...	3	...	51	...	4	...	5	...	17	Nuddea.
1'90	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	18	Jessore.
6'43	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	19	Rungpore.
0'40	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	20	Rogra.
17'43	...	28	...	24	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	5	...	21	Furzedpore.
21'65	...	46	...	46	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	42	...	...	...	22	Mymensingh.
9'09	...	14	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	23	Chittagong.
...	24	Noakholly.
...	25	Patna.
...	26	Shahabad.
...	27	Mozufferpore.
...	28	Sarun.
...	29	Chumparan.
...	30	Monghyr.
...	31	Bhagalpore—District.
24'74	...	6	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	32	Purneah.
...	6'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	Cuttack.
...	34	Russa—Dist. and Cent. Female Jail.
...	35	Baraset.
13'16	...	19	...	13	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	4	...	36	Maldah.
...	37	Pubna.
25'03	...	23	...	13	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	12	...	38	Darjeeling.
...	39	Jalpaigore.
...	40	Tipperah.
...	41	Durbhunga.
...	42	Pooroe.
...	43	Balasore.
7'17	44	Hazaribagh—European Jail.
14'16	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	45	Lohardugga.
0'38	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	46	Singbhoom.
...	47	Manbhoom.
641'42	18'83	684	28	452	28	182	1	50	1	135	11	409	16	140	1		Total of Jails.
...		Add for Subsidiary Jails.
641'42	18'83	684	28	452	28	182	1	50	1	135	11	409	16	140	1		GRAND TOTAL.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

STATEMENT No. VIII—(Judicial).

Showing the Employment of CONVICTS as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7							
	Serial number.	JAILS.	Average number of convicts.	Average number employed as prison officers.	Ratio of column 4 to column 3.	Total number employed as prison officers.	Number of reductions or other punishments.	Serial number.						
			M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.							
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS.	1	Midnapore—District and Central	1,080 18	20 32	56 41	1 00	5 17	4 92	115	1	55	...	1	
	2	Alipore... { District and Central	2,045 28	...	93 33	...	4 58	...	162	...	229	...	2	
	3	... { Europeans	4 10	...	0 73	...	17 80	...	2	...	...	...	3
	4	Presidency... { District and Central	1,019 40	0 80	50 05	...	4 90	...	76	...	68	...	4	
	5	... { Europeans	67 93	1 82	7 01	...	10 31	...	28	...	2	...	5	
	6	Rajshahye—District and Central	697 02	9 93	36 29	...	5 20	...	97	...	9	...	6	
	7	Buxar—Central	666 79	...	56 98	...	8 54	...	112	...	9	...	7	
	8	Bhagalpore—Central	1,023 66	34 44	37 32	1 76	3 05	5 11	86	2	55	...	8	
	9	Haaribagh—Central	683 13	12 76	41 80	...	6 11	...	116	...	18	...	9	
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS.	10	Burdwan ...	236 70	8 20	10 64	...	4 49	...	18	...	2	...	10	
	11	Hooghly ...	360 02	0 28	16 12	...	4 36	...	19	...	3	...	11	
	12	Moorshedabad ...	255 62	22 25	16 81	0 75	6 58	3 37	24	1	3	...	12	
	13	Dinagopore ...	195 02	4 28	18 21	...	9 33	...	33	...	2	...	13	
	14	Dacca ...	591 27	14 87	31 31	...	5 20	...	76	...	13	...	14	
	15	Backergunge ...	535 31	7 74	17 44	...	3 27	...	46	...	1	...	15	
	16	Gya ...	340 71	21 50	10 07	...	4 71	...	49	...	1	...	16	
	17	Bankoora ...	147 05	4 45	6 27	1 00	4 23	22 47	19	1	17	...	17	
	18	Beerbhoom ...	182 76	10 31	7 02	...	4 35	...	20	...	12	...	18	
JAILS HOLDING OVER 300 PRISONERS.	19	Nudda ...	284 01	18 20	10 02	...	3 73	...	25	...	8	...	19	
	20	Jessore ...	334 11	8 48	10 53	...	5 77	...	46	...	26	...	20	
	21	Rungpore ...	423 68	4 20	23 40	...	5 30	...	43	...	10	...	21	
	22	Bogra ...	144 93	5 37	10 60	...	7 24	...	29	...	23	...	22	
	23	Purrodpore ...	316 32	5 05	21 23	0 03	6 78	0 50	44	1	7	...	23	
	24	Mymensingh ...	330 82	4 67	18 00	...	5 31	...	41	...	25	...	24	
	25	Chittagong ...	212 62	13 57	8 73	...	4 10	...	15	...	15	...	25	
	26	Noakholly ...	162 84	1 39	4 70	...	2 88	...	12	...	4	...	26	
	27	Palna ...	358 20	32 12	11 58	1 00	3 23	3 11	24	1	8	...	27	
	28	Shahabad ...	290 60	15 88	9 89	...	3 06	...	15	...	2	...	28	
	29	Mosufferpore ...	234 54	20 15	11 36	...	4 81	...	24	...	2	...	29	
	30	Sarun ...	262 40	14 37	12 44	...	4 71	...	24	...	2	...	30	
	31	Chumbarun ...	273 86	11 27	8 87	...	3 23	...	26	...	9	...	31	
	32	Monghyr ...	296 08	16 45	8 13	...	2 74	...	17	...	2	...	32	
	33	Bhagalpore—District	219 34	7 60	7 60	...	3 50	...	12	...	4	...	33	
	34	Purneah ...	175 80	4 78	12 50	...	7 11	...	20	...	26	...	34	
	35	Cuttack ...	254 43	11 57	8 62	...	3 38	...	23	...	3	...	35	
	JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS.	36	Russa—District and Central Female Jail	...	226 29	...	7 75	...	3 42	...	15	36
		37	Baraset ...	240 33	0 07	10 35	...	4 30	...	23	...	2	...	37
38		Maldah ...	51 91	2 08	1 55	...	2 98	...	3	...	...	...	38
39		Pubna ...	156 26	4 43	8 07	...	5 54	...	22	...	1	...	39	
40		Darjeeling ...	50 68	0 94	1 04	...	2 09	...	2	...	2	...	40	
41		Julpigore ...	65 00	1 03	6 48	...	7 30	...	8	...	2	...	41	
42		Tipperah ...	180 27	2 50	9 58	...	5 31	...	16	...	5	...	42	
43		Durbhunga ...	172 41	13 23	9 08	...	5 00	...	21	...	4	...	43	
44		Poorce ...	86 38	3 23	2 21	...	2 75	...	6	...	...	...	44
45		Balasore ...	79 17	5 81	5 54	...	6 09	...	12	...	3	...	45	
46		Haaribagh—European Jail	67 80	...	3 86	...	6 68	...	7	...	1	...	46	
47		Lohardugga ...	183 00	6 77	8 10	...	4 22	...	18	...	3	...	47	
48		Singbhoom ...	71 42	2 53	5 05	...	7 91	...	15	...	14	...	48	
49		Maubhoom ...	140 92	3 06	7 25	...	5 14	...	24	...	21	...	49	
Total of Jails			14,301 21	634 87	907 07	13 20	4 95	2 09	1,713	20	738	...		
Add for Subsidiary Jails			323 76	14 40	3 08	...	1 24	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			16,624 97	649 27	911 05	13 29	4 87	2 04	1,713	20	738	...		

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

PART B.



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

Showing the Scales of Diet in force in the Jails

1	2										3					
FOR NATIVES	LABOURING PRISONERS.										NON-LABOURING					
	Rice.	Dal.	Wheat flour.	Animal food.	Oil.	Salt.	Vegetables.	Condiments.	Grapee.	Total.	Rice.	Dal.	Wheat flour.	Animal food.	Oil.	Salt.
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
DIET SCALE No. I.																
For Bengalis, Ooriyas, and Assamese.	10	2	2				2			10	9	3				
First day ...	10	2	2				2			10	9	3				
Alternate day ..	10	2	2				2			10	9	3				
DIET SCALE No. II																
For all natives of Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.	6	1	5	2			2			10	5	2	4			
First day ...	6	1	5	2			2			10	5	2	4			
Alternate day ..	6	3	5	2			2			10	5	3	4			

Sonthals and other jungle tribes may have the Bengali diet, with any necessary modification recommended by the medical officer, and the average of the Bengali diet.

Mughas and Chinamen may be allowed animal food in equal weight instead of dal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ chittack of grapee instead of oil if they prefer it

FOR EUROPEANS					LABOURING PRISONERS										NON-LABOURING							
					Gruel, including 2 chs of sugar.	Bread.	Butter.	Meat.	Soup made of 3 chs meat for each prisoner.	Ghee or fat.	Vegetables.	Salt.	Condiments.	Sugar.	Pot-herbs.	Gruel 8 chs. to include 1 ch. of sugar.	Bread.	Butter.	Meat.	Soup.	Ghee or fat.	Vegetables.
					Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.			
DIET SCALE No 111																						
Males	...	{	Sundays and Wednesdays,	16	10	†	*8		†	8	2	†	2		16	8	†	*8		†	8	4
			Mondays and Fridays	16	10		*8			8	2	†			16	10	8	*8				
			Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	16	10		18	8		8	2	†	2	†	16	8	†	†2	4			4
Females		{	Sundays and Wednesdays	16	6	†	*8		†	8	2	†	2		8	6	†	4		†	4	4
			Mondays and Fridays	16	6		*4			8	2	†			8	6		4				4
			Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	16	6	†	†2	4		4	2	†	†	†	8	6	†	2	4			4

* Uncooked, with bone.
† Cooked, without bone
‡ Pepper.

No. IX—(Financial).

and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

PRISONERS.				PUNISHMENT DIET SCALE.		NOTE OF ANY CHANGES EFFECTED IN THE DIET SCALES DURING THE YEAR.	
Vegetables.	Condiments.	Grapes.	Total.				
Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.				
...	14½				
...	14½				
...	14½				
...	14½				
				PENAL DIET.			
				For Europeans, Eurasians, Natives of the Upper Provinces and Punjab, Chinamen, Malays, and Burmese:—		The substitution of maize flour for the wheat flour of the Behar scale was introduced towards the end of the year. It was first tried experimentally for a short time in the Sarun, Burbhunga, and Mozufferpore Jails, and then generally introduced in the month of October into all Behar jails, Government having sanctioned the general adoption of the following scale of diet for Behar prisoners:—	
				One pound of wheaten flour daily boiled as a porridge and seasoned with salt, to be given in two meals.		FOR NATIVES OF BEHAR, THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, AND PUNJAB.	
						Every day.	
						Non-labouring and under-trial prisoners.	
						Labouring Prisoners.	
				Atta (wheat 4 chittacks, maize or millet 5 chittacks, whichever is cheapest)		Atta (wheat 5 chittacks, maize or millet 6 chittacks, whichever is cheapest).	
				Rice 5 chs.		Rice 6 chs.	
				Dal 2 "		Dal 2 "	
				Vegetables 3 "		Vegetables 3 "	
				Oil 1th "		Oil 1th "	
				Salt 1th "		Salt 1th "	
				Condiments 1th "		Condiments 1th "	
				Firewood 1 seer.		Firewood 1 seer.	
				Atta to be given in the morning and rice in the evening meal. Of the other items, half the quantity to be given at each meal.		Atta to be given in the morning and rice with the evening meal. Of the other items, half the quantity to be given at each meal. Whenever it may be considered necessary, 2 chittacks of meat, or fish, or dahlia, may be given instead of 2 chittacks of grain on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.	
				Reduced or Half Diet.		This scale was promulgated in the month of November.	
				Is the same as the non-labouring scales except that only half the quantity of rice and atta are given.		The following minor changes were made temporarily for the reasons stated:—	
						Burdwan ½ ch. extra of tamarind was given from October to December on account of the prevalence of stomatitis.	
						Beerbhoom 6 ch. dahlia or ½ ch. ghee was substituted for meat when meat was not procurable.	
						Hooghly Ghole was given in lieu of dal and fish during half of October.	
						Ahpore 2 ch. extra of rice were issued to some prisoners working in the Jute Mill.	
						Pubna 4 ch. milk or dahlia were given in place of 2 ch. ordinary animal food.	
						Dinagopore 2 ch. extra rice were allowed up to the 21th June, when this was stopped.	
						Bungpore A small extra allowance of flour was granted to prisoners employed on the drainage work, as the labour is hard and exposed.	
						Dacca Whilst cholera was prevalent, from 17th November to 20th December, ½ ch. of salt was given for each prisoner.	
						Furreedpore Fish in equal quantity was substituted for the prescribed allowance of dal, and 4 ch. of dahlia were given as equivalent to 2 ch. animal food for part of the year.	
						Backergunge On account of the prevalence of dysentery it was deemed expedient to substitute fish for dal; from June the allowance of vegetables was increased, and buttermilk was issued at my request as a remedy for scurvy.	
						Chittagong 3 ch. dahlia instead of 2 ch. meat or fish; 2 ch. of meat were given to hillmen in place of dal. There is a special scale of diet for European prisoners in this jail, as noted in previous years' statements.	
						Shahabad During the outbreak of cholera in July and August an extra allowance of salt was given, and an equivalent reduction in the quantity of condiments was made.	
						Chumparun 4 ch. dahlia were given instead of dal in July and August.	
						Cuttack ½ instead of 1 ch. of oil was issued when animal food was not given, the full quantity being considered by the Superintendent unnecessarily large for the vegetable and dal diet.	

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

STATEMENT

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the PRISONERS
the cost of building new Jails, of

	1	2	3				4		5	
			AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.	
			Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A.	B.	A.	B.
	Serial number.	JAILS.					Total cost.	Cost per head of average, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS.	1	Midnapore—Dist. & Central ...	1,111.45	81.02	3.81	1,145.78	82,133	28 2 1	18,487	16 2 1
	2	Alipore { Dist. & Central ...	2,045.28	24.18	6.75	2,076.21	65,036	31 6 9	27,576	13 4 6
	3	Presidency { European ...	4.10	0.10	...	4.20	318	74 8 4	...	...
	4	Presidency { Dist. & Central ...	1,020.00	18.50	20.37	1,058.87	33,281	33 0 9	11,152	10 8 6
	5	Rajshahy—European ...	60.75	2.72	5.19	77.96	7,996	109 14 8	5,876	71 12 9
	6	Rajshahy—District & Central ...	708.95	19.50	5.28	729.73	23,099	31 12 9	11,869	16 4 2
	7	Buxar—Central ...	608.79	...	...	608.79	22,656	33 15 7	23,684	35 8 2
	8	Bhagalpore—Central ...	1,057.10	...	...	1,057.10	30,262	28 10 4	15,673	14 12 2
	9	Hazariabagh—Central ...	695.89	17.71	1.02	714.62	26,208	36 11 7	19,346	27 1 1
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS.	10	Burdwan ...	244.09	10.15	2.35	263.49	8,682	33 8 11	6,268	23 12 7
	11	Hooghly ...	369.30	7.44	...	376.74	13,343	35 2 4	7,237	19 2 11
	12	Moorshedabad ...	277.77	2.87	2.67	283.01	8,939	31 14 1	4,063	14 7 4
	13	Dinapore ...	192.80	15.38	5.42	223.10	6,222	31 12 5	4,262	19 5 9
	14	Dacca ...	606.14	1.00	10.22	627.05	23,785	38 8 2	5,467	8 11 5
	15	Rackorgunge ...	541.05	3.38	5.74	550.07	22,952	36 6 3	4,524	7 2 9
	16	Gya ...	362.88	31.44	4.92	399.22	12,605	31 15 5	4,524	10 14 0
JAILS HOLDING OVER 300 PRISONERS.	17	Bankoora ...	168.10	14.80	1.05	183.95	5,292	31 10 4	3,297	19 9 6
	18	Beerbhoom ...	193.37	14.80	0.76	207.46	6,268	30 5 3	3,993	19 3 11
	19	Nuddon ...	302.34	11.84	1.08	316.34	9,750	31 0 6	3,962	12 8 4
	20	Jessore ...	347.50	16.18	1.97	365.65	12,690	35 11 6	4,890	13 6 4
	21	Rangpore ...	427.87	12.91	5.23	446.01	13,840	31 6 8	4,071	9 2 0
	22	Bogra ...	150.20	13.00	4.03	167.23	5,033	30 10 5	3,160	18 7 8
	23	Furzedpore ...	320.57	23.77	2.71	346.05	11,168	32 7 1	6,320	17 14 1
	24	Mymensingh ...	341.49	27.07	5.41	373.97	13,791	37 6 8	4,560	12 3 5
	25	Chittagong ...	226.10	25.76	2.02	253.88	7,809	31 3 8	4,915	16 8 11
	26	Noakholly ...	164.23	30.74	5.38	200.35	6,543	32 8 10	3,503	16 4 9
	27	Patna ...	300.32	32.93	6.03	339.28	13,553	32 0 4	4,247	9 14 3
	28	Shahabad ...	306.48	14.29	3.60	324.37	11,302	35 3 2	5,618	17 0 4
	29	Mozufferpore ...	254.69	18.67	13.30	286.66	9,730	35 9 0	4,988	17 6 6
	30	Sarun ...	276.77	19.87	1.45	298.09	9,770	32 4 2	3,532	11 13 7
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS.	31	Chumpran ...	285.13	17.73	6.81	309.67	8,718	28 12 5	3,407	11 0 0
	32	Monghyr ...	312.50	15.21	18.43	346.14	9,855	30 1 1	3,567	10 7 8
	33	Bhawalpore—District ...	219.34	9.51	11.00	239.85	6,440	28 2 3	3,496	14 9 2
	34	Purneah ...	180.58	15.35	1.02	196.95	5,693	29 0 1	3,399	27 5 3
	35	Outtack ...	290.30	18.18	5.49	309.00	8,000	28 13 2	3,012	13 7 10
	36	Russa—Dist. & Cent. F. Jail ...	226.20	1.97	0.08	228.25	6,612	28 15 5	2,745	12 0 4
	37	Herasat ...	240.40	2.60	1.01	244.01	7,055	32 11 0	3,900	13 1 9
	38	Maldah ...	53.00	11.36	1.30	65.66	2,056	31 7 4	2,686	40 4 2
	39	Pahna ...	100.49	19.05	3.40	123.14	5,898	32 12 1	3,828	20 14 3
	40	Darjeeling ...	51.62	2.23	1.77	55.62	3,020	50 1 3	3,208	57 10 1
	41	Julpigoree ...	98.01	1.91	0.88	99.82	3,670	37 7 6	2,140	31 10 1
	42	Tipperah ...	162.77	15.62	7.50	185.89	6,915	34 13 8	3,454	16 12 4
	43	Durbbhanga ...	185.64	0.28	4.07	189.97	5,651	30 6 4	3,126	16 7 3
	44	Poorbe ...	85.61	9.03	0.80	95.44	3,165	34 2 7	2,613	27 15 5
	45	Balawore ...	84.98	7.98	1.07	94.03	2,673	28 12 2	3,141	35 0 5
	46	Hazariabagh—European Jail ...	57.80	...	...	57.80	7,059	132 4 10	8,250	142 8 2
	47	Lohardugga ...	109.86	20.98	2.26	133.10	7,539	32 12 9	2,985	12 6 11
	48	Singbhoom ...	74.01	7.31	0.11	81.43	1,923	23 11 2	2,608	31 15 5
	49	Manbhoom ...	143.98	21.96	1.76	167.70	4,792	28 14 0	3,363	20 0 10
Total of Jails			16,537.73	771.80	191.37	17,500.90	5,83,080	32 14 9	2,96,680	16 9 2
Add for Subsidiary Jails			336.51	565.50	7.81	909.82	35,063	38 13 11	26,215	28 12 11
GRAND TOTAL			17,274.24	1,337.30	199.18	18,810.72	6,18,143	33 3 4	3,22,895	17 2 7

NOTE.—The average cost per head has been calculated in
* Including 29.12 under-trial and 1.05 convicted prisoners who were confined in the
† Including 36.26 under-trial and 1.00 convicted prisoners who were confined in the
‡ Excluding the allowances of the three state prisoners confined in the Hazariabagh

No. X—(Financial).

in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878, excluding additions, alterations, or repairs.

6		7			8		9		10	11	12	
POLICE GUARD.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial number.	JAILS.
A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.				
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.				
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
3,270	2 13 9	2,517	2 3 1	50 5 9	8,412	2 15 0	4,502	3 14 10	64,330	56 2 3	1	Midnapore—Dist. & Central.
9,096	.....	9,096	4 6 1	62 6 6	5,021	2 11 5	9,124	4 6 3	1,16,454	56 1 5	2	Alipore .. { Dist. & Central.
6,192	5 13 6	3,396	3 3 1	73 8 7	59	13 12 11	14	3 5 4	885	91 10 8	3	European.
8,096	59 13 10	521	0 11 4	72 2 6	3,371	3 3 11	4,396	4 2 5	61,779	58 6 5	4	Presidency { Dist. & Central
1,393	1 14 6	585	0 12 9	26 8 11	1,998	27 9 1	1,918	24 11 1	21,075	271 6 0	5	European.
1,723	1 10 11	404	0 9 8	23 0 8	2,317	3 0 9	3,570	4 14 3	42,733	58 8 11	6	Rajshahye—Dist. & Central.
1,844	2 9 3	1,072	0 14 8	40 0 3	2,322	4 3 8	3,768	5 10 2	53,324	79 15 6	7	Buxar—Central.
1,113	4 3 7	1,607	2 1 8	37 11 1	3,117	2 15 2	3,055	3 1 10	55,702	52 11 1	8	Bhagulpore—Central.
1,438	3 13 8	527	2 0 0	29 0 0	1,834	2 9 1	3,127	4 0 0	53,866	75 6 0	9	Hazaribagh—Central.
2,409	8 8 1	441	1 2 8	24 5 10	1,338	5 1 11	1,490	5 11 0	19,427	73 11 8	10	Burdwan.
2,859	13 2 0	142	0 8 0	10 13 0	846	2 5 11	1,720	4 9 3	24,021	66 2 4	11	Hooghly.
8,348	5 5 5	865	1 10 6	89 8 3	1,257	4 7 8	640	2 15 5	17,079	62 7 0	12	Moorshedabad.
3,111	4 14 11	730	1 3 7	33 12 11	685	3 8 0	1,220	5 9 1	16,249	73 13 2	13	Dinagore.
8,292	8 3 11	1,678	2 10 6	46 9 9	2,340	3 12 8	3,538	5 10 3	39,178	62 7 8	14	Dacca.
968	5 12 0	408	1 0 4	51 5 0	2,085	3 5 4	4,028	6 0 1	38,876	60 13 7	15	Backergunge.
2,258	10 19 1	181	0 12 5	52 13 2	1,393	3 8 6	1,795	4 7 11	23,835	59 11 3	16	Gya.
3,156	9 15 7	92	0 7 1	25 4 4	627	3 13 0	1,140	6 13 3	11,404	68 2 2	17	Bankoora.
8,073	8 0 5	147	0 7 5	11 15 4	398	1 14 0	874	4 3 4	13,883	69 14 8	18	Beerbhoom.
3,190	7 2 5	889	1 14 1	47 15 1	1,442	4 9 5	1,470	4 10 4	19,027	62 15 10	19	Nudda.
2,753	16 5 1	1,820	4 1 7	63 10 2	970	2 10 8	1,205	3 7 4	23,892	65 5 4	20	Jessore.
738	2 2 0	350	2 1 3	28 0 4	1,606	3 8 10	1,495	3 5 7	26,000	59 4 8	21	Rungpore.
2,984	7 15 7	674	1 15 1	41 10 1	975	5 15 0	1,353	3 0 6	13,572	60 10 10	22	Bogra.
1,090	4 4 10	484	1 4 8	33 0 5	1,058	3 1 2	1,427	4 1 9	21,283	61 5 9	23	Furzedpore.
2,453	11 14 2	111	0 6 11	25 4 6	1,590	4 4 7	2,685	7 2 10	26,093	69 12 4	24	Mymensalsh.
4,000	10 11 5	244	1 2 5	51 11 1	863	3 6 2	2,700	10 9 8	16,844	66 2 7	25	Chittagong.
1,194	3 9 4	383	0 14 8	30 15 4	1,375	6 13 5	1,539	7 7 4	15,617	75 3 5	26	Noakholly.
5,217	11 3 7	204	0 10 0	40 6 4	1,915	4 8 4	1,757	4 1 5	29,455	61 10 0	27	Patna.
2,361	7 14 8	439	1 8 6	68 3 4	933	2 14 8	1,726	5 5 0	20,982	61 10 0	28	Shahabad.
2,040	9 8 4	582	1 15 2	36 2 8	885	3 1 9	2,267	7 14 6	31,526	75 1 10	29	Mozufferpore.
2,047	6 0 0	371	1 3 2	30 8 1	617	3 1 5	2,102	7 0 9	19,284	64 9 11	30	Sacun.
792	3 4 8	373	1 1 5	60 10 2	1,362	4 7 11	1,808	5 13 4	18,613	60 1 8	31	Cnumparun.
858	4 5 5	203	1 1 0	39 7 9	949	2 15 11	1,808	5 4 8	18,630	64 0 9	32	Monghyr.
2,313	7 15 7	224	1 2 1	28 15 0	650	3 5 0	1,372	6 15 1	13,630	54 5 2	33	Bhagulpore—District.
.....	.....	84	0 4 7	28 0 0	686	2 0 6	1,780	6 2 8	14,186	71 12 11	34	Purneah.
621	2 8 8	1,397	6 1 0	62 6 3	478	2 1 6	860	3 12 3	12,092	52 15 4	35	Outtaek.
1,020	15 6 9	1,226	5 0 4	46 1 10	378	1 8 10	662	2 10 9	14,053	57 8 1	36	Russa—Dist. & Centl. P. Jail
1,661	9 1 11	54	0 12 11	32 2 3	219	3 4 6	1,009	15 2 0	7,052	105 11 4	37	Baraset.
1,581	28 6 9	203	0 12 3	23 0 7	590	3 4 5	1,155	6 3 1	13,240	72 4 8	38	Maldah.
2,052	26 12 11	454	4 9 5	51 9 5	303	5 7 2	756	13 9 5	9,071	163 1 5	39	Pubna.
2,007	12 15 2	170	0 13 10	28 2 6	879	8 15 7	605	7 0 4	10,400	106 0 8	40	Darjeeling.
2,877	15 2 3	109	0 9 2	30 14 9	646	3 4 1	1,473	7 2 5	15,334	74 7 3	41	Julpigoree.
924	9 14 2	98	1 0 8	21 7 1	811	4 5 0	1,638	8 9 11	14,212	74 13 0	42	Tipperah.
3,098	53 8 2	460	7 15 1	278 12 11	2,673	40 2 9	3,859	60 10 6	25,999	449 1 9	43	Durbhunga.
3,344	14 6 7	138	0 9 6	18 0 3	894	3 0 8	1,493	6 7 3	16,098	69 5 7	44	Poorce.
1,985	24 6 0	153	1 14 0	27 9 1	373	4 9 4	644	7 14 6	7,687	94 6 4	45	Belasore.
2,810	16 12 1	66	0 8 2	10 3 0	420	2 8 5	889	5 4 9	12,360	73 11 3	46	Hazaribagh—Europn. Jail.
1,04,294	5 13 2	35,708	1 15 10	46 1 0	63,553	3 9 5	97,477	5 7 1	11,80,769	65 15 4	47	Lohardugga.
27,503	80 3 6	280	0 4 11	9 6 2	670	0 12 0	11,085	12 2 10	1,00,822	110 12 8	48	Singbhoom.
1,81,797	7 0 1	85,088	1 14 7	44 11 3	64,229	3 7 2	1,08,532	5 12 3	12,81,584	68 2 1	49	Manbhoom.
Total of Jails.												
Add for Subsidiary Jails.												
GRAND TOTAL.												

columns 4 and 8 after deducting the civil prisoners.

Magistrate's *hajuts* at Midnapore, Rajshahye, and Gya during the year, as their food was supplied from the jail.

Magistrate's *hajuts* at Rungpore, Julpigoree, Dacca, and Patna.

European and Bhagulpore District Jails during the year.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

STATEMENT

Showing the employment of CONVICTS in the Jails and

		1	2	3	4	5	6	AVERAGE NUMBER EM					
Serial number.	JAILS.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	ON PRISON DUTIES.						
							A.						
							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.		
						Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g. wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.			
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS.		1	Midnapore—Dist. and Central	314	1,130'60	57'30	14'68	0'33	57'41	240'88	76'54	180'27	25'20
		2	Alipore... { Dist. and Central ...	4'91	2,034'22	151'07	61'33	.....	93'38	201'75	67'51	5'61	7'82
		3	{ European	4'10	0'12	.....	.....	.....	0'73	1'08	.....	.....	.....
		4	Presidency { Dist. and Centl.	1'19	1,009'30	48'34	0'48	7'10	50'05	122'34	31'76	22'95	9'55
		5	{ European	0'78	67'12	6'09	8'61	7'01	6'09	.....	.....	.....	.....
		6	Rajshahye—Dist. and Central	12'65	651'64	20'99	9'61	21'90	36'29	59'64	18'29	21'03	35'23
		7	Buxar—Central	.....	662'23	17'57	21'81	42'23	56'96	66'20	20'80	23'80	3'76
		8	Bhagalpore—Central	0'56	1,054'08	30'99	6'20	2'10	39'08	122'33	58'40	89'30	2'14
		9	Hazaribagh—Central	4'35	669'68	49'17	25'15	5'37	41'20	86'57	136'19	60'45	.....
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS.		10	Burdwan ...	4'59	237'47	13'12	10'58	4'00	10'64	32'44	17'23	4'96	6'70
		11	Hooghly ...	5'02	303'15	18'09	42'35	2'80	16'12	40'72	12'91	21'60	2'72
		12	Moorshedabad	4'57	272'06	18'94	8'80	.....	17'56	26'90	27'43	23'93	3'41
		13	Dinapore.	1'57	203'78	9'76	4'04	5'88	18'21	38'45	16'61	.....	13'74
		14	Dacca ...	5'26	596'77	21'47	6'58	28'40	31'31	72'88	49'25	71'01	5'76
		15	Backergunge	5'37	521'71	33'40	55'48	62'05	17'44	88'67	13'50	8'24	9'89
		16	Gya ...	9'22	345'71	12'08	18'80	6'03	16'07	48'51	17'06	13'67	7'69
JAILS HOLDING OVER 300 PRISONERS.		17	Bankoora ...	2'27	148'35	2'28	25'14	8'34	7'27	16'20	17'04	.....	2'58
		18	Beerbhoom ...	.....	187'47	4'60	3'31	2'85	7'92	20'44	11'06	10'09	11'85
		19	Nuddea ...	3'57	297'22	12'11	2'16	5'72	10'02	43'71	18'54	77'72	1'59
		20	Jessore ...	3'50	340'31	15'01	21'70	15'08	19'53	37'43	19'43	31'63	6'35
		21	Bankpore ...	5'40	423'33	27'96	11'37	9'00	32'16	31'18	16'40	23'01	15'94
		22	Bogra ...	3'41	114'08	12'34	3'86	4'68	10'50	19'68	6'61	5'34	10'00
		23	Farredpore	1'81	315'20	16'37	24'40	.....	21'20	40'06	24'70	24'67	26'58
		24	Mymensingh	2'20	338'37	14'06	0'58	25'64	18'00	54'06	25'08	51'73	15'64
		25	Chittagong ...	2'85	224'04	4'58	5'49	8'10	8'73	20'91	7'20	16'19	7'18
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS.		26	Noakholly ...	0'15	165'58	5'73	0'01	.....	4'70	37'37	18'84	21'91	6'98
		27	Patna ...	26'30	330'50	12'19	9'39	8'08	12'58	63'79	18'88	41'98	0'78
		28	Shahabad ...	10'21	294'24	5'06	6'12	40'15	8'80	43'27	41'60	52'59	10'99
		29	Mozufferpore	2'71	251'79	4'57	5'15	3'77	11'35	44'40	17'00	12'04	2'78
		30	Sarun ...	6'00	266'96	15'12	18'04	0'74	12'44	40'36	10'80	59'05	2'61
		31	Chumpran ...	1'93	236'52	12'08	9'14	.....	8'87	47'00	24'10	24'22	4'00
		32	Monghyr ...	5'83	208'76	10'36	8'51	.....	8'13	58'70	28'24	29'24	2'47
		33	Bhagalpore—District	5'58	213'11	0'06	5'62	.....	7'69	24'20	26'11	25'91	4'58
		34	Purneah ...	2'39	176'47	8'49	0'05	4'07	12'50	28'31	16'86	19'08	2'21
		35	Cuttack ...	7'48	259'04	2'99	6'04	20'17	8'62	29'38	25'02	26'40	2'51
		36	Russa—Dist. and Centl. F. Jail	5'99	218'51	22'15	12'03	2'57	7'75	29'38	15'17	8'02	5'47
		37	Baraset ...	4'75	233'18	26'55	74'05	11'70	10'55	21'33	27'40	11'54	0'78
		38	Maldah ...	0'97	52'20	2'00	0'72	1'09	1'55	9'23	6'22	4'22	7'66
		39	Pubna ...	1'35	168'32	6'00	0'92	.....	8'67	23'45	10'48	5'26	20'94
		40	Darjeeling ...	0'28	56'13	2'34	6'05	10'14	1'08	5'18	8'69	.....	.....
		41	Julpigoree ...	2'09	92'69	9'60	4'72	7'57	6'08	10'06	9'57	0'05	3'85
		42	Tipperah ...	0'09	184'23	8'24	3'45	8'10	9'38	25'03	15'09	8'08	9'88
		43	Durbhunga ...	0'50	187'55	3'32	3'55	9'24	9'66	17'34	8'40	4'00	21'63
		44	Pooree ...	2'25	85'75	2'59	0'71	1'31	2'21	9'33	13'74	2'56	4'45
		45	Balasore ...	1'23	79'85	4'75	0'61	.....	5'54	12'42	6'34	.....	5'29
		46	Hazaribagh—European Jail	7'25	50'85	1'55	0'19	3'89	3'80	9'52	1'52	.....	0'51
		47	Lohardugga	.....	180'99	7'17	7'50	10'31	8'16	23'00	19'30	10'51	6'80
		48	Singbhum ...	0'03	74'35	4'70	0'16	0'10	5'05	8'20	7'04	8'70	4'58
		49	Manbhum ...	2'49	137'17	3'62	0'28	.....	7'25	18'44	.....	.....	2'74
Total of Jails				136'28	16,632'72	807'08	584'04	405'43	820'36	2,187'87	1,073'12	1,165'53	365'67
Add for Subsidiary Jails				22'93	297'00	11'97	1'15	10'89	5'96	95'86	8'97	5'43	18'40
GRAND TOTAL				209'21	16,929'72	819'05	585'19	416'32	826'34	2,283'75	1,082'09	1,170'96	384'07

* Employed in the

No. XI—(Financial)

Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS						8			9	
ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K	L	Ratio per cent on column 4 of those employed on working days			Serial number	JAILS
Additions and alterations		New jails		Manufactures	Public Works	As prison officers	As prison servants	On manufactures (7K)		
G.	H.	I.	J.							
Under Superintendent	Under Public Works Department	Under Superintendent	Under Public Works Department							
5 41	2 57			4 9 97		5 1 1	21 19	4 02	1	Midnapore, Dist and Centre
2 36	13 08	0 10		1,436 64		4 58	9 31	70 62	2	Alipore { Dist and Centre
				2 19		17 80	23 85	7 1 41	3	Alipore { European
0 0	89 84			694 69		4 97	1 12	62 88	4	Presidency { Dist and Centre
	1 08			98 24		10 44	28 08	66 97	5	Presidency { European
41 55	46 97			329 09		5 76	6 15	60 49	6	Rajahmundry—Dist and Centre
		57 32	351 86			8 60	9 00		7	Buxar—Central
4 08	43 57	42 45	233 22	379 91		7 70	11 40	36 04	8	Rajahmundry—Central
15 93	199 03			32 00		0 24	12 92	4 77		Hazaribagh—Central
									9	Burdwan
1 17	9 28			139 18		4 48	13 74	58 60	10	Hooghly
1 81	5 31			198 53		4 43	11 21	54 68	11	Moorsheadabad
9 52				140 48		6 45	9 92	51 03	12	Dinapore
1 27				95 17		5 04	18 87	46 72	13	Dacca
1 09	7 79			801 23		5 24	12 21	59 47	14	Backergunge
21 50		8 59	140 24	67 71		7 14	16 99	12 47	15	Gya
	0 47		114 51	93 24		1 00	13 91	26 73		
3 91				71 10		4 90	10 08	47 13	16	Bankura
				115 92		4 22	10 00	61 83	17	Beerbhoom
2 55	0 51			121 60		3 57	14 70	40 94	18	Nuddea
4 52	1 28			109 95		5 7	11 10	49 86	19	Jessore
2 05	26 10		68 80	51 35	* 115 11	5 10	7 96	12 10	20	Rangpore
1 15		7 25	7 17	40 93		7 25	13 60	28 21	21	Bogra
3 16	16 77			86 83		6 74	15 85	27 51	22	Muradpore
	8 01	7 94	19 01	96 22		5 11	16 15	28 43	23	Mymensingh
0 18	10 50	0 19		140 84		3 88	9 29	03 65	24	Chittagong
									25	Noakhully
1 12	0 65			65 17		2 93	22 56	39 47	26	Patna
4 09	10 1		41 23	141 44		4 40	17 26	38 29	27	Shahabad
1 44	3 32	0 55	18 10	61 77		3 02	14 80	20 92	28	Mozafferpore
13 05	54 57		2 02	72 47		4 0	19 22	28 78	29	Barun
2 42	0 31			105 07		4 65	15 11	30 95	30	Chumprun
27 08			68 53	55 70		7 16	16 75	19 85	31	Monghyr
26 65	13 04			113 42		2 72	19 64	37 96	32	Bhagalpore—District
	1 42			111 59		3 61	10 92	52 36	33	Purneah
5 13	4 14			74 54		7 08	16 04	42 41	34	Cuttack.
	16 40			121 55		3 32	11 34	46 02	35	Rusa—Dist and Centre F Jas
		0 16		127 02		8 54	10 07	58 13	36	Baraset
				49 12		4 43	9 14	21 15	37	Maldah
			26 11	19 60		2 96	17 65	37 48	38	Pahna
		7 36	0 91	56 49		5 47	14 81	35 68	39	Darjeeling
				13 15		2 11	10 33	26 23	40	Jalpigoree
				39 99		7 53	10 85	43 11	41	Tipperah
1 56	3 15		1 85	88 34		5 20	14 07	47 95	42	Durbhunga
15 31	20 27		83 91	38 81		5 15	9 24	20 09	43	Poorce
5 26				43 01		2 57	10 76	50 15	44	Bulson
6 38				36 52		6 93	15 55	44 48	45	Hazaribagh—European Jail
0 10				35 72		6 78	16 74	62 83	46	Lohardugga
0 78		4 73	48 14	48 59		4 29	12 11	22 94	47	Singbhoom
0 80			33 15	6 41		7 59	11 02	6 62	48	Manbhoom
11 76	11 66	6 46	41 08	33 30		5 28	13 44	24 27		
283 64	614 96	143 00	1,251 43	6,815 39	115 11	4 93	13 15	40 97		Total of Jails
6 39	1 36			182 58		1 34	32 28	44 63		Add for Subsidiary Jails
290 03	616 32	143 00	1,251 43	6,997 97	115 11	4 88	13 48	41 04		GRAND TOTAL

drainage work

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

STATEMENT

Showing the result of the management of CONFIRMED in the Jails and

		1	2	3	DEBITS.										CRED.		
		Serial number.	JAILS.	Average number sentenced to labour.	DEBITS.									CRED.			
					Cash in hand at the end of 1877.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1877.	Raw materials at the end of 1877.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails at the end of 1878.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1877.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1877.	Amount drawn from treasury during 1878.	Total.	Cash in hand at the end of 1878.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1878.	Raw materials at the end of 1878.		
					A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	C.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS.	1	Midnapore—District and Central	1189 60	...	14,814	10,342	...	1,844	8,700	23,830	59,430	...	26,509	2,011			
	2	Alipore ... District and Central	2034 22	...	52,748	3,445	...	63,607	90,700	2,07,724	4,70,314	...	50,980	5,318			
	3	Presidency ... District and Central	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	European ... Press Department	1009 30	...	22,443	734	...	3,919	16,820	18,394	62,365	...	2,978	47			
	5	Rajshahye—District and Central	67 12	...	114	...	...	...	...	80	615	759	...	137	...	
	6	Buxar—Central	651 64	...	...	4,247	1,357	...	1,686	1,387	...	...	...	...	...
	7	Bhagalpore—Central	603 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Hazaribagh—Central	1054 08	...	...	8,207	5,506	...	183	2,170	19,615	35,681	...	7,477	3,259	
	9	Burdwan ...	608 08	...	...	1,216	149	...	123	927	9,003	9,018	...	1,369	838	
	10	Hooghly ...	237 47	...	...	853	403	...	117	254	28,209	29,836	...	1,283	8,701	
	11	Mooreabad ...	363 15	...	...	5,839	392	...	...	2,000	23,581	32,976	...	7,186	7,368	
	12	Dinapore ...	272 06	...	...	2,278	431	...	...	103	12,541	15,438	...	1,089	543	
	13	Dacca ...	203 73	...	...	16,726	865	...	1,082	761 7	15,177	28,074	...	5,758	348	
	14	Backergunge ...	590 77	...	...	5,433	420	...	559	1,004	31,814	89,230	...	9,154	889	
	15	Gya ...	521 71	...	...	870	1,428	...	55	655	8,299	10,987	...	55	1,434	
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS.	16	Bankoora ...	345 71	...	...	2,300	142	...	58	509	5,831	5,846	...	1,594	...	
	17	Beerbhoom ...	148 33	...	...	588	60	...	50	878	4,320	5,944	...	227	28	
	18	Nudda ...	187 47	...	...	2,721	218	...	1	1,432	10,496	14,096	...	7,186	7,368	
	19	Jessore ...	297 23	...	...	4,470	435	...	221	347	11,832	17,335	...	1,460	1,479	
	20	Bungpore ...	340 81	...	...	3,116	447	...	734	460	30,067	14,824	...	3,151	2,570	
	21	Bogra ...	423 38	...	...	1,010	230	...	588	272	3,712	5,692	...	586	5	
	22	Furzedpore ...	144 68	...	...	434	223	...	35	69	2,066	2,827	...	179	5	
	23	Mymensingh ...	516 20	...	...	2,142	456	...	410	228	14,473	17,715	...	3,806	1,063	
	24	Chittagong ...	538 37	...	...	1,696	371	...	454	467	13,611	16,599	...	1,886	467	
	25	Noakholly ...	224 94	...	...	2,702	20	...	180	453	7,586	10,537	...	4,493	408	
	26	Palna ...	165 58	...	...	950	340	...	...	103	2,260	3,743	...	1,210	214	
	27	Shahabad ...	369 30	...	...	2,090	113	...	1,069	743	10,153	14,768	...	770	108	
	28	Mozufferpore ...	294 34	...	...	2,282	134	...	742	523	10,613	14,264	...	1,919	91	
	29	Sarun ...	251 79	...	...	779	584	...	241	1,066	9,570	12,240	...	1,524	1,200	
	30	Chumpanun ...	208 06	...	...	989	144	...	77	164	8,692	10,006	...	1,740	178	
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS.	31	Monghyr ...	280 52	...	...	419	17	...	62	313	2,698	3,509	...	87	56	
	32	Bhagalpore—District	208 76	...	...	1,996	155	...	94	135	4,528	6,908	...	1,032	595	
	33	Purneah ...	213 11	...	...	1,212	141	...	...	336	6,252	7,841	...	1,230	82	
	34	Cuttack ...	176 47	...	...	1,683	946	...	140	202	10,597	13,518	...	565	331	
	35	Russa—Dist. & Central Female Jail	259 04	...	...	999	68	...	...	246	3,589	5,202	...	1,436	109	
	36	Baraset ...	218 51	...	...	1,797	31	...	...	358	2,554	4,340	...	1,239	34	
	37	Maldah ...	235 18	...	...	1,306	275	...	14	39	2,161	3,797	...	1,063	79	
	38	Pabna ...	52 20	...	...	758	2	...	19	73	9,427	5,279	...	411	143	
	39	Darjeeling ...	158 82	...	...	1,006	105	...	1	160	2,332	3,603	...	1,050	11	
	40	Jalpaigore ...	50 12	...	...	642	41	...	...	107	1,270	2,000	...	512	239	
	41	Tipperah ...	92 69	...	...	292	66	...	43	138	1,315	1,884	...	33	...	
	42	Durbhunga ...	184 23	...	...	1,875	537	...	475	742	7,391	11,020	...	1,085	131	
	43	Poores ...	187 53	...	...	432	12	...	...	208	4,512	5,224	...	109	23	
	44	Raisore ...	85 75	...	...	414	67	...	200	398	2,450	3,459	...	284	54	
	45	Hazaribagh—European Jail	79 85	...	...	790	161	...	15	178	1,192	3,748	...	636	431	
46	Lohardugga ...	56 85	...	...	802	1,062	...	745	3,325	7,947	13,881	...	546	1,104		
47	Singbhoom ...	189 99	...	...	1,733	146	...	255	392	6,468	8,994	...	916	80		
48	Manbhoom ...	74 35	...	...	225	21	...	82	159	636	1,123	...	68	9		
					137 17	...	1,143	162	...	468	172	3,290	5,245	...	229	1	
					Total of Jails	10,632 72	...	1,77,499	33,733	...	82,614	1,42,041	7,23,436	11,59,322	...	1,98,878	57,211
					Pay of the Superintendent of Jail	10,048	10,048	
					Manufactures	
					Add for Subudary Jails	207 00	...	763	270	946	25	1,008	9,554	12,575	...	846	482
					GRAND TOTAL	16,929 72	...	1,78,262	34,012	946	82,639	1,43,049	7,43,938	11,81,946	...	1,99,724	57,693

* Of this sum Rs. 6,99,477 were paid in cash and the balance, Rs. 4,17,870, represents the value of goods

Subsidiary Jails—Bengal during the

Drs.					A.			B.			C.			A.			B.			C.			Serial number.			JAILS.		
Amount of outstanding bills due by the fallers the end of 1877.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the fallers at the end of 1878.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1878.	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash and invoices during 1878.	Total.	Excess of credits or profits.	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 5G over 4G, or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of 4G over 5G, or cash loss.																		
D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,302	8,889	88,889	68,819	8,789	77	10,808	90	1,63,877	799	1455	1	Midnapore—District and Central.																
518	1,14,955	4,27,601	8,27,632	1,57,608	773	1,63,877	799	1,63,877	799	1,63,877	799	2	Alipore ... { District and Central.															
770	1,980	61,086	56,661	772	1102	32,643	412	1,23,631	1455	1455	3	Presidency .. { District and Central.																
847	80	1,097	1,54,841	1,28,631	117	412	1455	1,23,631	1455	1455	4	... { European.																
990	7,687	24,746	61,448	7,685	117	1,23,631	1455	1,23,631	1455	1455	5	Press Department.																
2,089	1,568	82,998	47,881	11,950	110	13,588	126	1,578	293	293	6	Rajshahye—District and Central.																
83	1,701	8,181	11,607	2,859	38	1,578	293	1,578	293	293	7	Buxar—Central.																
401	935	10,851	31,171	1,338	50	4,241	355	4,241	355	355	8	Bhagulpore—Central.																
2,089	79,220	35,716	2,838	78	147	4,241	355	4,241	355	355	9	Hazariabagh—Central.																
325	18,793	18,489	4,011	147	183	4,241	355	4,241	355	355	10	Burdwan.																
183	792	33,799	30,790	2,718	134	4,241	355	4,241	355	355	11	Hooghly.																
880	900	36,348	47,817	7,987	134	4,241	355	4,241	355	355	12	Moorsheadabad.																
107	477	9,346	11,319	332	6	4,241	355	4,241	355	355	13	Dinapore.																
93	360	7,860	9,907	1,061	30	4,241	355	4,241	355	355	14	Backergunge.																
...	917	6,215	6,387	543	36	4,241	355	4,241	355	355	15	Gya.																
15	2,118	12,120	18,953	9,044	100	1,634	87	1,634	87	87	16	Bankura.																
90	497	18,581	19,107	1,772	59	3,719	126	3,719	126	126	17	Beerbhoom.																
80	424	8,368	14,808	44	01	3,719	126	3,719	126	126	18	Nudda.																
...	872	7,454	8,317	2,456	58	3,719	126	3,719	126	126	19	Jessore.																
...	95	3,607	3,896	1,059	73	3,719	126	3,719	126	126	20	Rungpore.																
430	246	16,091	22,286	4,521	143	3,719	126	3,719	126	126	21	Bogra.																
70	620	15,892	18,326	1,736	51	3,719	126	3,719	126	126	22	Furzedpore.																
985	540	10,188	10,027	5,790	257	3,719	126	3,719	126	126	23	Mymensingh.																
...	197	4,183	5,904	2,081	124	3,719	126	3,719	126	126	24	Chittagong.																
1,170	1,091	14,398	18,181	3,838	91	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	25	Noakholly.																
19	3,084	9,157	14,270	6	01	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	26	Patna.																
130	1,082	9,423	15,388	1,158	46	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	27	Shahabad																
76	483	8,041	10,486	480	18	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	28	Mozufferpore																
...	818	8,846	4,304	798	28	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	29	Saran																
163	802	5,383	8,175	1,287	42	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	30	Champaran.																
...	243	8,966	10,599	2,086	126	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	31	Monkhyr.																
...	202	14,418	10,518	1,093	113	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	32	Bhagulpore—District.																
84	280	4,804	6,093	1,491	57	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	33	Furneah.																
...	381	4,753	6,377	2,037	93	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	34	Cuttack.																
...	160	4,992	7,184	2,847	145	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	35	Russa—Dist. and Cent. Female Jail.																
...	73	5,296	5,923	644	123	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	36	Burnaet.																
25	149	3,186	5,027	1,424	90	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	37	Maldah.																
...	174	1,707	2,696	635	126	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	38	Pubna.																
...	111	2,449	2,689	739	79	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	39	Darjeeling.																
...	680	11,080	15,887	2,587	156	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	40	Jaijigoree.																
...	209	6,405	6,820	605	82	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	41	Tippurah.																
...	311	5,921	5,920	431	49	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	42	Durbhunga.																
...	193	8,910	8,270	827	60	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	43	Pooree.																
...	3,307	9,925	14,544	965	109	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	44	Balaasore.																
...	373	8,425	9,903	906	47	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	45	Hazariabagh—European Jail																
...	141	1,237	1,484	341	45	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	46	Lohardugga.																
...	180	5,287	6,667	422	30	4,245	114	4,245	114	114	47	Singbhoom.																
...	12,398	1,61,705	11,07,601	15,37,788	3,84,104	...	5,704	4,21,125	...	36,900	48	Manbhoom.																
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total of Jails.														
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Add for Subsidiary Jails														
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	GRAND TOTAL.														

STATEMENT No. XIII—(Financial).

Showing the net cost of the PRISONERS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Serial number.	JAILS.	Cost of maintenance (column 10 of Statement No. X).	Excess of payments over drawings from treasury (column 7A of Statement No. XII).	Excess of drawings over payments (column 7C of Statement No. XII).	Net cost to Government.	Net cost per head of all convicts.	Net cost per head of convicts sentenced to labour.	Serial number.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS.	1	Midnapore—District and Central ...	64,330	10,308	54,022	46 14	46 14	1	1	
	2	Alipore ... { District and Central ...	1,16,454	1,62,877	46,423	...	...	2	2
	3	... { European ...	385	...	385	89 8	89 8	3	3	
	4	Presidency—District and Central ...	61,778	1,66,273	94,495	...	...	4	4
	5	... { European ...	21,075	412	20,663	264 8	265 8	5	5	
	6	Rajshahye—District and Central ...	42,738	...	68,105	87 8	87 15	6	6	
	7	Buxar—Central ...	53,324	...	53,324	79 15	79 15	7	7	
	8	Bhagulpore—Central ...	55,702	13,383	42,319	40 0	40 0	8	8	
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS.	9	Hazaribagh—Central ...	53,866	1,578	52,288	73 1	73 1	9	9	
	9	Burdwan ...	19,427	...	6,358	107 13	108 10	10	10	
	10	Hooghly ...	24,921	...	4,301	20,292	78 0	78 2	11	11
	11	Mooshedabad ...	17,870	4,241	13,438	47 2	46 15	11	11	
	12	Imnagore ...	10,249	8,052	7,627	30 7	30 1	12	12	
	13	Dacca ...	39,178	4,554	34,644	54 15	54 14	13	13	
	14	Backergunge ...	88,376	947	87,429	59 1	59 0	14	14	
	15	Gya ...	23,935	2,029	21,906	53 15	53 18	15	15	
JAILS HOLDING OVER 300 PRISONERS.	16	Bankura ...	11,444	956	10,568	61 10	61 9	16	16	
	17	Bardham ...	15,853	1,634	12,249	53 5	53 6	17	17	
	18	Nadua ...	19,987	3,710	16,208	50 10	50 8	18	18	
	19	Jessore ...	23,802	...	1,074	25,566	70 0	70 3	19	19
	20	Rangpur ...	96,000	2,842	22,158	49 5	49 4	20	20	
	21	Bojra ...	13,572	1,541	12,031	70 6	70 1	21	21	
	22	Farrukpore ...	21,283	1,618	19,665	56 4	56 3	22	22	
	23	Mymensingh ...	26,098	2,261	23,812	63 2	63 0	23	23	
	24	Chittagong ...	16,844	2,809	14,035	53 10	53 7	24	24	
	25	Noakholly ...	15,517	1,923	13,594	63 7	63 5	25	25	
	26	Patna ...	20,455	4,245	22,210	50 12	50 1	26	26	
	27	Shahabad ...	20,982	...	1,456	22,438	60 7	60 10	27	27
	28	Muzafferpore ...	21,526	...	148	21,674	75 8	75 10	28	28
	29	Sarun ...	19,264	...	591	19,855	63 12	63 12	29	29
	30	Chumparun ...	18,813	1,147	17,406	56 0	56 0	30	30	
	31	Monkhyr ...	18,630	855	17,775	51 15	51 12	31	31	
	32	Bhagulpore—District ...	15,010	2,733	10,297	41 14	41 7	32	32	
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS.	33	Purneah ...	14,188	3,931	10,365	50 7	50 7	33	33	
	34	Cuttack ...	10,784	915	15,900	53 3	53 0	34	34	
	35	Rusa—District and Central Female Jail	12,092	2,199	9,893	43 3	42 15	35	35	
	36	Baraset ...	14,033	2,921	11,212	45 13	45 7	36	36	
	37	Maldah ...	7,052	869	6,193	89 9	89 4	37	37	
	38	Pubna ...	13,340	854	12,386	66 13	67 3	38	38	
	39	Darjeeling ...	9,971	497	8,574	151 15	154 2	39	39	
	40	Julpigoree ...	10,490	1,134	9,356	94 3	94 0	40	40	
	41	Tipperah ...	15,334	4,589	10,745	49 5	49 4	41	41	
	42	Durbhunga ...	14,212	983	13,229	69 8	69 8	42	42	
	43	Pooree ...	7,725	871	7,154	73 6	73 14	43	43	
	44	Balaore ...	8,118	811	7,307	76 11	76 5	44	44	
	45	Hazaribagh—European Jail	25,999	1,978	24,021	415 12	415 12	45	45	
	46	Lohardugga ...	16,098	1,987	14,111	89 7	89 2	46	46	
	47	Singbhoom ...	7,988	801	7,085	86 4	86 0	47	47	
	48	Manbhoom ...	12,300	1,988	10,312	59 14	59 13	48	48	
			Total of Jails	11,80,762	4,21,125	36,980	8,06,045	51 10	51 8	
		Pay of Superintendent of Jail Manufactures.	...	...	10,048	...	...	...
		Add for Subsidiary Jails	1,00,822	292	...	1,00,530	110 9	109 18		
		GRAND TOTAL	12,81,584	8,74,409	...	9,07,175	55 6	55 3		

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

PART C.



VITAL AND UNDER-TRIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the PRISONERS OF ALL

Serial number.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8																	
								Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.	Average daily strength.	Maximum population on any one day.	Number admitted into hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.											
JAILS.																								
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																	
1	Midnapore—District and Central	1,595	84	1,679	1,090	13	20	1,110	45	1,241	26	1,267	1,346	28	1,802	48	56	0	75	49	31	56	...	50
		112	...	112	13	7	1	14	7	21	4	8	29	...	29	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		12	...	12	2	9	0	3	1	10	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	Alipore—District and Central	1,874	...	1,874	2,045	28	...	2,045	28	2,234	...	2,234	4,717	...	4,717	143	13	...	143	13	116	...	116	...
		60	...	60	24	18	...	24	18	48	...	48	55	...	55	2	57	...	2	57	1	...	1	...
		19	...	19	6	75	...	6	75	10	...	19	3	...	3	0	05	...	0	05	...	...	...	...
	Ditto—European	20	...	20	4	10	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
3	Presidency—District and Central	11,004	0	1,070	1,019	40	0	1,020	0	1,004	5	1,009	1,953	...	1,953	44	94	...	44	94	32	...	32	...
		18	...	18	17	40	0	18	40	46	2	48	3	...	4	0	70	...	4	70	...	...	...	...
		20	...	20	19	73	0	20	73	84	3	87	4	...	4	0	00	...	4	00	...	...	...	...
	
	Ditto—European	97	0	103	67	63	1	69	7	88	3	91	230	8	228	4	91	0	70	5	70	...	...	...
		6	...	6	2	50	0	2	50	18	1	17	0	...	0	1	16	...	0	16	...	...	...	...
		10	...	10	4	08	1	5	19	9	3	12	1	...	1	0	36	...	1	36	...	...	...	...
5	Rajahmundry—District and Central	900	20	926	697	02	0	706	95	952	17	969	918	12	630	21	76	0	16	21	91	38	...	38
		74	...	74	18	34	1	19	47	48	4	47	12	1	13	0	38	...	0	38	...	...	...	...
		14	...	14	3	28	...	3	28	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Buxar—Central	1,139	...	1,139	660	79	...	660	79	826	...	826	626	...	626	10	13	...	10	13	20	...	20	...
7	Bhagalpore—Central	1,177	60	1,237	1,022	40	34	1,057	10	1,122	48	1,170	530	18	548	23	54	0	75	24	29	49	4	53
8	Hazariabagh—Central	1,304	41	1,345	688	13	12	696	80	810	20	830	1,117	34	1,151	37	58	1	56	142	3	142	6	140
		41	...	41	17	16	0	17	16	43	4	47	12	1	13	0	83	...	0	84	5	1	6	...
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
						

No. XIV—(Vital).

CLASSES in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

9			10			11			12																		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.															JAILS.			
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.						
									Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.						
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.							
...	...	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	125'30	127'95	125'35	4'45	3'00	4'44	...	...	...	5'13	...	5'04	5'13	...	5'01	Convicted ...	Midnapore—District and Central.		
...		
7	7	53	53	2	2	...	...	...	230'16	...	230'16	6'98	...	6'98	0'10	0'10	5'56	...	5'56	5'56	...	5'56	5'56	5'56	Convicted ...	Alipore—District and Central.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226'52	...	226'52	10'58	...	10'58	...	...	4'13	...	4'13	4'13	...	4'13	4'13	4'13	Convicted ...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44'44	...	44'44	0'74	...	0'74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Convicted ...	Ditto—European.
...	
1	1	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	191'58	...	191'47	4'41	...	4'40	...	...	3'14	...	3'13	3'14	...	3'13	3'14	3'14	3'13	Convicted ...	Presidency—District and Central.
...	
...	
...	
...	
2	2	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	88'60	120'84	89'11	3'12	1'51	3'09	...	...	5'45	...	5'37	5'45	...	5'37	5'45	5'37	5'37	Convicted ...	Rajahmundry—District and Central.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65'43	88'49	68'70	2'07	...	1'93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
1	1	7	7	0	0	...	...	...	93'88	...	93'88	2'42	...	2'42	0'00	0'00	2'10	...	2'10	2'10	...	2'10	2'10	2'10	2'10	Convicted ...	Buxar—Central.
7	7	30	30	1	1	...	...	...	51'82	52'26	51'84	2'30	2'17	2'29	0'00	0'00	4'69	11'01	4'62	4'79	11'61	5'01	5'01	5'01	5'01	Convicted ...	Bhagulpore—Central.
1	1	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	103'51	206'45	103'59	5'50	12'22	5'62	12'59	15'67	8'19	7'84	8'19	20'78	23'51	20'83	20'83	20'83	20'83	Convicted ...	...
1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	70'17	163'03	73'40	4'35	1'04	4'74	...	...	29'23	163'03	33'87	20'23	163'03	33'87	33'87	33'87	33'87	Convicted ...	Hazariabagh—Central.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98'04	...	98'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	143'04	132'68	143'27	5'22	6'15	5'25	...	...	7'18	...	6'93	7'18	...	6'93	6'93	6'93	6'93	Convicted ...	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125'24	102'04	123'83	34'01	10'20	32'57	...	...	19'77	...	18'57	19'77	...	18'57	18'57	18'57	18'57	Convicted ...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43'29	...	42'55	1'73	...	1'70	...	...	43'29	...	42'55	43'29	...	42'55	42'55	42'55	42'55	Convicted ...	...
1	1	70	70	4	4	...	...	...	123'44	...	123'44	4'38	...	4'38	1'08	1'08	14'09	...	14'08	15'17	...	15'16	15'16	15'16	15'16	Convicted ...	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42'25	294'11	53'70	0'70	2'04	0'80	...	...	14'08	...	13'44	14'08	...	13'44	13'44	13'44	13'44	Convicted ...	...
1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	135'41	58'42	129'24	4'33	2'38	4'72	0'30	0'30	2'74	...	2'52	3'13	...	2'52	2'52	2'52	2'52	Convicted ...	Moorshedabad.
...	
2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	145'11	163'55	145'51	4'71	3'50	4'68	...	...	5'04	...	5'52	5'04	...	5'52	5'52	5'52	5'52	Convicted ...	Dinapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113'18	555'55	123'53	2'46	2'77	2'47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36'00	...	36'00	1'05	...	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	9	9	10	10	...	...	...	124'47	168'12	125'54	5'45	4'37	5'48	1'69	1'63	4'30	0'72	4'45	6'08	6'72	6'10	6'10	6'10	6'10	Convicted ...	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124'43	108'10	121'60	3'84	7'56	4'49	11'31	...	9'35	...	...	11'31	...	9'35	9'35	9'35	9'35	Convicted ...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48'02	...	48'02	0'19	...	0'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	181'31	233'55	122'90	0'18	10'38	6'37	...	...	6'75	...	6'68	6'75	...	6'68	6'68	6'68	6'68	Convicted ...	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63'84	143'50	70'34	1'31	6'11	1'79	1'26	1'19	6'38	...	5'96	7'59	...	5'96	5'96	5'96	5'96	Convicted ...	...
...	
5	5	5	5	2	2	...	...	...	148'22	158'14	146'81	3'21	0'00	3'38	0'59	0'55	4'61	4'05	4'69	5'28	4'05	5'24	5'24	5'24	5'24	Convicted ...	Gya.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95'12	56'81	91'49	4'45	2'27	4'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68'23	167'30	68'39	1'48	2'02	1'50	...	...	4'05	...	3'83	4'05	...	3'83	3'83	3'83	3'83	Convicted ...	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89'65	...	87'83	1'31	...	1'28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	49'98	48'50	49'90	1'68	4'05	1'84	...	...	2'74	...	2'00	2'74	...	2'80	2'80	2'80	2'80	Convicted ...	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52'23	...	48'95	0'67	...	0'62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	169'09	103'88	165'70	3'53	4'21	3'85	...	...	2'11	5'46	2'31	2'11	5'46	2'31	2'31	2'31	2'31	Convicted ...	Nudda.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62'44	...	59'13	5'26	...	4'98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51'02	...	46'20	2'04	...	1'85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	119'78	68'29	118'24	4'18	1'70	4'12	...	...	3'55	...	3'45	3'55	...	3'45	3'45	3'45	3'45	Convicted ...	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'63	95'23	12'39	0'13	2'85	0'31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	8	20	20	30	30	1	1	...	172'10	309'79	172'48	6'49	5'36	6'47	7'08	23'31	7'24	12'98	...	12'85	20'00	23'31	20'09	20'09	20'09	Convicted ...	Bungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309'50	510'20	232'38	7'20	14'28	7'82	8'38	102'04	15'40	8'38	...	7'74	16'78	102'04	23'33	23'33	23'33	Convicted ...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88'24	...	135'24	0'19	...	0'19	...	...	38'24	...	38'24	38'24	...	38'24	38'24	38'24	38'24	Convicted ...	...
1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	291'58	130'35	236'11	8'23	3'53	8'06	...	...	6'90	...	6'65	6'90	...	6'65	6'65	6'65	6'65	Convicted ...	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135'95	...	129'49	2'79	...	2'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	209'04	356'43	312'25	4'78	11'06	4'88	0'68	...	0'62	3'17	...	3'12	3'80	...	3'74	3'74	3'74	Convicted ...	Furzedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72'38	121'21	75'72	2'30	1'21	2'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	131'23	149'89	131'48	4'04	8'35	4'10	0'86	...	0'38	2'97	21'41	3'22	3'86	21'41	4'10	4'10	4'10	Convicted ...	Mymensingh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75'27	200'00	77'57	1'61	4'00	1'66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37'31	...	36'97	0'74	...	0'73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

was in course of construction at the close of the year. Transfers were frequently effected. drainage works.

STATEMENT

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the PRISONERS OF ALL

Serial number.		1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
JAILS.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.								
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
24	Chittagong ...	282	38	320	212 02	13 67	226 19	256	20	276	173	6	179	4 07	0 27	4 34	12	1	13						
	{ Convicted ...	40	40	80	24 28	1 50	25 78	42	6	48	2	2	4	0 05	...	0 05	...	...	...			
	{ Under-trial ...	7	7	14	2 02	...	2 02	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Noakholly ...	215	23	238	162 84	1 39	164 23	246	5	251	140	2	142	4 46	0 11	4 57	5	...	5						
	{ Convicted ...	65	65	130	58 12	0 62	58 74	72	2	74	2	...	2	0 15	...	0 15	...	...	...			
	{ Under-trial ...	32	32	64	5 33	...	5 33	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Patna ...	309	31	340	353 20	31 12	384 32	446	40	486	245	13	258	11 35	0 80	12 15	20	5	25						
	{ Convicted ...	81	81	162	30 79	2 14	32 93	50	6	56	9	...	9	0 22	...	0 22	...	...	...			
	{ Under-trial ...	22	22	44	6 03	...	6 03	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Shahabad ...	329	26	355	200 00	15 58	205 58	351	25	376	142	3	145	4 92	0 06	4 98	25	1	26						
	{ Convicted ...	25	25	50	13 22	1 37	14 59	21	5	26	4	1	5	0 06	0 01	0 07	1	...	1						
	{ Under-trial ...	12	12	24	3 60	...	3 60	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mozfarpore ...	285	21	306	234 54	20 15	254 69	299	29	328	178	9	187	3 18	0 70	3 88	10	1	11						
	{ Convicted ...	27	27	54	17 55	1 09	18 67	38	8	46	7	...	7	0 51	...	0 51	1	...	1						
	{ Under-trial ...	16	16	32	13 20	...	13 20	21	...	21	2	...	2	0 08	...	0 08	1	...	1						
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Sarun ...	264	19	283	202 40	14 37	216 77	316	24	340	330	25	354	13 83	1 22	15 05	51	1	52						
	{ Convicted ...	10	10	20	17 32	2 55	19 87	30	6	36	20	6	35	0 80	0 18	1 04	1	1	2						
	{ Under-trial ...	10	10	20	1 45	...	1 45	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Chumpran ...	368	20	388	273 86	11 27	285 13	367	20	387	208	12	220	8 83	0 38	9 21	25	1	26						
	{ Convicted ...	32	32	64	16 60	1 23	17 73	44	3	47	7	...	7	0 18	...	0 18	...	...	...			
	{ Under-trial ...	32	32	64	6 41	...	6 41	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Monghyr ...	340	19	359	206 05	16 45	222 50	298	29	327	216	1	217	9 29	0 01	9 30	6	...	6						
	{ Convicted ...	52	52	104	13 49	1 72	15 21	53	2	55	5	...	5	0 11	...	0 11	...	...	...			
	{ Under-trial ...	21	21	42	12 87	0 56	13 43	24	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bhagalpore—District	287	2	289	219 34	...	219 34	247	...	247	231	...	231	0 60	...	0 60	32	...	32						
	{ Convicted ...	20	20	40	9 00	0 51	9 51	19	2	21	2	...	2	0 04	...	0 04	...	...	...			
	{ Under-trial ...	16	16	32	10 07	0 03	11 00	21	1	22	2	...	2	0 02	...	0 02	1	...	1						
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Purneah ...	305	12	317	17 80	4 78	18 58	227	9	236	232	1	233	7 55	0 03	7 58	38	...	38						
	{ Convicted ...	33	33	66	14 74	0 61	15 35	50	...	50	6	...	6	0 16	...	0 16	...	...	...			
	{ Under-trial ...	15	15	30	1 62	...	1 62	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Cuttack ...	272	33	305	254 43	11 87	266 30	317	19	336	140	10	150	2 50	0 17	2 67	3	1	4						
	{ Convicted ...	33	33	66	17 40	0 78	18 18	30	...	30	1	1	2	0 02	0 01	0 03	...	...	...			
	{ Under-trial ...	11	11	22	5 48	...	5 48	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Russa—District and Central Female Jail	...	247	247	...	228 29	228 29	...	245	245	...	786	786	...	22 30	22 30	...	30	30						
	{ Convicted ...	...	4	4	...	1 97	1 97	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	0 09	0 09	...	...	...			
	{ Under-trial ...	...	4	4	...	0 03	0 06	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Baraset ...	272	8	280	240 38	0 07	240 45	280	1	281	350	...	350	26 54	...	26 54	41	...	41						
	{ Convicted ...	8	8	16	2 28	0 32	2 60	11	4	15	1	1	2	0 01	0 03	0 04	...	...	...			
	{ Under-trial ...	8	8	16	1 01	...	1 01	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Maldah ...	54	7	61	51 01	2 08	53 09	69	6	75	78	...	78	1 39	0 18	1 57	4	...	4						
	{ Convicted ...	19	19	38	10 77	0 59	11 36	24	...	24	6	...	6	0 10	...	0 10	1	...	1						
	{ Under-trial ...	5	5	10	1 30	...	1 30	8	...	8	1	...	1	0 01	...	0 01	...	...	...			
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Lubna ...	226	8	234	156 28	4 43	160 69	261	9	270	275	9	284	5 67	0 31	6 08	2	...	2						
	{ Convicted ...	30	30	60	18 38	0 67	19 05	39	8	47	6	...	6	0 14	...	0 14	...	...	...			
	{ Under-trial ...	...	...	...	3 40	...	3 40	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Darjeeling ...	62	4	66	50 08	0 04	51 02	66	5	71	69	...	69	2 33	...	2 33	3	...	3						
	{ Convicted ...	7	7	14	2 22	0 01	2 23	12	...	12	1	...	1	0 05	...	0 05	...	...	...			
	{ Under-trial ...	4	4	8	1 09	0 08	1 17	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Jalpigoree ...	100	8	108	95 00	1 03	96 03	127	4	131	274	6	280	8 29	0 20	8 49	37	1	38						
	{ Convicted ...	...	...	...	1 58	0 33	1 91	9	4	13	12	2	14	0 35	0 04	0 39	2	1	3			
	{ Under-trial ...	...	...	...	0 98	...	0 98	3	...	3	1	...	1	0 01	...	0 01	...	...	...			
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Tipperah ...	183	15	198	180 27	2 50	182 77	226	7	233	252	1	253	6 40	0 98	7 38	4	...	4						
	{ Convicted ...	16	16	32	15 20	0 42	15 62	29	3	32	1	...	1	0 35	...	0 35	...	...	...			
	{ Under-trial ...	16	16	32	7 56	...	7 56	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Durbhunga ...	232	31	263	172 41	1 23	183 64	232	18	250	59	8	67	2 51	0 21	2 72	5	3	8						
	{ Convicted ...	...	...	...	0 25	...	0 25	2	...	2	1	...	1	0 01	...	0 01	1	...	1			
	{ Under-trial ...	...	...	...	4 07	...	4 07	13	...</													

No. XIV—(Vital)—continued.

CLASSES in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

9			10			11			12																	
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.															JAILS.		
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.					
									Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
1	1	3	8	...	...	81'36	44'21	79'13	1'91	1'98	1'91	...	...	...	5'64	7'36	5'74	5'64	7'36	5'74	Convicted ...	Chittagong.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8'24	...	7'76	0'20	...	0'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
1	1	...	...	...	...	85'97	143'88	86'40	2'74	7'91	2'78	...	...	...	3'07	...	3'07	3'04	...	3'04	Convicted ...	Noakholly	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5'53	...	5'44	0'41	...	0'40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
5	1	6	6	2	8	63'39	40'47	66'09	3'17	2'49	3'11	0'28	3'11	0'51	5'30	12'45	5'89	5'68	15'56	6'40	Convicted ...	Patna.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	29'23	...	27'23	0'71	...	0'66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
2	2	9	1	10	9	48'80	18'89	47'31	1'80	0'37	1'62	3'10	...	2'04	5'50	6'29	5'54	3'60	6'29	8'48	Convicted ...	Shahabad.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	30'25	73'99	34'27	0'45	0'73	0'48	...	...	...	7'56	6'35	7'50	...	6'85	8'85	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
2	2	3	1	4	...	75'80	44'66	73'42	1'35	3'47	1'52	...	...	...	4'26	4'96	4'51	4'26	4'96	4'31	Convicted ...	Muzafferpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	39'81	...	37'49	2'90	...	2'73	...	...	...	5'08	5'35	5'68	...	5'36	5'36	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15'15	...	15'15	0'80	...	0'60	...	...	...	7'57	7'57	7'57	...	7'57	7'57	Convicted ...	Sarun.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	129'19	173'97	131'51	5'27	8'49	5'43	4'05	6'95	5'06	14'48	...	13'78	19'43	6'95	18'78	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	167'43	235'29	176'14	4'96	7'05	5'23	...	...	...	5'03	5'77	5'91	...	5'91	5'91	Convicted ...	Chumparun.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	97'86	106'47	98'20	3'22	3'37	3'23	...	...	...	0'12	8'87	9'11	9'12	8'87	9'11	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	42'42	...	39'48	1'09	...	1'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Convicted ...	Monghyr	
...	...	...	...	...	...	72'96	6'07	69'44	3'13	0'08	2'07	...	...	...	2'02	...	1'92	2'02	...	1'92	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	37'00	...	32'87	0'81	...	0'72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Convicted ...	Bhagalpore—Dist.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
7	7	10	10	3	8	105'91	...	105'31	3'01	...	3'01	1'36	...	1'36	13'22	...	13'22	14'58	...	14'58	Convicted ...	Purneah				
...	...	...	...	...	...	22'22	...	21'03	0'45	...	0'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
1	1	10	10	18	18	166'41	20'92	156'71	4'29	0'62	4'19	10'24	...	9'97	11'37	...	11'07	21'61	...	21'04	Convicted ...	Cuttack				
...	...	...	...	...	...	40'70	...	39'08	1'08	...	1'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
1	1	1	1	1	1	58'56	84'24	50'70	1'10	1'43	1'11	0'29	...	0'38	0'78	8'42	1'12	1'17	8'42	1'50	Convicted ...	Russe—District and Centl. F. Jail.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	5'74	123'20	11'00	0'11	1'28	0'16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
3	3	20	20	1	1	347'84	347'34	...	9'85	9'85	...	0'44	0'44	...	12'81	12'81	...	13'25	13'25	Convicted ...	Baraset.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	203'04	203'04	...	4'56	4'56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Under-trial ...	Civil ...
8	8	13	13	1	1	149'37	...	149'33	11'04	...	11'03	0'41	...	0'41	16'64	...	16'64	17'05	...	17'05	Convicted ...	Maldah.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	43'85	312'30	76'92	0'43	9'37	1'53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	150'26	144'23	150'02	2'67	8'35	2'90	...	...	...	7'70	...	7'40	7'70	...	7'40	Convicted ...	Pubna.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	55'71	...	52'81	0'93	...	0'88	...	...	...	9'28	...	8'60	9'28	...	8'30	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	73'53	...	73'53	0'73	...	0'73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Convicted ...	Darjeeling.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	175'08	203'16	176'73	3'62	0'89	3'72	...	...	...	1'27	...	1'24	1'27	...	1'24	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	32'44	...	31'49	0'76	...	0'73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Convicted ...	Julpigoree.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	136'14	...	133'60	4'59	...	4'51	...	...	...	5'91	...	5'91	5'91	...	5'91	Convicted ...	Tipperah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	45'04	...	44'84	2'25	...	2'24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
1	1	31	32	4	4	288'42	652'52	291'57	8'63	19'41	8'74	4'21	...	4'17	34'73	97'09	38'94	97'09	39'87	Convicted ...	Durbhunga.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	759'40	600'06	732'08	22'15	12'12	20'41	...	...	...	126'58	303'03	157'08	126'58	303'03	157'08		Under-trial ...	Civil ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	102'04	...	102'04	1'02	...	1'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Convicted ...	Pooree	
...	...	...	...	...	...	139'79	40'00	138'42	3'55	39'20	4'03	...	...	...	2'21	...	2'18	2'21	...	2'18	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6'58	...	6'40	2'80	...	2'24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Convicted ...	Balasore	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	34'22	60'46	36'09	1'45	1'58	1'46	...	...	...	2'00	22'67	4'30	2'00	22'67	4'30	Convicted ...	Hazaribagh—Expn. Jail.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	384'61	...	384'61	3'84	...	3'84	...	...	...	384'61	...	384'61	384'61	...	384'61	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
1	1	4	4	...	...	120'67	61'92	118'40	2'78	10'19	3'42	...	...	...	8'71	...	8'37	8'71	...	8'37	Convicted ...	Lohaidugga	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
1	1	6	6	...	...	248'83	68'84	236'53	5'73	0'51	5'37	...	...	...	10'10	...	9'41	10'10	...	9'41	Convicted ...	Hazaribagh—Expn. Jail.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	105'37	...	105'37	2'90	...	2'90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Convicted ...	Lohaidugga	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under-trial ...		Civil ...
1	1	2	2	...	...	81'31	50'03	80'55	3'62	1'18	3'54	...	...	...	6'78	14'77	7'00	6'73	14'77	7'00	Convicted ...	Lohaidugga	
...	...	...	...	...	...	45'03	...	43'36	2'01	...	1'93	...	...	...	6'92	...	6'67	6'92	...	6'67	Under-trial ...		Civil ...

for civil and under-trial prisoners.

STATEMENT

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the PRISONERS OF ALL

Serial number.	1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
			Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
47	Singbhoom ...	Convicted ...	108	0	114	71 42	2 50	74 01	108	8	114	180	9	145	4 53	0 31	4 84	14	...	14
		Under-trial ..	15	...	15	0 07	0 04	7 31	17	...	17	13	5	18	0 48	0 23	0 71	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	0 11	...	0 11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Manbhoom ...	Convicted ...	127	18	140	140 92	3 06	143 98	180	7	193	151	12	163	3 84	0 28	4 12	8	1	9
		Under-trial ..	28	...	28	20 03	1 38	21 06	52	5	57	19	1	20	0 55	0 01	0 56	4	...	4
		Civil ...	10	...	10	1 74	0 02	1 76	6	...	6	2	...	2	0 04	...	0 04	...	...	...
	Total of Jails ...	Convicted ...	20,217	1,220	21,440	16,301 21	634 87	16,936 08	19,804	914	20,718	22,338	1,210	23,548	700 30	40 78	750 08	1,157	59	1,216
		Under-trial ..	1,429	16	1,445	698 87	43 81	742 68	1,718	119	1,837	462	46	508	22 23	1 42	23 65	53	4	57
		Civil ...	665	4	669	187 00	3 38	191 37	452	15	467	30	...	30	1 41	...	1 41	5	...	5
	Add for Subsidiary Jails ...	Convicted ...	946	316	1,262	323 76	14 40	338 16	1,385	134	1,519	657	40	697	14 28	0 48	14 76	14	...	14
		Under-trial ..	1,880	104	1,984	568 08	28 54	596 62	1,660	157	1,817	670	65	735	13 57	1 04	14 61	18	2	20
		Civil ...	6	...	6	7 71	0 10	7 81	28	1	29	23	...	23	0 46	...	0 46	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Convicted ...	21,163	1,542	22,705	16,924 97	649 27	17,574 24	21,180	1,048	22,227	22,995	1,250	24,245	723 58	41 26	764 84	1,171	59	1,230
		Under-trial ..	2,114	119	2,233	1,266 05	70 35	1,336 30	3,678	276	3,954	1,168	111	1,279	35 40	2 46	38 26	61	6	67
		Civil ...	671	4	675	196 70	3 48	199 18	480	16	496	63	...	63	1 87	...	1 87	5	...	5

* No separate accommodation for civil and under-trial prisoners.

† Including two cases of suicide, four cases of prisoners killed while resisting the police, two cases of homicide, two cases of deaths by accidents.

‡ In most of the subsidiary jails there is no separate accommodation for civil and under-trial prisoners.

No. XIV—(Vital)—concluded.

CLASSES in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

9			10			11			12														
Deaths from fever			Deaths from bowel complaints			Deaths from cholera			RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
									Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	..	1	13	..	13	..	..	..	190 43	547 49	195 82	6 34	11 06	6 53	..	..	..	19 00	..	18 01	19 60	..	18 31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194 60	781 25	240 23	7 19	35 98	9 71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5 1	0	..	..	..	..	107 15	392 15	113 21	2 72	0 15	2 06	..	..	..	5 07	32 08	6 25	5 07	32 08	6 25
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	92 09	75 18	91 07	2 08	0 75	2 55	..	..	..	10 38	..	18 21	10 38	..	18 21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114 04	..	113 30	2 29	..	2 27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	8	93	448 30	478	197 0	208	137 08	190 50	139 04	4 35	0 42	4 43	1 21	0 04	1 19	5 84	8 35	5 08	7 09	9 29	7 17	Convicted	..
2	1	3	13	13	3	2	70 40	104 09	72 44	3 18	3 24	3 18	0 43	4 50	0 07	4 20	4 57	4 31	4 72	9 13	4 98	Under-trial	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	15 06	..	15 07	0 75	..	0 75	0 53	0 62	2 12	..	2 09	2 65	..	2 61	Civil	..
1	..	1	11	..	11	2	2	202 02	277 77	206 11	4 41	3 33	4 38	0 02	..	0 59	3 70	..	3 55	1 32	4 14	Convicted	..
2	..	2	2	..	2	5	5	118 09	244 91	124 01	2 30	3 02	2 45	0 88	..	0 84	2 28	7 53	2 52	3 16	7 53	Under-trial	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208 31	..	204 40	5 06	..	5 80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Civil	..
80	8	94	450 30	480	199 6	205	138 31	192 52	140 35	4 35	0 35	4 42	1 20	0 02	1 19	5 84	8 17	5 03	7 04	9 09	7 12	Convicted	..
4	1	5	15	15	4	2	92 18	157 78	85 04	2 82	3 49	2 86	0 63	2 81	0 75	3 39	5 08	3 51	4 62	8 52	4 25	Under-trial	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	27 04	..	20 01	0 06	..	0 04	0 51	..	0 50	2 04	..	2 01	2 53	..	2 51	Civil	..

three cases of prisoners who died of cholera and sunstroke while in transit to other jails, and two cases of sudden death from natural causes out of hospital.

A. S. LETTBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

STATEMENT

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the

	1	2	3													
	Serial number.	JAILS.	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.	
			Small-pox.	Intermittent fever.	Remittent and continued fever.	Cholera.	Scrophula and phthisis pulmonalis.	Anæmia and general debility.	Respiratory diseases.							
										A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS.	1	Midnapore—District & Central	...	...	540	...	...	4	...	9	7	30	8	50	8	
	2	Alipore { District & Central } { European }	1	1	1,895	...	73	7	0	2	50	15	142	8	125	17
	3	Presidency { District & Central }	1	1	199	1	307	...	1	...	0	...	70	7	78	9
	4	Rajahmbye—District & Central	...	...	35	...	38	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...
	5	Buxar—Central	...	...	295	...	7	2	...	...	4	8	32	14	21	3
	6	Bhagalpore—Central	...	...	16	...	109	1	14	6	5	1	9	2	18	...
	7	Hazariabagh—Central	...	1	98	4	25	3	2	1	2	...	10	1	5	2
	8	Burdwan	...	...	241	1	9	1	125	88	1	1	33	9	48	3
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS.	9	Hooghly	...	...	191	2	11	3	3	6	1	7	...	10	...	
	10	Moorshedabad	...	...	155	1	...	7	4	2	2	10	7	6	2	
	11	Dinapore	...	...	187	...	1	1	3	1	3	2	...	4	...	
	12	Dacca	...	6	65	1	6	1	...	...	5	1	8	3	10	1
	13	Backergunge	...	6	75	1	93	4	18	10	3	2	29	2	55	2
	14	Gya	...	1	170	1	1	...	3	...	3	2	10	2	12	3
	15	Bankoora	...	1	223	5	2	...	3	2	...	...	6	1	7	1
JAILS HOLDING OVER 300 PRISONERS.	16	Beerbhoom	...	...	55	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	9	...
	17	Nudda	...	...	52	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	5	...
	18	Jessore	...	...	280	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
	19	Rungpore	...	...	227	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	25	3
	20	Bogra	...	...	288	3	5	5	86	31	48	20	2	...	1	...
	21	Furzedpore	...	...	157	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	18	4
	22	Mymensingh	...	...	154	...	11	1	7	2	2	...	4	...	9	2
	23	Chittagong	...	...	112	1	6	...	4	3	7	1	28	5	8	2
	24	Noakholly	...	...	66	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	4	1	15	5
	25	Patna	...	...	32	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1
	26	Shahabad	...	...	29	2	33	4	8	2	...	...	27	5	4	2
	27	Mozufforpore	...	...	26	...	6	2	18	0	...	...	6	1	7	...
	28	Saran	...	...	53	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	18	4	2	...
	29	Chumparun	...	...	80	...	...	...	40	14	2	...	10	4	1	...
30	Monohyr	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	9	2	8	3	
31	Bhagalpore—District	...	1	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Purneah	...	...	104	1	8	6	4	3	...	...	11	5	6	2	
33	Cuttack	...	...	65	...	17	1	28	18	1	1	12	3	9	1	
34	Russa—Dist. & Centl. P. Jail	...	...	82	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS.	35	Barasut	...	...	486	...	5	3	1	1	...	20	2	5	3	
	36	Maldah	...	...	114	4	25	4	2	1	11	0	11	6	12	1
	37	Pubna	...	...	22	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...
	38	Darjeeling	...	...	77	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
	39	Jalpigoree	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
	40	Tipperah	...	...	67	1	3	...	5	4	...	...	8	1	1	...
	41	Durblunga	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	2	...
	42	Pooree	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...
	43	Balasore	...	...	27	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	44	Hazariabagh—European Jail	...	...	127	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45	Lehardugra	...	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	46	Singbhoom	...	...	60	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	17	6
	47	Manbhoom	...	...	41	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
	48	Total of Jails	...	12	4	7,535	35	930*	58	400	203	192	71	633	106	646	89
	Add for Subsidiary Jails	...	1	...	221	...	87	1	11	2	3	...	12	...	17	...
	GRAND TOTAL	...	13	4	7,756	35	973	59	411	205	195	71	645	106	663	89

* Of these there were nine cases, and four

No. XV—(Vital).

CONVICTS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

4														5	
H.		I.		J.		RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM								Serial number.	JAILS
Dysentery and diarrhoea.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhoea.			
A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D		
323	34	4		46		49'44	...	...	...	3'62	.....	29'08	3'06	1	Midnapore—District & Central.
1,429	52	6	1	98	..	02'40	...	3'56	0'34	0'29	0'10	69'72	2'53	2	Alipore { District & Central. European.
204	8	..		95	..	19'51	0'09	30'09	..	0'09	.....	28'83	0'78	3	Presidency { District & Central. European.
24				14	..	50'18	..	54'48	..	..	..	34'41	...	4	Rajshahy—District & Central.
175	12	..		..	..	41'73	..	0'99	0'28	..	..	24'75	1'69	5	Buxar—Central.
208	7	1	..	34	..	2'39	..	16'34	0'14	2'10	0'90	31'19	1'04	6	Bhagulpore—Central.
189	33	8	..	48	1	9'27	0'37	2'86	0'28	0'18	0'09	17'87	3'12	7	Hazariabagh—Central.
407	36	1	..	22	..	34'63	0'14	1'29	0'14	17'96	12'64	58'48	5'17	8	
43	4	2		4	...	77'96	0'81	4'49	1'22	1'22	..	17'55	1'63	9	Burdwan.
238	80	1	..	3	...	41'97	0'27	..	..	1'89	1'08	64'44	8'12	10	Hooghly.
56	1	..		25	..	67'32	..	0'36	0'35	1'08	0'36	20'16	0'36	11	Moorsheadabad.
67	1	..		8	..	32'61	0'60	3'01	0'50	..	..	33'61	0'50	12	Dinapore.
240	9	9		33	1	12'37	..	15'34	0'65	2'97	1'65	40'68	1'48	13	Dacca.
337	16	2		7	..	31'42	0'18	0'18	..	0'53	..	62'28	2'95	14	Backergunge.
197	4	..		8	..	61'66	1'38	0'55	..	0'82	0'55	54'38	1'10	15	Gya.
15	1	..		..	...	36'08	..	2'62	..	0'65	..	9'84	0'65	16	Bankoora.
13	2	..		1	...	27'03	0'52	0'51	0'51	0'52	..	6'75	1'03	17	Boerbhoom.
114	2	..		12	...	62'61	0'33	1'94	0'33	..	..	37'70	0'96	18	Nudda.
107	4	1	..	3	...	65'30	..	1'15	0'57	..	..	30'78	1'15	19	Jessore.
209	20	..		6	..	67'31	0'70	1'16	1'16	20'10	7'24	48'84	4'67	20	Rungpore.
140	3	1	..	8	..	104'46	0'66	0'66	..	..	..	93'15	1'90	21	Bogra.
397	6	..		6	...	48'06	..	3'43	0'31	2'18	0'62	123'91	1'87	22	Furzedpore.
180	2	..		7	...	32'79	0'29	1'75	..	1'17	0'88	54'40	0'68	23	Mymensingh.
40	3	..		1	...	29'18	..	3'09	0'44	..	..	17'68	1'32	24	Chittagong.
59	..	1	1	..	...	19'48	0'61	0'60	..	..	..	35'92	..	25	Noakhully.
93	8	1	..	7	...	7'42	0'61	8'45	1'02	2'05	0'51	24'82	2'04	26	Patna.
54	10	..		2	...	8'48	..	1'95	0'65	5'87	2'93	17'61	3'20	27	Shahabad.
65	4	..		2	...	20'80	0'39	0'39	0'39	..	..	21'59	1'57	28	Mozafforpore.
175	31	..		9	...	23'90	..	..	..	14'45	5'06	63'22	11'20	29	Saran.
94	4	..		13	...	24'19	..	..	..	..	..	32'96	1'40	30	Chumpran.
54	6	1	..	8	...	26'56	..	..	..	..	..	17'28	1'92	31	Monkhyr.
62	10	..		4	...	47'41	0'45	3'64	2'73	1'82	1'46	23'70	4'56	32	Bhagulpore—District.
73	10	2	2	4	...	35'95	..	9'41	0'55	15'50	9'97	40'42	5'53	33	Purneah.
52	1	..		1	...	30'79	..	0'37	0'37	0'75	0'38	19'52	0'37	34	Cuttack.
182	20	1	..	2	...	214'76	..	2'20	1'32	0'44	0'44	80'42	8'83	35	Russa Dist. & Centl. F. Jail.
121	13	..		4	...	47'42	1'66	10'39	1'66	0'83	0'41	50'33	5'40	36	Baraset.
22	..	..		3	...	40'74	..	0'26	..	..	..	40'75	..	37	Maldah.
89	2	..		21	...	47'91	..	0'62	..	..	..	55'38	1'24	38	Pubna.
23	2	..		3	...	42'61	..	..	..	..	..	44'67	3'87	39	Darjeeling.
161	32	..		3	...	69'76	1'04	3'12	..	5'20	4'17	167'65	33'32	40	Julpore.
99	..	1	..	..	...	..	..	51'97	..	..	..	54'16	..	41	Tipperah.
18	2	2	..	7	...	7'54	..	..	..	..	..	9'69	1'07	42	Durbhunga.
37	4	1	..	1	...	32'20	..	1'19	1'19	..	..	44'25	4'78	43	Pooroo.
55	6	..		1	...	140'44	1'17	..	..	..	..	64'72	7'06	44	Balasore.
18	..	..		1	...	27'04	..	3'45	..	0'90	..	31'09	..	45	Hazariabagh—European Jail
36	2	..		10	1	36'02	0'50	0'50	..	..	..	18'01	1'06	46	Lohardugga.
72	13	1	..	2	..	53'39	..	4'05	1'35	..	..	97'24	17'56	47	Singbhoon.
61	6	..		9	..	37'50	..	0'69	..	..	..	42'30	4'16	48	Manbhoom.
7,209	476	47	4	608	3	44'49	0'21	5'52	0'34	2'36	1'19	42'56	2'82		Total of Jails
166	11	2		40		65'35		10'94	0'29	3'25	0'59	40'09	3'25		Add for Subsidiary Jails
7,375	487	49	4	648	3	44	0'20	5'63	0'34	2'37	1'19	42'09	2'81		GRAND TOTAL.

deaths from enteric fever

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

STATEMENT

Showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the CONVICTS in

	1	2	3						4					
			UNDER 18 YEARS.						18 TO 40					
			Number in jail on 31st December		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Number in jail on 31st December.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	
	Serial number.	JAILS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS.	1	Midnapore—District and Central	5	...	...	...	...	...	703	20	22	...	3'13	...
	2	Alipore— { District and Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,707	...	83	...	4'88	...
	3	Presidency— { European	30	...	...	...	...	...	904	...	24	...	2'65	...
	4	Presidency— { District and Central	1	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Rajshahye—District and Central	7	...	...	...	...	...	706	7	12	...	1'56	...
	6	Buxar—Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	554	19	...	...	3'42	...
	7	Bhagalpore—Central	4	...	1	...	...	...	914	31	33	8	3'61	9'07
	8	Hazariabagh—Central	4	...	...	...	...	...	440	6	86	3	19'51	50'00
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS.	9	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	9	13	...	7'87	...
	10	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	...	29	...	8'37	...
	11	Moorshedabad	...	1	...	...	...	...	142	17	4	...	2'81	...
	12	Dinagopore	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	3	4	...	4'76	...
	13	Dacca	1	...	...	...	...	...	428	11	21	1	4'90	9'00
	14	Backergunge	1	...	...	...	...	...	476	13	17	...	3'57	...
	15	Gya	7	...	1	...	...	...	273	15	10	1	3'60	6'66
	16	Bankoora	1	...	...	...	...	...	72	4	...	...	...	...
JAILS HOLDING OVER 300 PRISONERS.	17	Boerhoom	...	1	...	...	...	...	130	5	3	...	2'30	...
	18	Nuddoa	...	2	...	...	...	...	225	12	3	1	1'33	8'33
	19	Jessore	8	...	...	...	...	...	270	11	10	...	3'70	...
	20	Rangpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	4	65	...	19'44	...
	21	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	2	3	...	2'01	...
	22	Furzedpore	1	...	...	...	...	...	280	4	10	...	3'57	...
	23	Mymensingh	1	...	...	...	...	...	206	3	8	1	3'00	33'33
	24	Chittagong	2	2	...	...	...	...	171	9	5	1	2'92	11'11
	25	Nonkholly	1	...	...	...	...	...	189	4	5	...	2'41	...
	26	Patna	32	...	1	...	3'12	...	305	21	7	4	2'29	10'04
	27	Shahabad	2	...	...	...	...	...	237	14	14	...	5'90	...
	28	Mozufforpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	6	7	...	4'66	...
	29	Sarun	4	...	...	...	...	...	151	17	21	1	13'80	5'88
	30	Chumparun	7	...	...	...	...	...	270	10	13	1	4'81	10'00
	31	Monkhyr	4	...	...	...	...	...	162	9	3	...	1'97	...
	32	Bhagalpore—District	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	19	...	11'80	...
	33	Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	9	13	...	9'40	...
	34	Cuttack	3	...	...	...	...	...	198	5	2	1	1'01	20'00
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS.	35	Russa—District and Central Female Jail	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	14	...	7'86
	36	Baraset	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	6	...	17'14	...
	37	Maldah	1	...	...	...	...	...	32	2	2	...	6'25	...
	38	Pahna	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	7	1	...	0'47	...
	39	Darjeeling	3	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	2	...	3'70	...
	40	Julporee	...	1	...	...	...	...	98	1	30	1	30'61	100'00
	41	Tipperah	1	...	...	...	...	...	111	1	1	...	0'90	...
	42	Durbhunga	3	...	...	...	...	...	178	11	4	3	2'25	27'27
	43	Pooroe	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	5	...	8'00	...
	44	Balasore	1	...	...	...	...	...	62	1	3	...	4'83	...
	45	Hazariabagh—European Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
	46	Lohardugga	5	...	...	...	...	...	198	5	9	1	4'54	20'00
	47	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1	6	...	8'45	...
	48	Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	2	4	1	3'81	50'00
Total of Jails			130	11	1	...	0'73	...	13,005	490	661	38	5'08	7'75
Add for Subsidiary Jails			3	...	...	...	...	...	284	11	11	...	3'87	...
GRAND TOTAL			133	11	1	...	0'72	...	13,292	501	672	38	5'05	7'58

* Excluding one case of homicide.
† Ditto four cases of prisoners
‡ Ditto one death from
§ Including one death which

No. XVI—(Final).

the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

5						6						7						8		
40 TO 60						OVER 60.						TOTAL.						Serial number.	JAILS.	
Number in jail on 31st December.		Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.									
M.	F.		M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
284	2	31		10.01		14	3		21.42		1,006	22	56		5.56	1	Midnapore—District and Central.			
290		31		10.09		12	2		16.66		2,009		116		5.77	2	Alipore—{ District and Central.			
118		8		6.78							1,052		32		3.04	3	European			
9	2					1					75	2				4	Presidency .. { Dist. and Centl.			
116		24		20.09		10		2	20.00		899	7	38		4.22	5	European			
73		1		1.36		11					638		29		3.13	6	Rajshahye—District & Central.			
148	10	15		10.13		9	3	1	11.11	33.33	1,075	45	49	4	4.55	8.88	7	Buxar—Central		
111		5		42.34		41		9	21.95		596	11	142	3	23.82	27.27	8	Bhagalpore—Central.		
																		9	Hazaribagh—Central.	
56		3		5.35		2	1		50.00		223	9	17		7.63		10	Burdwan		
69		23		33.33		58	4		6.89		465		56		12.04		11	Hoochly		
48	4	4		8.33		14					204	22	8		3.92		12	Moorahedabad.		
13	2	5		41.66							90	5	11		11.45		13	Dumagepore.		
157	2	13		9.18		18		2	11.11		684	13	36	1	5.16	7.60	14	Dacca.		
145	2	13		8.06		39	1	2	5.12		661	16	43		4.84		15	Backergunge.		
90		7		7.77		12		1	8.33		382	16	18	1	4.71	6.25	16	Giya		
147	1	4		2.73		16		2	12.50		236	5	6		2.54		17	Bankoora		
41	2	1		2.43		14	1	1	7.14		185	9	5		2.70		18	Reerbhoom		
54	3	2		3.70		9					288	17	5	1	1.73	5.88	19	Nudda.		
84	1	2		2.88		30					387	12	12		3.10		20	Jessore.		
65	1	19	1	29.23		12		1	8.33		408	4	85	1	20.83	25.00	21	Ringspore.		
35	3	3		8.67		3		4	133.33		185	5	10		5.40		22	Bokra		
56	2					44		2	4.54		341	6	12		3.15		23	Furteetpore.		
53	1	5		9.43		7					327	4	13	1	3.97	25.00	24	Mymensingh.		
59		6		10.17		8		1	12.50		240	11	12	1	5.00	9.09	25	Chittagong.		
24	1					1					315	5	5		2.32		26	Nonkholly.		
47	8	11	1	23.40	33.33			1			384	25	20	5	5.21	20.00	27	Patna.		
40	3	11	1	22.45	38.33	9	1				207	18	25	1	8.32	5.55	28	Shahabad		
55	3	2		5.37		14	2	1	7.14	50.00	175	11	19	1	6.71	9.09	29	Mozufferpore		
67	1	27		40.29		15		3	20.00		257	18	51	1	21.51	5.55	30	Saran.		
49		8		16.52		9		4	44.44		335	10	25	1	7.43	10.00	31	Chumpanun.		
47	3	3		6.38		5	1				208	13	6		2.88		32	Monghyr.		
48		10		20.83		2		3	150.00		211		32		15.16		33	Bl agulpore—District.		
12		22		18.33		15		3	20.00		161	9	38		23.17		34	Purneah.		
60	10	1		1.66		6	1				207	16	3	1	1.12	6.25	35	Cuttack.		
	40	18		26.63			3										36	Buxar—Dist. and Centl. F. Jail		
140		25		17.85		52	10		19.23	100.00	227		41		18.06		37	Barnaset		
5		2		40.00		1					30	2	4		10.25		38	Maldah		
32		1		3.12		7					248	7	2		0.80		39	Pubna		
5	1	1		20.00							62	1	3		4.53		40	Darjeeling.		
15		5		33.33		1		2	200.00		114	2	37	1	32.45	50.00	41	Jalpigoree.		
30		2		6.66		6					148	1	13		2.62		42	Tipperah.		
46		1		2.17		7					234	11	5	3	2.13	27.27	43	Durbhanga		
30	1	1		5.00		5		1	20.00		76	1	57		7.89		44	Pooree		
22	2	3		13.63		3		2	66.66		88	3	8		9.09		45	Baharoon		
5											85						46	Hazaribagh—European Jail.		
52	1	3		5.77		2		1	50.00		257	6	13	1	5.06	16.66	47	Lohardugga.		
28	1	7		25.00		2		1	50.00		101	2	14		13.86		48	Singbhoom.		
38	1	1		2.63		10		3	30.00		163	3	8	1	5.23	33.33	49	Manbhoom.		
3,107	122	414	16	12.94	13.11	550	13	75	5	13.48	38.46	16,897	630	1151	50	6.81	9.27		Total of Jails.	
79	1	2		2.53		6		1	16.66		372	12	14		3.76					Add for Subsidiary Jails
3,276	123	416	16	12.69	13.00	556	13	76	5	13.32	38.40	17,269	648	1165	50	6.74	9.10		GRAND TOTAL.	

killed while resisting the police
suicide.
occurred while in transit to the Midnapore Jail.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

STATEMENT

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS in the Jails and

	1	2	3			4			5		
			UNDER 6 MONTHS IN JAIL.			FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.		
			Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.
	Serial number.	JAILS.									
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS	1	Midnapore—Dist and Centl	173	11	6.36	174	13	6.85	225	17	7.55
	2	Alipore—{ Dist and Centl } { European }	154	8	5.10	161	6	3.72	361	7	1.93
	3	Presidency—{ Dist and Centl }	187	5	2.67	81	4	4.94	228	6	2.63
	4	{ European }	31			14			13		
	5	Rajshahy—Dist and Centl	232	4	1.72	277	18	6.49	191	7	3.66
	6	Buxar—Central	220	1	0.45	102	6	5.88	174	10	5.74
	7	Bhagulpore—Central	7	1	14.28	160	22	13.75	318	10	3.14
	8	Hazaribagh—Central	99	11	11.11	77	22	28.57	109	36	33.02
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS.	9	Burdwan	29	1	3.44	91	7	7.69	51	6	11.76
	10	Hooghly	235	29	12.44	65	7	10.60	60	11	18.33
	11	Moorsheadabad	112	3	2.67	63	1	1.61	35	2	6.06
	12	Dinapore	67	3	4.47	8	4	50.00	6		
	13	Dacca	378	19	5.03	74	6	8.10	89	6	6.74
	14	Backerunggo	224	7	3.12	145	21	14.54	124	3	2.41
	15	Gya	69	5	7.24	100	7	4.38	59	2	3.40
	16	Bankura	19			53			13		
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS.	17	Beebhoom	136	1	2.94	37	1	2.70	6		
	18	Nuddea	189	5	2.64	34			52	1	1.92
	19	Jessore	281	9	3.20	56	1	1.78	36	1	2.77
	20	Rungpore	198	26	13.13	38	28	73.68	90	19	21.11
	21	Bogra	122	6	4.91	38	2	5.26	14	1	7.14
	22	Fairreedpore	257	9	3.50	69	2	2.89	42	1	2.38
	23	Mymensingh	173	5	2.89	107	6	5.60	39	1	2.56
	24	Chittagong	107	3	2.80	89	5	5.61	22	2	9.09
	25	Noakholly	149	2	1.34	44	3	6.81	9		
	26	Patna	256	5	1.95	99	3	3.03	31	14	45.16
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 500 PRISONERS	27	Shahabad	221	19	8.59	54	4	7.14	5		
	28	Mozufferpore	85	6	7.05	73	3	4.10	9	1	11.11
	29	Sarun	199	36	18.09	31	11	35.48	6	5	83.33
	30	Chumparun	64	1	1.56	57	3	5.23	164	10	6.10
	31	Monghyr	189	4	2.11	9	1	11.11	7	1	14.27
	32	Bhagulpore—District	53	7	13.21	43	13	30.23	63	9	14.28
	33	Purneah	131	8	6.10	15	13	86.66	12	7	58.33
	34	Cuttack	210	3	1.42	47	1	2.12	6		
	35	Russa—Dist. and Centl E. Jail	89	3	3.03	36	7	19.44	31	13	41.93
	36	Baranet	27	4	14.81	6	5	83.33	30	7	23.33
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 500 PRISONERS	37	Maldah	53	4	12.12	2			3		
	38	Pubna	145	2	1.37	65			28		
	39	Daijeeling	40	3	7.50	6			5		
	40	Jalpigoree	94	34	36.17	15	3	2.00			
	41	Tipperah	104			32	1	3.12	5	2	40.00
	42	Dui bhunga	147	7	4.76	39	1	2.56	3		
	43	Pooree	49	4	8.16	22	1	4.54	1	1	100.00
	44	Balasore	45	7	15.55	12	1	8.33	7		
	45	Hazaribagh—European Jail	1			9			23		
	46	Lohardugga	193	13	6.73	46			10		
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 500 PRISONERS	47	Singbloom	77	14	18.18	22			3		
	48	Manbhoom	111	6	5.40	9	1	11.11	8	1	12.50
Total of Jails			6,489	307	5.65	3,008	241	8.01	2,824	220	7.79
Add for Subsidiary Jails			384	14	3.64						
GRAND TOTAL			6,873	321	5.54	3,008	241	8.01	2,824	220	7.79

No. XVII—(Vital).

Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878 according to length of imprisonment.

6			7			8			9	
FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS			FROM 3 TO 7 YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.			Serial number.	JAILS
Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number	Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		
212	9	4.24	208	6	2.88	36	1	2.77	1	Midnapore—Dist and Centl.
249	11	2.44	475	36	7.57	409	48	11.73	2	Alipore—{ Dist and Centl.
250	3	1.20	238	8	3.50	78	6	7.69	3	European
3	..	..	10	..	..	6	..	..	4	Presidency—{ Dist and Centl.
63	1	1.58	121	8	6.61	22	..	..	5	European
51	..	..	82	3	3.65	9	..	..	6	Rajshahy—Dist. and Centl.
236	15	6.35	210	15	6.84	189	12	6.46	7	Buxar—Central.
170	51	30.00	104	14	13.46	48	11	22.91	8	Bhagulpore—Central
										Hazaribagh—Central
34	1	2.94	24	2	8.33	3	..	..	9	Burdwan.
34	2	5.26	54	7	12.96	14	..	..	10	Hoochly.
12	1	8.33	7	1	11.28	..	..	..	11	Mooredabad.
3	1	33.33	11	3	27.27	6	..	..	12	Dinapore.
18	2	11.11	28	2	7.14	10	2	20.00	13	Dacca.
97	1	1.03	28	..	..	19	..	..	14	Buckergunge
52	1	1.92	52	3	5.77	6	1	16.66	15	Gya.
6	..	..	50	2	4.00	100	4	4.00	16	Bankoora.
1	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	17	Beerbhoom.
3	..	..	23	..	..	4	..	..	18	Nuddea.
6	..	..	16	1	6.25	4	..	..	19	Jessore.
15	4	26.66	67	9	13.43	4	..	..	20	Rungepore.
4	..	..	12	1	8.33	..	..	..	21	Bogra.
5	..	..	11	..	..	3	..	..	22	Farrukpore.
4	..	..	5	2	40.00	3	..	..	23	Mymensingh.
13	1	7.69	18	1	5.55	2	1	50.00	24	Chittagong
3	..	..	8	..	..	7	..	..	25	Noakholly.
13	2	15.38	7	..	..	3	1	33.33	26	Patna.
7	3	42.85	10	..	..	7	..	..	27	Shulabad
2	1	50.00	17	..	..	..	..	..	28	Mozufferpore.
2	..	..	16	..	..	1	..	..	29	Saran.
35	6	1.71	14	3	21.42	11	3	27.27	30	Chumpanan.
8	..	..	13	..	..	3	..	..	31	Monghyr
6	4	66.66	8	2	25.00	6	..	..	32	Bhagulpore—District.
3	..	..	7	3	42.85	8	3	100.00	33	Purneah.
			17	..	..	..	..	..	34	Cuttack.
23	4	17.39	34	3	8.82	8	..	..	35	Russa—Dist. and Centl. F. Jail.
37	6	16.21	84	10	11.90	43	9	20.93	36	Buraset.
2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	37	Maldah.
3	..	..	14	..	..	1	..	..	38	Pabna.
..	..	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	39	Darjeeling.
..	..	..	2	1	50.00	5	..	..	40	Jalpaigee
..	..	..	6	..	..	3	..	..	41	Tipperah.
2	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	42	Darbhanga.
5	1	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	Pooree.
7	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	44	Balasore.
6	..	..	9	..	..	7	..	..	45	Hazaribagh—European Jail
2	..	..	12	1	8.33	..	..	..	46	Lohardugga.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	47	Singbhoom.
5	..	..	20	1	5.00	3	..	..	48	Manbhoom.
1,915	131	6.84	2,217	148	6.67	1,080	102	9.44		Total of Jails.
										Add for Subsidiary Jails.
1,915	131	6.84	2,217	148	6.67	1,080	102	9.44		GRAND TOTAL

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

STATEMENT

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER-TRIAL in the Jails

Serial number	1	2	3		4		5			6			7		
			Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total			Average daily number			Released.		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS	1	Midnapore.—District & Central ..	13		146	14	159	14	173	13.77	1.02	14.79	66	3	69
	2	Alipore { District & Central	13		611	..	624	..	624	24.18	..	24.18	271	..	271
	3	Alipore { European	..		2	..	2	..	2	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	2
	4	Presidency { District and Central	21	..	587	31	608	31	639	17.60	0.90	18.50	241	12	253
	5	Presidency { European	..		74	6	78	6	84	2.50	0.32	2.73	20	4	24
	6	Rajshahye—District & Central	11	1	421	28	452	29	461	18.34	1.13	19.47	206	14	220
	7	Buxar—Central	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	Bhagalpore—Central	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS	9	Hazaribagh—Central	13	1	322	16	335	17	352	17.10	0.61	17.71	126	4	130
	10	Burdwan ..	9	2	315	19	324	20	344	15.17	0.98	16.15	119	10	129
	11	Hooghly ..	4	1	202	23	206	24	230	7.10	0.34	7.44	84	15	99
	12	Moorsheadabad ..	5	1	37	7	42	8	50	2.17	0.40	2.57	17	4	21
	13	Dinapore ..	6	..	301	19	307	19	316	15.02	0.36	15.38	189	8	197
	14	Dacca ..	10	3	83	33	103	36	129	8.84	1.83	10.67	25	10	35
	15	Backergunge ..	57	2	1,006	30	1,123	32	1,155	78.97	4.91	84.88	621	13	634
	16	Gya ..	15	3	..	24	278	27	305	16.82	1.76	18.58	122	5	127
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 400 PRISONERS.	17	Bankura ..	7	1	77	12	203	18	276	14.50	0.90	15.40	118	7	125
	18	Hoebrham ..	15	1	565	52	580	53	633	13.40	0.90	14.30	230	24	254
	19	Nuddoa ..	8	1	235	15	241	16	257	11.21	0.65	11.86	89	6	95
	20	Jessore ..	18	3	296	15	311	18	329	15.08	1.05	16.13	197	10	207
	21	Rungpore ..	6	..	204	15	270	15	285	11.93	0.98	12.91	112	7	119
	22	Hogra ..	3	2	474	31	477	33	510	13.24	0.66	13.90	215	20	235
	23	Farrukpore ..	8	..	405	21	413	21	434	22.12	1.45	23.57	217	14	231
	24	Myensingh ..	14	1	404	8	448	9	457	20.57	0.50	21.07	164	3	167
	25	Chittagong ..	17	2	679	64	696	66	762	24.26	1.50	25.76	348	33	381
	26	Noakholly ..	8	..	608	9	616	9	625	36.12	0.62	36.74	326	6	332
	27	Patna ..	15	..	520	30	535	30	565	30.79	2.14	32.93	159	7	166
	28	Shahabad ..	17	..	400	43	417	43	460	13.22	1.37	14.59	207	18	225
	29	Mozufferpore ..	10	2	415	30	445	32	477	17.58	1.09	18.67	133	6	139
	30	Saran ..	5	2	390	40	394	42	436	17.32	2.55	19.87	136	10	146
	31	Chumpran ..	4	1	369	24	373	25	398	16.50	1.25	17.73	103	6	109
	32	Monghyr ..	8	4	521	30	520	40	569	13.48	1.72	15.21	254	15	269
	33	Bhagalpore—District	1	1	262	8	263	9	272	9.00	0.51	9.51	103	3	106
	34	Turneah ..	16	..	443	14	459	14	473	14.74	0.61	15.35	233	5	238
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS	35	Cuttack ..	13	..	435	25	448	25	473	17.40	0.78	18.18	173	9	182
	36	Russa—District & Central F. Jail	..	4	..	43	..	47	47	1.97	..	1.97	..	21	21
	37	Baraset ..	..	..	90	13	90	13	103	2.28	0.32	2.60	19	7	26
	38	Maldah ..	13	..	301	14	314	14	328	10.77	0.50	11.27	147	8	155
	39	Pubna ..	5	..	296	19	301	19	320	18.38	0.67	19.05	162	1	163
	40	Darjeeling ..	4	..	139	2	143	2	145	2.22	0.01	2.23	46	1	47
	41	Jalpaigore ..	2	..	39	13	41	13	54	1.58	0.33	1.91	9	8	17
	42	Tippurah ..	9	..	300	11	309	11	320	15.20	0.42	15.62	141	4	145
	43	Darbhanga ..	..	..	8	..	8	..	8	0.20	..	0.20	1	..	1
	44	Poorer ..	12	2	285	20	309	22	322	8.49	0.54	9.03	131	11	142
	45	Balasore ..	14	2	307	16	321	18	339	7.37	0.61	7.98	178	6	184
	46	Hazaribagh—European Jail	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	47	Lohardugga ..	2	..	655	38	657	38	695	28.87	1.11	29.98	192	10	202
	48	Singbloom ..	4	..	186	16	190	16	206	6.67	0.64	7.31	51	4	55
	49	Munbloom ..	8	..	508	29	516	29	545	20.63	1.39	22.02	284	18	302
Total of Jails			478	43	15,550	975	16,067	1,018	17,085	608.87	43.81	742.68	7,021	417	7,438
Add for Subsidiary Jails			40	13	20,486	1,089	20,895	1,102	21,997	568.08	26.54	594.62	8,127	329	8,456
GRAND TOTAL			887	56	36,036	2,064	36,962	2,120	39,082	1,200.95	70.35	1,337.30	15,148	746	15,894

Note.—There were also two Kuka state prisoners confined at the Hazaribagh European Jail, who were transferred from Aden of the District

* In the report of 1877, 477 males are entered as the total number of under-trial prisoners
 † Excluding 5 male under-trial prisoners who escaped and were recaptured during 1878.
 ‡ Ditto 12 male and 1 female ditto ditto ditto.

No. XVIII.

and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

8			9		10		11		12			13	
Convicted and sentenced			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1878			Serial number.	JAILS
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
77	10	87	15						1	1	2	1	Midnapore— <i>District and Central</i>
331		331	6				1		15		15	2	Alipore— <i>District and Central</i>
352	18	370	1						14	1	15	3	Presidency— <i>District and Central</i>
44	2	46							5		5	4	Buxar— <i>European</i>
207	15	222	3		1				15		15	5	Rajshahiye— <i>District and Central</i>
												6	Buxar— <i>Central</i>
												7	Bhagalpore— <i>Central</i>
												8	Hazaribagh— <i>Central</i>
199	12	211					5	1	8		5	9	Burdwan
131	9	140	27				3		14	1	15	10	Hooghly
97	9	106	12				1		10		10	11	Moorsheadabad
17	5	20	1						7	1	8	12	Dumapore
200	10	210	1						7	1	8	13	Dacca
46	17	63	16				1		5	3	8	14	Backergunge
424	16	440	7				6		62	3	65	15	Gya.
133	19	152	20	2					3	1	4	16	Bankoorn
94	5	99	1						50	1	51	17	Beerbhoom
320	20	340	4						17		17	18	Nuddoa
127	9	136	3						22	1	23	19	Jessore
150	5	155	0						9		9	20	Rungpore
100	7	107	4				2	1	7		7	21	Bogra
221	12	233	3						8	1	9	22	Furzedpore
149	6	155	9	1					18		18	23	Mymensingh
218	4	222	8				1		57	2	59	24	Chittagong
313	32	345	9						26	1	27	25	Nonkholly
265	3	268							25		25	26	Patna
357	22	379	2				1		17	1	18	27	Shahabad
187	23	210	3						19	2	21	28	Mozufferpore
295	21	316	8	3			1		8	2	10	29	Saru
240	20	260	3	1				1	14	1	15	30	Chumparan
258	10	268	4						8		8	31	Monghyr
260	22	282	9	1					6	2	8	32	Bhagalpore— <i>District</i>
142	3	145	9	2					9		9	33	Purneah
208	8	216	18	1								34	Cuttack
255	15	270	8						12	1	13	35	Russa— <i>Dist. and Central Female Jail</i>
	24	24								2	2	36	Baraset
60	6	66	11									37	Maldah
150	6	156			2		1		5		5	38	Pubna
124	16	140	4						11	2	13	39	Darjeeling
94	1	95							3		3	40	Julpigoree
26	3	29	3				2	1	1	1	2	41	Tipterah
160	7	167	4				1		4		4	42	Bu bhunga
137	10	147	20	1					3		3	43	Poorce
134	12	146	1						8		8	44	Bahuro
												45	Hazaribagh— <i>European Jail</i>
417	24	441	1				2		45	4	49	46	Lohardugga
110	11	121	15	1					5		5	47	Singbhoon
214	10	224					4		14	1	15	48	Manbhooon
8,688	547	9,235	828	13	43		33	4	604	37	631	Total of Jails	
9,803	681	10,484	2,505	162	116		18	2	426	28	454	Add for Subsidiary Jails	
17,891	1,228	19,119	2,933	175	10		51	6	1,020	65	1,085	GRAND TOTAL	

on the 8th May 1875, and one state prisoner admitted into the Bhagalpore District Jail on the 14th October 1878 by order of the Magistrate remaining in jail, owing to an error of 1 male in the return of the Burdwan Jail for 1877.

A. S LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

PART D.



**MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS PRESCRIBED BY THE PRISON
CONFERENCE.**

Shewing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each Class of PRISONERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Serial number.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Description of accommodation.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON 31ST DECEMBER OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—											
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	Midnapore—Dist. & Centl.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	... ... 84 84 79 86	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 12 12 2 98	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 112 112 13 77	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	34 34 18 26	34 34 21 06
2	Alipore { Dist. & Centl. ... European ...	Cells ... Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	... ... 128 128 156 00	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 19 19 6 00	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 35 60 21 00	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... 20 4 00	...............	...............	...............	...............
3	Presidency {	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	... ... 82 82 58 51	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 20 20 19 74	... ... ... 18 17 59	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	20 20 37 83	... 6 0 00
4		Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	... ... 20 20 7 40	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 10 10 4 08	... ... ... 6 2 49	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... 9 60 54	... ... ... 8 1 82	... ... ... 6...	...............	...............	...............
5		Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	... ... 6 6 30 97	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 14 14 3 27	... ... ... 74 18 34	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	13 13 7 89	20 26 11 07
6		Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	... ... 69 69 51 00	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............
7	Bhagulpore—Central	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	... ... 90 90 31 28	... ... 7 7 0 71	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... 6 ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	35 35 30 99	60 60 33 72
8	Hazaribagh—Central	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	... ... 60 60 34 70	... ... 10 10 ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 41 41 1 01	... ... ... 41 18 69	... ... ... ... 0 60	... ... ... 3 ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	41 41 ...	41 41 12 56
9	Burdwan	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	... ... 53 53 13 30	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 20 20 2 28	... ... ... 41 16 09	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	22 22 16 74
10	Hooghly	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	... ... 92 92 18 00	... ... ... ... 0 01	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 13 13 ...	... ... ... 23 7 09	... ... ... ... 0 35	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	6 6 0 28

* Including accommo

MENT A.

in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

16	17	18	19	20	21
1878 IN THE PART		Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR		REMARKS.
Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	
			Rs.	Rs.	
21 200	21 200	80 46	519	51	Minor alterations to admit of the proper classification of prisoners. A bell-of-arms. Quarters for subordinate officials. Improvement of ventilation. Water reservoir. Distribution of water. Bathing platforms. Triangular additions on outer wall. Feeding platforms. Latrines.
1,340	1,616				
1,661	1,817				
902'15	1128'78				
51	96 ..	25 00	285	8,508	Conversion of the former store building into a hospital Rs. 4,418. This work was executed in 1877, but not paid for until 1878. Repairs Rs. 4,086. The excess number of convicts was accommodated in workshops.
1,823	2,005				
1,871	2,101				
1890'00	2080'00				
12 180	12 200	62 90	101	38,742	Reduction of division walls to eight feet in height and the entire removal of some walls to allow of better circulation of air in the yards. Building of a new barrack in yard No. 6 to hold 300 convicts. Re-arrangement of wards amongst different classes of prisoners. Central cook-shops, bathing platforms, and latrines in work yards; and other minor alterations for improvement of discipline and classification.
* 852	978				
1,044	1,190				
923'07	1057'54				
.....	9 80	62 90			Part of the additions and alterations to the jail building, specified in column 21A, Rs. 35,515. Repairs Rs. 3,227.
.....	50				
...	139				
...	76'33				
6 ..	6 ..	76 31	400	1,695	Conversion of a workshop for a castor-oil factory. Division of jail into five enclosures, with separate sleeping, bathing, and latrine accommodation. Central cook-shop. Two pumps in connection with bathing platforms. Standard latrines. Double gateway. Quarters for jail officials. Ventilation improved. Potty alterations and additions for increasing security and enforcement of discipline.
881	1,071				
887	1,077				
653'17	720'71				
20	20 ..	11'20	189	25,546	Completion of central jail is in progress. A dwelling-house for Deputy Superintendent.
1,119	1,188				
1,189	1,208				
635'00	666'00				
20	20 ..	101 20	6	14,544	The substitution of pucca two-storied sleeping wards for the cutcha ones. Increased godown accommodation for storing wool.
1,116	1,314				
1,136	1,334				
900'88	1067'08				
46	40 ..	462'00	872	7,212	New scheme for water supply from lake. Bathing and feeding platforms. Central cook-shop. General improvement of ventilation, &c. Old cookshops converted into day latrines.
1,217	1,451				
1,263	1,500				
666'08	724'51				
6	6	111'50	19	632	Sale of civil jail recommended. Hajut ward provided within the jail. Ventilation improved. New double gateway. Closing of back entrances. Civil ward provided. Bathing platforms with pump. Filter. Feeding platforms and general improvements.
373	508				
378	514				
223'25	270'00				
6	11	44'00	125	2,479	Water supply to be pumped from the river into settling and filtering tanks. Bathing platforms. Increasing godown accommodation. Provision of separate enclosure for different classes of prisoners, and closing of all entrances except the main gateway.
505	635				
511	616				
850'91	876'71				

dition in passages.

Shewing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each Class of PRISONERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Serial number.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Description of accommodation.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON 31ST DECEMBER OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—											
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
11	Moorshedabad	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation. Ditto without...	81				12		39				12	80
		Total	81				12		39				12	80
		Total average population	21'04				2'00		2'17				8'50	22'72
12	Dinapore	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation. Ditto without...	148				7		82					25
		Total	148				7		82					25
		Total average population	14'30				5'60		16'10					4'04
13	Dacca	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation. Ditto without...	44		8		16				6		10	16
		Total	44		8		16				6		10	16
		Total average population	28'79		7'79		10'20		8'31				9'63	16'71
14	Backergunge	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation. Ditto without...	70				16		65					16
		Total	70				16		65					16
		Total average population	56'70				26'03		83'97					12'60
15	Gya	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation. Ditto without...	27				33		100					90
		Total	27				33		100					90
		Total average population	19'50				4'64		16'82					23'20
16	Bankoora	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation. Ditto without...	18						43					44
		Total	18						43					44
		Total average population	5'41				1'04		16'40					4'74
17	Beerbhoom	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation. Ditto without...	56				24		24					22
		Total	56				24		24					22
		Total average population	9'50				0'76		13'40					11'25
18	Nuddea	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation. Ditto without...	42				3		21					16
		Total	42				3		21					16
		Total average population	11'43	0'77			1'36	0'10	11'20	0'63				18'28
19	Jessore	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation. Ditto without...	47				7		21					20
		Total	47				7		21					20
		Total average population	12'14				1'37		15'08					10'53
20	Rangpore	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation. Ditto without...	47				23		20					9
		Total	47				23		20					9
		Total average population	38'00				5'00		13'00					5'00

* A temporary shed to accommodate 100 prisoners was provided, and a ward to contain 82 was
† An average of 115 11 prisoners were accommodated in a temporary camp on the site

MENT A--continued.

in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

16	17	18	19	20	21	
IN THE PART		Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR		REMARKS.	
Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.		
			Rs.	Rs.		
6	6	92'00	65	730	{ Double gateway. Quarters for jail officials. Hajut enclosure to be provided in jail. Chaites lock-up to be abolished. A new civil ward - the present civil ward to be given up for juveniles. Day latrine. Cookshed on central system. Filter house. Feeding platforms. Bathing platform and pump latrine, and bathing platform in habitual ward. Pillars for flour-mills; and general improvements.	Repairs Rs. 739.
539	563					
345	569					
210'69	283'02					
6	6	33'47	311	2,449	{ Improvement of gateway on modification of standard plan. Ventilation improved. Cookshed for guards. Conversion of a portion of the hospital into a civil ward. Provision made for the proper classification of prisoners. General latrine. Bathing platform with reservoir and pump. Feeding platforms. Back entrance closed.	Constructing a new hajut Rs. 169. Repairs Rs. 2,280.
526	752					
526	758					
181'19	220'63					
..	8	15'57	212	171	Plans submitted for converting this jail into a central jail for 1,000 prisoners	Surveying land for the central jail at Dacca Rs. 12. Minor works Rs. 134. Repairs Rs. 25.
543	635					
543	643					
545'40	627'03					
6	6	05'50	564	5,620	{ Double gateway. A wall at right angles to the gate to prevent a rush. Quarters for jail officials. Cook-room for jail officials. Moto workshops. Classification of prisoners. New latrines. Feeding platforms. Reservoir. Water to be brought from river in a boat. Settling tank and filter. Petty alterations and additions and general improvement. The building of new wards.	Constructing sluice and boundary wall Rs. 591 four double-storied wards Rs. 4,989. Repairs Rs. 40.
310	477					
316	483					
439'61*	629'81					
..	...	360'85	340	204	New jail to be erected	Surveying for drainage Rs. 11. Repairs Rs. 193.
511	761					
511	761					
320'08	385'20					
2	2	4,909'00	79	30	{ Pillars for flour-mills in cells. Classification of prisoners. Alteration to main gate bolts. Bathing platforms. Cooking-place for warders. Feeding platforms. Petty additions and alterations, and general improvement.	Repairs Rs. 30.
348	453					
350	455					
140'85	108'23					
7	7	70'80	103	20	{ Quarters for jail officials. Double gateway. Pump for well. Bathing platform and reservoir for water. Feeding platforms. Triangular additions over division walls. Pillars for grindstone.	Repairs Rs. 20.
288	414					
295	421					
172'56	207'47					
4	4	72'76	105	1,312	{ A day latrine. Feeding platforms. Bathing platforms. A pump. Water tank with tap in each shed. Water passed from outside by means of pipes. Latrine in female yard. Cookshed in civil ward. Quarters for jail officials. Double gate.	Sentry-box Rs. 328; strengthening door and door frames Rs. 508; additions and alterations to the hajut building outside the jail Rs. 102. Repairs Rs. 374.
310	392					
314	396					
284'05	328'52					
..	...	77'00	349	634	{ Quarters for jail officials. Classification of prisoners. Feeding platforms. Bathing platforms. Small bathing and feeding platforms in under-trial ward. Re-arrangement of wards to provide a civil jail. Latrines. Cook-shop.	Sunshades to the Jailor's house Rs. 634.
377	472					
377	472					
325'97	365'60					
..	...	95'00	212	5,844	{ Sale of outside hospital recommended. Civil prisoners to be confined in Magistrate's hajut. New arrangements for cooking. Bathing and feeding platforms. Wooden machans in one hospital ward.	Construction of two-storied barracks Rs. 5,794. Repairs Rs. 60
256	354					
256	354					
290'00	351'00					

in course of construction at the close of the year. Transfers were frequently effected of the drainage works.

Shewing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each Class of PRISONERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Serial number.	NAMES OF JAILS	Description of accommodation.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON 31st DECEMBER OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—											
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under trial.		European.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
21	Bogra	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	25				4		31					1 10 11 6'03
22	Furzedpore	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	42				6		25					13 13 6'70
23	Mymensingh	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	39				8		36					15 15 5'21
24	Chittagong	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	19		19		7		31		31		8	38 38 15'00
25	Noakbolly	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	33				32		65					23 23 1'05
26	Patna	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	31				23		51		2		31	31 31 30'50
27	Shahabad	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	21	8			12		25					26 26 15'82
28	Mozufferpore	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	31				16		27				16	21 21 21'00
29	Sarun	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	20				10		10					19 19 16'80
30	Chumpanun	{ Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without... Total Total average population	32				32		32					20 20 12'10

MENT A—continued.

in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

16	17	18	19	20	21	
1878 IN THE PART		Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR		REMARKS.	
Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	A.	B.
			Rs.	Rs.	Works ordered by Inspector-General.	Works executed and paid for by Public Works Department.
6	7					
.....					
310	380	125 00	400	5	{ Quarters for jail officials. Ventilation to be improved. Petty alteration and additions for temporary improvement. New jail to be built.	Surveying the Jail Rs 5.
316	387					
128'11	165'21					
.....					
.....	.....	94 00	215	3,059	{ A range of solitary cells outside hospital to be abandoned. A wall to connect the two separate divisions of the jail, with a double gateway in it, to complete the enclosure with guard-rooms along the wall. Feeding and bathing platforms. Latrine pump for raising water from tank. Feeding shed. Quarters for jail officials.	Constructing portion of boundary wall Rs 147. Repairs Rs. 2,912
336	422					
336	422					
289'56	345'00					
1	1					
.....	.....	33 23	838	4,320	{ Rebuilding certain portions of main wall and raising the whole 11 feet. New sleeping barracks. New female ward solitary cells. Ventilation improved. Bathing platforms. New workshed enclosure and workshed reservoirs. Central cookshop. Feeding platform under shelter. Ration godown.	Additions and alterations to the jail building Rs 2,592. Repairs Rs. 1,728.
379	477					
380	478					
312'83	374'21					
2	18					
.....	.....	36'00	489	1,108	{ Gateway improvement. Improved ventilation. Classification of prisoners. Solitary cells to be provided. Cookshop, gated doors, and main gate. Latrine. Feeding platforms. Bathing platforms. Water to be conveyed by pipes to hospital, female, and under-trial wards. New workshed. Workshops for habitually to be provided. Quarters for jail officials. A new civil ward. A large pucca workshed.	Raising compound wall of the jail Rs. 670, &c. Repairs Rs. 503
241	386					
243	414					
197'63	254'57					
6	6					
.....	.....	17'24	783	153	{ Reservoirs. Petty alterations and additions, and general improvement.	Repairs Rs. 153
209	362					
215	368					
148'47	206'30					
.....	.....	689'00	55	698	{ Classification of prisoners. Grated gate to civil enclosure. The epidemic hospital outside to be dismantled. Quarters for jail officials. A pump to new well. Bathing and feeding platforms.	Constructing a catcha-pucca wall to separate the civil and criminal jail Rs. 420; surface drainage, &c., Rs. 202. Repairs Rs. 70.
276	369					
276	424					
*323'70	430'84					
4	4					
.....	.....	136 00	300	2,726	{ Workshed in female ward. Latrine in bajut ward. General latrine. Bathing platform. Water to be raised by tread-mill. Feeding platforms. Quarters for jail officials. Double gateway, &c.	Constructing tread-mill shed Rs 1,130; Jailor's bungalow Rs. 1,488, &c. Repairs Rs. 199.
325	412					
329	416					
285'67	324'07					
0	0					
.....	.....	62'00	70	8,417	{ Instead of building a new jail, a proposal was made and sanctioned to re-arrange the old jail and improve it. A new civil ward, new bajut ward with day latrine. Pucca sleeping accommodation for prisoners. Central cookshop. Central well with pump, and water distributed by pipes. Bathing platforms. Feeding platforms. Main gate with Superintendent's and Jailor's office and godown. Two ranges of worksheds. Division of a building outside into three portions, with out-offices for accommodating jail officials. Latrine, and general improvement.	Constructing temporary sheds Rs. 1,554; additions and alterations to the jail building Rs 5,474. Repairs Rs. 1,380.
283	374					
260	380					
210'00	278'00					
.....	.....	133 00	46	1,674	{ Classification of prisoners. New civil ward to be provided outside. Bathing platforms. Reservoirs. Double gateway. Quarters for jail officials. Main enclosure wall.	Additions and alterations Rs. 371, iron gratings Rs. 186. Repairs Rs. 1,117.
264	332					
264	336					
242'50	298'07					
.....	.....	24'00	624	917	A new jail to be constructed	Digging well for the new jail Rs. 184, &c. Repairs Rs. 710.
366	482					
368	482					
253'10	309'0					

Shewing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each Class of PRISONERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Serial number.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Description of accommodation.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON 31st DECEMBER 1878 THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—											
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
31	Monghyr ...	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			20	..	..	..	21	..	62	..	11	..	10	19
			29	..	4	..	21	..	62	..	11	..	10	19
			9 41	..	4 00	..	12 87	..	13 48	..	0 64	..	8 70	18 71
32	Bhagulpore—District	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			19	..	..	..	10	..	20	..	..	..	..	2
			19	..	..	..	10	..	20	..	..	..	..	2
			5 40	..	..	..	10 90	..	8 00	..	..	..	..	0 00
33	Purneah ...	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			42	..	..	..	15	..	31	..	..	..	12	12
			42	..	..	..	15	..	33	..	..	..	12	12
			11 82	..	..	..	1 02	..	14 73	..	..	..	3 06	5 39
34	Cuttack ...	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			28	..	..	..	11	..	33	..	10	..	..	33
			28	..	..	..	11	..	33	..	10	..	..	33
			24 17	..	..	..	5 48	..	17 39	..	0 78	..	..	11 87
35	Russa—Dist. & Central Female Jail	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	19	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	244
			..	19	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	247
			..	11 00	..	..	0 00	..	1 98	..	..	..	..	215 78
36	Baraset...	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			45	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
			45	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
			26 53	..	..	..	1 02	..	2 37	..	..	..	..	0 24
37	Maldah ...	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			14	..	..	..	5	..	19	..	..	..	..	7
			14	..	..	..	5	..	19	..	..	..	..	7
			1 04	..	..	..	1 38	..	10 71	..	..	..	..	2 67
38	Pubna ...	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
			12	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	8
			12	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	8
			..	..	..	..	..	..	18 38	..	..	..	..	5 10
39	Darjeeling ...	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			4	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	4
			4	..	7	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	4
			3 38	..	0 06	..	1 00	..	3 30	..	..	..	..	1 07
40	Julpigoree ...	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
			25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
			8 55	..	0 24	..	0 47	..	1 23	..	0 29	..	..	0 33

MENT A—continued.

in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

16	17	18	19	20	21	
IN THE PART OF		Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR		REMARKS	
Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department	By Public Works Department.		
					Works ordered by Inspector-General	Works executed and paid for by Public Works Department.
	4	67 00	215	2,210	Quarters for jail officials with cookshop. Raising of front wall from civil ward to hospital. Double gateway. Central sentry-box. Conversion of small-pox hospital into ward for civil prisoners. Window and ventilating openings to be made in magazine ward. Hatten doors to divide criminal and under-trial wards. Triangular additions to main wall. Division of workshed into three parts. Pucca wall between cell and female ward. A shop and warders' lodge to be built outside. Bathing platforms.	Constructing bathing platforms Rs 315; day privies in the civil and under-trial wards Rs 333, and in the hospital Rs. 115; iron gratings in magazine ward Rs 134; feeding platform Rs 133. Repairs Rs 1,042
319	461					
319	465					
273 29	341 10					
6	6	38 80	38	222	A double gateway. A new female enclosure	Minor works Rs 118. Repairs Rs 74.
281	338					
287	344					
213 00	239 70					
4	6	28 00	222	2,761	Quarters for jail officials. New gateway. Division of godown for civil ward. Ventilation improved. Extension of godown. Cook-shop for police and warders. Re-arrangement of civil and female ward. Worksheds for habutunks. Feeding platforms. Bathing platforms and reservoir. Water to be raised by pump. Improvement of drainage. Day latrine. Petty alterations and additions for general improvement.	Alterations to the jail Rs. 102, minor works Rs 73. Repairs Rs 2,526.
379	491					
383	497					
160 01	197 53					
8	8	63 00	102	1,093	Two walls for enclosing jail grounds. A small godown to be converted into a cell. Double gateway. Quarters for jail officials. Filter and general improvement.	Enclosure wall Rs 312; additions and alterations to guard-house and store-godown Rs 514, and iron-grated doors. Repairs Rs 251
254	309					
262	377					
230 20	289 98					
3	3	10 00	143	1,036	Bathing platform in enclosures	Constructing solitary cells Rs 44, minor works Rs 86. Repairs Rs 906
271	271					
274	274					
228 83	228 83					
272	344	16 76	21	56	Provision of separate enclosures for civil, under-trial, and female prisoners. Triangular additions to main wall where partition walls meet. Reconstruction of worksheds. Ventilation to be improved. Quarters for jail officials. Latrine. Bathing platforms, and arrangements for raising water. Pucca filter. New gateway	Repairs Rs. 50.
272	344					
213 80	243 96					
2	2					
53	97	1,010 00	315	130	New double gate. Office and godown to open into passage of gateway. Extension of godown. A godown and civil ward to be built. Civil ward to have palisaded enclosure and cookshop. A new cookshop for convicts and under-trial prisoners. Latrine. Feeding platform. Conversion of two cells into female ward. Pump to be provided for the well. Reservoir. Cells Hospital to be enclosed by a wall.	Repairs Rs 130.
54	99					
51 28	68 02					
4	16					
222	260	20 00	540	8	Conversion of workshed into sleeping ward. New jail is about to be constructed.	Minor works Rs. 3.
226	276					
159 65	183 13					
7	7					
62	81	49 23	5	5,597	Quarter for jail officials. Construction of bakery. Increase of sleeping accommodation. Bathing platforms. Water to be conveyed from the spring by pipes. Store godown for wheat.	Native Doctor's quarters Rs. 3,142; re-vestment wall Rs 374, out-offices Rs. 406; constructing bakery Rs. 482; alterations to the jail Rs 387, &c. Repairs Rs. 311.
62	88					
44 00	54 97					
100	133					
100	133	302	213	Old jail on the Teesta abandoned. Temporary jail on the Rajbaree brickfield. Site for new jail selected.	Minor works Rs. 213.
86 61	96 91					

Shewing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each Class of PRISONERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Serial number	NAMES OF JAILS	Description of accommodation	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON 31ST DECEMBER OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—											
			Hospital		Observation cells		Civil prisoners		Under trial		Europeans		Juvenile convicts	Female convicts
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
41	Tipperah	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	20	3			10		10					15
42	Durbinunga	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population												31
43	Poorce	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	15				4		12	8			1	22
44	Balasore	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	13				10		25					22
45	Hazaribagh—European	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	8		4						118			
46	Lohardugga	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	32	6			7		80					13
47	Singbhoom	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	15						15					6
48	Manbhoom	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Ditto without Total Total average population	23				10		28					13
Total of Jails			1,764	45	23		520	4	1,209	12	72	6	215	1,176
Add for Subsidiary Jails			63	8			6		686	104	17		4	316
GRAND TOTAL			1,774	45	23		520	4	1,501	31	70	6	215	1,248
			2,026	56	50		571	4	2,114	110	310	6	247	1,688
			873.88	15.17	26.39	0.15	210.35	0.35	1250.80	82.00	121.78	1.82	154.95	651.27

MENT A—concluded.

in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

16	17	18	19	20	21	
1878 IN THE PART		prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR		REMARKS.	
Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department	By Public Works Department.		
			Rs.	Rs.		
3 180	3 250	31'20	400	2,856	{ Palisade to be substituted for the screen wall in front of the hajut to improve ventilation. Gratings to be fixed to upper rooms of female ward, to convert it into a hospital. Conversion of hospital into workshed with palisade in front Jailor's house with land attached to be sold Quarters for the Jailor and for Jail officials to be provided on jail land conveniently situated Workshed accommodation. Bathing platforms. Feeding platforms. Day latrine. Double gateway.	Constructing hajut cells Rs 2,493, minor works Rs 95 Repairs Rs. 268
183	253					
182'03	214 83					
1 ..	1 ..	169'00	60	1,247	{ Arrangements made for the accommodation of civil and female prisoners in the old lock-up. A new jail to be built. Temporary barracks to be provided on the site of the new jail. New garden to be commenced.	Constructing jail buildings Rs. 487, and eight new temporary sheds Rs 523 Repairs Rs. 237
231	262					
232	263					
171'05	185 14	140'00	230	281	{ Removal of sheds nearest sleeping wards. Quarters for Jail officials. Juvenile ward to be converted into a civil jail. Wards Nos 9 and 10 to be transformed into a female ward. Division wall to separate female ward from ration godown. Removal of the bakery. Wooden palisading to surround cells. Bathing platforms. Filter. Iron gateway, and general improvement	Repairs Rs. 281
73	135					
73	135					
80 38	96 21	348 00	1,335	135	{ Strengthening the grating of the hospital and under-trial ward. Raising partition walls to height of main wall	Minor works Rs 15. Repairs Rs 123
100	230					
160	230					
70 19	94 55	5083 00	52	Nil	Petty improvements	Nil
..	119					
..	12					
..	130	280 00	34	1,087	{ Railings where prisoners feed to be removed. Temporary bathing arrangements. New jail to be constructed	Constructing a new jail at Ranchi Rs. 1,345, minor works Rs 9 Repairs Rs 503.
..	57 34					
8	8					
190	284	2091 50	153	273	Alterations in existing jail and a new jail to be built	Repairs Rs. 274
204	292					
198 00	243 78					
..	3	104 00	163	1,402	{ Removal of sentry-box and day latrine. New wall to be built. Reducing size of main wall to make the jail more compact, and re-arrangement of wards	Enclosure wall Rs. 827, additions and alterations Rs 326. Repairs Rs 249.
108	144					
108	147					
63 74	81 59	392'83	13,128	1,47,172	* After deducting recoveries of charges of previous years credited by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts	
..	1					
127	203					
127	204	49'00	3,160	12,610	Jail.	Amount. Rs
123'50	174 43					
260	507					
1,094	1,561	221'36	16,288	1,69,791	Total	11,055
18,312	23,448					
19,072	25,516					
14614 78	17431'87	221'36	16,288	1,69,791	Net expenditure of the Public Works Department	1,47,172
308	606					
433	942					
184	401	221'36	16,288	1,69,791	Total	11,055
925	2,129					
309'48	940 59					
574	1,203	221'36	16,288	1,69,791	Net expenditure of the Public Works Department	1,47,172
1,527	2,593					
18,496	23,939					
20,597	27,645	221'36	16,288	1,69,791	Net expenditure of the Public Works Department	1,47,172
14924 20	18372'46					

expended on repairs.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

Shewing the State of Health of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

	1	2	3			4	5			6		
			State of health on admission of those admitted during the year.			Number discharged during the year	State of health of those in column 4 on admission.			State of health of those in column 4 on release.		
	Serial number.	JAILS	Good.	Indifferent	Bad.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good	Indifferent.	Bad.
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS	1	Midnapore—Dist. and Centl.	1,031	65	19	1,272	1,188	77	7	1,219	45	8
	2	Alipore { Dist. and Centl. } { European }	3,715	122	27	3,789	3,684	93	13	3,689	84	10
	3	Presidency { Dist. and Centl. } { European }	3,256	116	101	3,383	3,256	67	60	3,262	50	71
	4	Rajshahye—Dist. and Centl.	872	12	30	707	680	7	20	697	4	6
	5	Buxar—Central	1,495	160	70	1,519	1,404	73	42	1,400	23	6
	6	Bhagalpore—Central	417	82	9	628	566	51	9	483	125	18
	7	Hazaribagh—Central	735	7	8	633	511	15	7	592	1	1
	8	Hazaribagh—Central	904	179	61	1,103	1,023	123	43	1,070	97	26
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS	9	Burdwan	899	154	71	1,082	900	119	67	983	78	21
	10	Hooghly	1,112	149	123	1,161	1,065	22	74	1,120	15	26
	11	Moorshedabad	835	34	49	1,021	901	70	50	1,014	8	4
	12	Dinagore	862	44	13	1,139	1,101	32	6	1,129	6	4
	13	Dacca	1,882	45	21	1,946	1,877	50	9	1,878	32	26
	14	Backergungo	2,004	58	9	2,759	2,716	41	2	2,714	11	1
	15	Gya	1,369	115	8	1,407	1,267	127	13	1,271	131	5
	16	Bankoora	556	130	70	645	474	59	12	500	42	3
JAILS HOLDING OVER 300 PRISONERS	17	Beerbhoom	1,312	138	27	1,421	1,328	79	14	1,354	48	19
	18	Nudda	1,082	26	35	1,110	1,091	15	1	1,108	...	2
	19	Jessore	1,291	160	115	1,545	1,328	132	83	1,416	85	42
	20	Runkpore	676	234	285	1,001	509	188	304	438	261	300
	21	Bogra	1,069	81	61	1,108	1,062	67	39	990	68	60
	22	Furcedipore	860	350	294	1,307	831	347	209	960	273	164
	23	Mymonsingh	1,123	269	13	1,385	1,007	260	10	1,182	184	10
	24	Chittarong	1,077	224	132	1,416	1,108	269	39	1,279	114	23
	25	Nonkholly	1,279	217	...	1,404	1,200	185	...	1,345	59	...
	26	Patna	1,737	263	36	1,894	1,756	126	32	1,780	67	38
	27	Shahabad	1,372	223	17	1,505	1,306	184	16	1,405	89	11
	28	Mozufferpore	1,419	51	16	1,506	1,444	56	10	1,442	50	14
	29	Sarun	872	415	113	1,367	832	449	66	872	422	73
	30	Chumparun	1,219	84	41	1,332	968	138	28	1,021	100	11
	31	Monghyr	1,608	28	23	1,804	1,708	23	13	1,708	16	20
	32	Bhagalpore—District	1,021	34	23	1,045	1,058	21	6	1,039	31	13
	33	Purneah	960	114	45	1,154	1,091	110	35	1,033	102	19
	34	Cuttaek	1,332	125	12	1,422	1,378	31	13	1,380	22	11
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS	35	Rissa—Dist. and Centl. P. Jail	529	48	12	528	495	31	2	528	5	1
	36	Barnset	311	42	23	369	305	34	20	324	24	21
	37	Maldah	537	83	88	646	581	54	51	605	55	30
	38	Pubna	935	1	15	809	798	...	11	809	...	...
	39	Darjeeling	219	87	32	324	225	74	25	250	56	18
	40	Jalpiroee	435	58	45	498	349	74	45	380	57	31
	41	Tipperah	1,034	7	41	1,096	1,094	1	1	1,096	...	...
	42	Duribhanga	769	62	12	755	748	3	4	736	14	5
	43	Pooree	588	86	23	697	616	55	26	577	80	34
	44	Balasore	630	84	1	641	622	10	...	622	19	...
	45	Hazaribagh—Eurpn Jail	19	6	.....	40	82	7	1	34	4	2
	46	Lohardugga	1,564	59	27	1,476	1,443	22	11	1,432	22	23
	47	Singbhoom	417	13	1	873	364	9	...	368	13	2
	48	Manbhoom	1,751	4	1	1,118	1,117	1	...	1,116	3	...
		Total of Jails only	83,108	4,945	2,306	88,106	62,407	4,657	1,582	53,761	3,102	1,243

NOTE.—Thirty-seven under-trial prisoners died in jails during the year, ten from dysentery, five from cholera, three each from scalp wound, small-pox, splenitis, chlorosis, scurvy, and fatty degeneration of heart.

MENT B.

admitted and discharged from the Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

7						8			9	
State of weight of column 4 prisoners on admission and discharge, i.e. number of prisoners discharged during the year who respectively gained and lost weight, and average weight on admission and discharge.						State of health on admission into jail of those who died during the year.			Serial number.	JAILS.
Number of prisoners who gained weight.	Average weight on admission of those who gained weight.	Average weight on discharge of those who gained weight.	Number of prisoners who lost weight.	Average weight on admission of those who lost weight.	Average weight on discharge of those who lost weight.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.					
155	49 14	51 7	887	52 12	51 9	49	4	3	1	Midnapore—District and Central.
1,005	51 6	53 1	1,100	51 15	49 9	104	5	8	2	Alipore ... { District and Central.
1,040	51 11	53 8	1,350	50 14	49 10	23	5	4	3	Presidency { European.
248	53 15	58 0	314	55 2	53 7	..	..	..	4	
645	51 14	53 10	409	50 10	49 1	16	10	11	5	Rajshahy—District and Central.
239	51 2	53 11	382	55 6	52 4	14	4	2	6	Buxar—Central.
201	48 0	53 8	129	68 11	63 8	49	2	2	7	Bhagulpore—Central.
670	45 2	47 4	175	47 11	45 8	116	50	5	8	Hazalibagh—Central.
390	47 8	49 10	302	49 4	46 14	10	4	7	9	Burdwan.
345	45 7	47 4	401	46 12	44 2	25	3	29	10	Hoochly.
521	49 14	53 11	440	49 11	48 10	6	1	2	11	Moorsheadabad.
289	50 2	51 8	298	50 8	47 8	10	1	..	12	Dumungpore.
304	52 13	55 7	254	59 1	58 7	82	3	3	13	Dacca.
102	53 13	60 1	1,415	52 13	50 15	57	5	2	14	Buckergunge.
487	49 10	52 13	549	48 12	47 1	15	2	2	15	Gya.
265	50 0	50 18	46	51 11	50 8	1	1	4	16	Bankoora.
433	46 6	47 13	371	46 8	44 12	2	2	1	17	Bewbhoom.
363	50 2	51 0	514	49 13	48 1	16	1	1	18	Nadda.
601	51 10	52 13	235	44 4	41 11	10	1	1	19	Jessore.
181	46 1	48 5	380	49 8	46 11	51	23	37	20	Ranepore.
89	49 13	51 12	278	51 10	49 9	4	1	5	21	Bohara.
284	49 0	51 14	517	53 4	51 2	3	3	6	22	Fairfordpore.
343	49 8	52 1	451	54 1	51 9	0	9	1	23	Mymensingh.
555	54 6	54 8	138	54 1	53 13	..	2	11	24	Chittagong.
292	53 4	53 6	305	54 1	52 4	4	1	..	25	Naokholly.
853	53 3	53 11	499	53 2	52 5	11	9	5	26	Patna.
576	53 6	54 9	451	53 5	51 6	23	3	2	27	Shahabad.
602	49 13	51 0	473	52 3	50 5	10	..	3	28	Mozufferpore.
618	44 1	46 11	356	50 4	48 3	11	26	17	29	Saran.
488	50 14	52 3	227	65 4	50 7	10	7	9	30	Chumpran.
650	46 7	48 10	367	48 1	46 6	4	..	2	31	Monghyr.
265	38 13	39 13	251	48 5	45 1	23	7	3	32	Bhagulpore—District.
297	49 1	50 10	321	51 2	48 9	23	10	5	33	Purneah.
391	47 1	49 2	504	48 10	46 13	2	..	2	34	Cuttack.
255	40 12	41 12	191	42 1	41 3	28	..	2	35	Russa—Dist. and Centl. Female Jail.
98	50 1	52 2	90	51 12	50 3	5	13	23	36	Baraset.
185	46 5	47 10	159	40 11	44 13	1	..	4	37	Maldah.
132	50 1	51 7	259	52 0	49 13	1	1	..	38	Patna.
126	52 6	53 10	38	52 15	52 7	1	..	2	39	Darjeeling.
226	52 10	54 10	187	39 8	37 14	22	8	11	40	Jalpigore.
427	46 9	48 8	265	45 16	45 6	1	..	5	41	Tipperah.
36	49 13	51 2	119	51 4	49 14	8	1	2	42	Burhunga.
88	48 5	49 7	285	46 5	45 0	2	1	4	43	Poojee.
126	44 9	48 13	167	47 5	45 12	2	6	..	44	Balasore.
29	69 11	75 2	10	09 0	65 6	..	1	6	45	Hazaribagh—European Jail.
799	44 11	45 0	28	45 1	44 2	9	..	..	46	Lohardugga.
110	46 4	48 12	43	40 15	48 1	14	..	..	47	Singbhoom.
276	48 12	50 9	199	50 13	49 10	12	..	1	48	Manbhoom.
17,585	49 11	51 9	17,210	51 5	49 4	701	213	254		Total of Jails only.

diarrhoea and general debility, two each from pneumonia, cut throat, and concussion of the brain, and one each from incised wound,

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

Shewing working of the MARK System in the Jails and

	1	2	3	4										5					
Serial number	JAILS.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.										MAXIMUM REMISSION CONVICT RELEASED						
			Sentenced to										Sentenced						
			Two years exact-ly.	Not exceeding three years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exact-ly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.		
JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS.	1	Midnapore—Dist. and Centl.	51	66	30	17	25	2	7			9		50	74	110	133	160	
	2	Alipore { Dist. and Centl. { European	110	5	9	7	8	3	11			3		56	63	98	119	126	
	3	Presidency { Dist. and Centl. { European	37	2	10	3	10	2	6		1	5		36	63	77	91	77	
	4	Rajshahy—Dist. and Centl.	38	8	5	5	8	3	6		1	1		40	56	112	119	133	
	5	Buxar—Central	18	43	13	10	7	3	5		5			49	63	91	133	101	
	6	Bhagalpur—Central	49	60	28	5	17	5	6		3			49	70	77	119	117	
	7	Hazaribagh—Central	18	48	20	9	23	4	15	1	10	2		49	56	77	116	126	
	8																		
JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS.	9	Burdwan	8	13	4	1	1		5				95	63	84	206			
	10	Hoochly	56	11	12	1	3	1	1		7		35	63	49	112	84		
	11	Mooshedabad	4	9	3	8	8	1	1		3		56	77	98	126	161		
	12	Dinagopore	7	1	4	1	4		11				42	42	56	133			
	13	Dacca	28	37	2	4	13	2	2		3		50	70	98	119			
	14	Buckergunge	23	3	12	2	6	1	3	1	1		56	84	128	126	133		
	15	Gya	11	1	2		10		1	1	3		35	143		278			
JAILS HOLDING OVER 300 PRISONERS.	16	Bankoora	11	4	4	1	3		1			1	35	40	84	91			
	17	Boorbhoom	16	6		10	2		2				28	63		140			
	18	Nudda	10	12	4	2	1	1	4				56	70	52	112	117		
	19	Jessore	8	23	6	2	1		1				49	84	105	126			
	20	Rungpore	41	3		2	4	1	2				35		63	119	35		
	21	Bogra	1	5		2	4						49		56	112			
	22	Furiedpore	5	10	6	6	1		1		1		56	63	91	126			
	23	Myensingh	14	23	18	5	3	1	3				42	70	84	126	70		
	24	Chittagong	1	4	4	1					3	1	42	70	40				
	25	Noakholly	4		3		2						70			95			
	26	Patna	14	3	3	2		2			2		49	92	105	105			
	27	Shehabad	6	1	5	1	1		4		1		42	84	63	119			
	28	Mozufferpore	25	5		3	1		1		1		49	70		133			
29	Saran	1	20	11		7		2	1			91	70		126				
30	Chumparun	7	21			1						60			105				
31	Monghyr	1	9	6				1				49	70						
32	Bhagalpur—District	4				3		3		1		42			112				
33	Purneah	3	8	3		3		2		4		40	70		119				
34	Cuttack	2	7	15		1	5	1				49	77		56	168			
JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS.	35	Russa—Dist. and Centl. F. Jail	11	2	2	1	2		4		1		42	49	84	105			
	36	Baraset	4	1	3	3	7	2	4		1	2	42	70	84	133	140		
	37	Maldah	4	2							2		28						
	38	Purbna	10	1	3	2	1	3		2	1		60	116	203	214	260		
	39	Darjeeling																	
	40	Jalpaigore	1				2	1								112	126		
	41	Tipperah	7	3	4	1	6		1				49		70	126			
	42	Durbhanga	18	1	8		3		1		1		28	121		391			
	43	Poorce	27		1								141						
	44	Balasore	31			3									84				
	45	Hazaribagh—European Jail								1									
	46	Lohardugga	1	7	3	3	2				2		28		70	133			
	47	Singbhoom	5		1	1	2		1				63	77		119			
	48	Manbhoom	2		6	1	3		2		2		63	77		140			
		Total of Jails and Subsidiary Jails.	693	520	314	113	222	39	122	9	5	81	4	95	143	203	391	260	

Eight prisoners sentenced for less than 3 years, in the Manbhoom jail were granted remission for rendering seven prisoners were granted 1 week's remission each while in the Singbhoom jail for helping to capture a

MENT C.

Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

5					6										7	8	9			
IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY DURING THE YEAR.					AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 4										Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.		Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.		Serial number.	JAILS.
to																				
Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exact-ly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.				
182			266		30	52	79	107	104	166			208		4 8	2 12	1	Midnapore—Dist. and Centl		
177			259		42	46	58	78	79	143			170		4 12	2 8	2	Alipore { Dist. and Centl		
							98	112									3	{ European		
154			224		34	46	57	57	73	133			141		3 8	2 7	4	{ Presidency { Dist. and Centl		
224			250			68	77	108		224			259				5	{ European		
169			196		41	40	66	78	84	101			196		3 0	3 0	6	Rajshahye—Dist. and Centl		
182			301		29	42	70	90	98	112			256		4 10	1 10	7	Buxar—Central		
180		106	252		36	50	47	83	124	144		107	202				8	Bhawalpore—Central		
112	50		259	224	35	36	52	66	64	67	56		185	203			9	Hazaribagh—Central		
182			267		49	54	84	206		163			252		2 0	2 0	10	Burdwan		
140					27	30	49	68	84	140					3 0	3 0	11	Hooghly.		
56			206		44	58	78	98	161	56			252				12	Moorsheadabad		
238					42	35	56	115		170					5 0	4 8	13	Dinapore		
170			308		38	46	77	100		165			157		1 12	1 12	14	Dacca.		
175	210		210		47	68	106	101	143	188	210		210				15	Backergunge		
386	440		552		35	134		227		386	440		614				16	Gya.		
154				70	30	47	84	77		154				70			17	Bankoora		
126					26	50		91		105					2 0	1 1	18	Beerbhoom		
175					38	61	40	112	117	161							19	Nudda		
147					31	51	98	126		147					2 8	1 4	20	Jessore		
101					30	45	98	35	157								21	Rangpore		
	60		252		38	40	110				60		252				22	Bogra.		
161			211		51	40	66	126					144		3 0	1 8	23	Furreedpore		
					32	43	68	116	70	70							24	Mymensingh		
			217	210	37	52	40						165	210	2 8	2 2	25	Chittagong		
					54			82									26	Noakholly		
182			252		31	61	92	60		108			218				27	Patna		
180			119		42	52	63	119		154			119		3 15	3 15	28	Shahabad		
210			192		31	61		132		210			192				29	Mozufferpore		
357	105				47	54		116		262	105				1 0	0 13	30	Sarun.		
					49			105									31	Chumpanun		
	168				34	64					168						32	Monphyl		
108			258		28			172		158			238				33	Bhagalpore—District		
190			245		34	58		170		178			229		8 0	0 2	34	Purneah		
154					42	69		56	165	154							35	Cuttack		
175			238		12	45	84	105		96			236				36	Rasse—Dist. and Centl. F Jail		
176		182	241		12	56	77	97	136	105		182	217				37	Baraset		
			231		28								210		10 3	9 1	38	Malda		
	183		492		60	95	149	214	181		112		492				39	Pubna		
								105	126								40	Darjeeling		
98					37	61	70	100		98							41	Julporee.		
352			482		28	55		220		352			482				42	Tipperah		
					141												43	Darbhanga		
							82										44	Pooroe		
	103																45	Balasore		
			224		28	63	65	112					217				46	Hazaribagh—Engr. Jail		
77					63	77	107			77							47	Lohardugga		
182			91		43	77	121			161			157				48	Singbhoom		
386	440	106	552	224	37	67	72	110	106	164	164	144	244	101	10 3	2 6	49	Maunbhoom		
Total of Jails and Subsidiary Jails																				

assistance on the outbreak of fire in the jail, 4 were granted 1 month's remission, and 4, fifteen days prisoner who attempted to escape

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M. D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

Shewing the Nature of the Crimes of which CONVICTS

Serial number	NATURE OF OFFENCES.	TOTAL OF JAILS AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS	CONVICTS IN JAIL ON 31st							
			One month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Offences against the State	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails .. Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails .. Total	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
3	Offences against the public tranquility	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	72 6	1	188 3	...	278 8	...	210	...
4	Offences by others relating to public servants	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	0 1	...	14 ...	...	10 ...	...	13	...
5	Offences by public servants	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	2 1	...	12 ...	...	11 ...	...	3	...
6	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	11 3	1	21 2	4	18 1	7	5	...
7	False evidence and the like, and false personation in a suit of criminal proceeding	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	4 3	...	11 ...	1	35 ...	4	43	5
8	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	...	...	2 ...	...	13 ...	...	6	...
9	Fraudulent claims, decrees, disposals of property	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
10	Making false criminal charge	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	...	...	14 2	1	29 1	3	26	...
11	Harbouring offenders, compounding offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	1 1	...	12 1	4	17 1	...	19 3	1
12	Offences by public servants against public justice	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	1	...	8 2	...	5	...	10	...
13	Interrupting public servant and personaling juror or assessor	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	1	...	10	...	5	...	10	...
14	Lighter offences relating to coin	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	...	...	2 ...	...	5	...	16	...
15	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16	Offences relating to weights and measures	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
17	Offences affecting the public health and safety	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	3	...	8	...	1	...	1	...
18	Nuisances	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
19	Obscene books and lotteries	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...

MENT D.

imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the 31st December 1878 were convicted.

DECEMBER 1878, UNDER SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING

Above one year and not exceeding two years		Above two years and not exceed- ing five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		SENTENCED TO TRANSPOR- TATION BEYOND SEAS				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
								For life		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
		8		2										10		19
		8		2										10		19
201		179		9										1,220	1	1,221
7														24		24
208		172		9										1,244	1	1,245
11		13												70		70
														1		1
11		13												71		71
2		1		1										32		32
														1		1
2		1		1										33		33
		1		1										57	6	63
														6		6
		1		1										63	6	69
54	7	49	3	20		1		1						278	20	298
														3		3
54	7	49	3	20		1		1						221	20	241
3		13		16										53		53
3		13		16										57		57
		1		1										6		6
														1		1
		1		1										7		7
41		45	5	10										105	9	114
1														6		6
42		45	5	10										171	9	180
23		10		4		2								97	5	102
														6		6
23		10		4		2								103	5	108
2		1												26		26
														3		3
2		1												29		29
														1		1
														1		1
13		9		7										52		52
13		9		7										52		52
5		12		5	1									23	1	24
5		12		5	1									23	1	24
		1												4		4
		1												4		4
		1				1								15		15
		1				1								15		15
														3		3
														3		3
														2		2
														2		2

STATE

Shewing the Nature of the Crimes of which CONVICTS

Serial number	NATURE OF OFFENCES	TOTAL OF JAILS AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS	CONVICTS IN JAIL ON 31ST							
			One month		Above one month and not exceeding three months		Above three months and not exceeding six months		Above six months and not exceeding one year	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
20	Offences relating to religion	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total							1	
21	Murder and attempt to murder	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total					1	1		
22	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	1		2		1	1	15	1
23	Attempt to commit suicide	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	1		7	0	3	2	1	4
24	Being a thug	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	1		4	1	1	2	1	4
25	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	1		1	3	1	1		15
26	Hurt and assault with or without provocation	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	61	2	66	9	73	5	92	4
27	Aggravated cases of hurt, offences of grievous hurt and doing acts dangerous to human life	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	3		2	1	59	2	110	2
28	Wrongful restraint and confinement	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	14		37		18		27	3
29	Aggravated assault	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	12		73		70		41	
30	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors, slavery	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total		1			0	4	1	4
31	Unlawful compulsion by abduction	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total		1			0	4	12	4
32	Rape	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total			2		11		8	
33	Unnatural offences	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total			2		11		3	
34	Theft including theft in building and by servants and breaking open of locked receptacles	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	14	16	9	39	79	61	64	40
35	Extortion unaggravated	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	1		7		13		16	
36	Extortion aggravated	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total			3					
37	Robbery and aggravated theft	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	2				3		4	1
38	Dacoity	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total					9		21	1
39	Dishonest misappropriation	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	8	1	5	1	22		17	
			9	1	8	1	23		18	

MENT D—continued.

imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the 31st December 1878 were convicted.

DECEMBER 1878, UNDER SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING

Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
								For life.		For a term						
M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total
														1		1
														1		1
5		30	10	64	20	8		164	20	32	1	6	1	310	53	363
5		30	10	64	20	8		164	20	32	1	6	1	310	53	363
33	2	184	7	222	2	9		28	1	21	1			617	15	632
33	2	187	7	222	2	9		28	1	21	1			620	16	636
	1			1										13	13	26
	1			1										14	13	27
														1		1
														1		1
8	13	7	23	3	1						1			20	69	89
8	13	7	23	3	1						1			21	69	89
50	1	19		9										396	15	405
2		1												32		32
52	1	20		9										422	15	437
122	8	109	12	147	3	13		1		6				651	28	679
2		1												20		20
124	8	170	12	147	3	13		1		6				671	28	699
7		2												110	3	113
5														18		18
12		2												128	3	131
20		20		9										235		235
														7		7
20		20		9										242		242
20	10	37	10	12	3	2		3			2			95	34	129
		1												1		1
20	10	38	10	12	3	2		4			2			96	34	130
		6												6		6
		6												6		6
18		115		95		3				10				257		267
1				1										2		2
19		115		96		3				10				259		269
3		16		8						1				31		31
3		16		8						1				31		31
1,201	46	682	8	175		5		6		21				4,416	212	4,628
9		4		1										107	8	115
1,210	46	686	8	176		5		6		21				4,553	220	4,773
10		4												50		50
														5		5
10		4												55		55
2		14				1								20		20
2		14				1								20		20
70		63		70	5	19		2		3				256	6	262
				1										1		1
70		63		71	5	19		2		3				257	6	263
20		308	1	1,078		79		27		64				1,647	1	1,648
				8										9		9
20		309	1	1,080		79		27		64				1,656	1	1,657
15	2	10		3		1								84	4	84
														3		3
15	2	10		3		1								87	4	91

Shewing the Nature of the Crimes of which CONVICTS imprisoned in the

Serial number	NATURE OF OFFENCES	TOTAL OF JAILS AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS.	CONVICTS IN JAIL ON 31st							
			One month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceed- ing six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
40	Criminal breach of trust	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	7 1	1 ..	30 ..	..	62 1	2 ..	82 ..	1 ..
41	Receiving and concealing stolen property	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	27 5	3 ..	97 1	11 1	217 5	14 ..	310 3	16 ..
42	Cheating	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	2 1	.. ..	15 2	1 ..	24 ..	1 ..	38 ..	3 ..
43	Fraudulent deeds and distributions of property	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	3 ..	.. ..	17 ..	1 ..	24 ..	1 ..	38 ..	3 ..
44	Mischief	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	3 ..	.. ..	9 ..	2 ..	42 ..	1 ..	42 ..	7 ..
45	Simple trespass and house trespass	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	15 1	1 ..	34 1	.. ..	22 2	.. ..	19..	....
46	House breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	1 1	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	38..	....
47	House-breaking and house-trespass	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	12 ..	.. ..	46 7	1 ..	328 4	13 ..	373 1	11 ..
48	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	11 ..	.. ..	5..	....
49	Criminal breach of contract	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	.. ..	.. ..	4 ..	.. ..	3 1	.. ..	1..	....
50	Offences relating to marriage	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	2 ..	.. ..	10 ..	.. ..	21 2	3 ..	20 ..	1 ..
51	Defamation	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 1	1 ..	1..	....
52	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	10 1	.. ..	8..	....
53	Bad livelihood and belonging to wandering gang of thieves	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	.. ..	.. ..	10 ..	.. ..	166 2	.. ..	318 14	....
54	All other offences	Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	26 8	7 3	15 5	.. ..	44 1	.. ..	44 2	....
GRAND TOTAL		Total of Jails Add for Subsidiary Jails Total	601 111	34 10	1,282 71	79 1	2,383 58	134 1	2,877 44	110 ..

MENT D—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the 31st December 1878 were convicted.

DECEMBER 1878, UNDER SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING

Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS				Sentenced to death.		Total		
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
83 1	1 ..	73 1	... ..	25 ..	... ..	1 .....	..	1 .....	... ..	3 ..	... ..	..	..	366 4	5 ..	371 4
84	1	73	..	25	..	1	...	1	...	3	..	..	..	370	5	375
505 10	8 ..	304 3	4 ..	119 ..	.. ...	12 ...	..	3 ..	..	3 ..	... ..	..	..	1,596 27	56 1	1,652 28
515	8	306	4	119	..	12	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1,623	57	1,680
26 ..	... ..	31 ..	.. ..	8 ..	... ..	1 ..	..	.. ..	..	1 ..	..	..	..	166 3	5 ..	161 3
26	..	31	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	149	5	154
..
..
38 2	5 ..	50 ..	7 ..	23 ..	2 ..	4 ..	..	..	..	2 ..	1 ..	..	..	213 2	25 ..	238 2
40	6	50	7	23	2	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	215	25	240
27 ..	.. ..	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	121 4	1 ..	122 4
27	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	1	126
101 ..	..	63 ..	..	49 ..	..	2 ..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..	259 1	..	259 1
101	..	63	..	49	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	260	..	260
574 13	6 ..	405 1	4 ..	155 ..	..	10 ..	..	3 ..	..	17 ..	..	..	..	1,924 31	35 ..	1,958 31
587	6	411	4	155	..	10	..	3	..	17	..	..	..	1,954	35	1,989
20 ..	.. ..	69 ..	.. ..	42 ..	.. ..	4 ..	..	5 ..	..	8 ..	..	..	..	166	..	166
20	..	69	..	42	..	4	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	166	..	166
2	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 1	..	15 1
2	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
24 ..	.. ..	14 ..	1 ..	5 ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	102 2	5 ..	107 2
24	..	14	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	5	109
.. ....	... ..	.. ..	... ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
.. ....	.. ..	.. ..	... ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
... ..	... ..	5 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	25 1	..	25 1
.. ....	... ..	5 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26
13 ..	.. ..	59 2	... ..	8 ..	.. ..	4 ..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	518 18	..	518 18
13	..	61	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	566	..	566
14 ..	.. ..	52 ..	... ..	13 1	.. ..	1 ..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	259 17	7 3	246 20
14	..	52	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	266	10	266
3,485 53	110	3,221 23	95	2,422 12	37 ...	183 ..	..	244 ..	21 ..	194 ..	6 ..	6 ..	1 ..	16,807 372	636 12	17,533 384
3,538	110	3,244	95	2,434	37	183	...	244	21	193	6	6	1	17,269	648	17,917

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

RESOLUTION.

JAILS.

Dated Darjeeling, the 10th June 1879.

READ—

The Annual Report on the administration of the Jail Department for 1878.

Read again—

The Reports for the years 1877 and 1876, and the orders of Government recorded upon them.

THE past year was one of great activity in the Jail Department, which has been very vigorously and efficiently administered by the Inspector-General of Jails. The report of the Prison Conference, and the orders of the Government of India passed upon it, led to the introduction of a new and more economical scale of diet, and helped to bring about a reorganization of the whole jail service, and a complete change in the system under which the jails are guarded. The question of the improvement of prison accommodation received much attention, and the prisoners of 16 jails were employed almost wholly on building operations. Jail industries were developed in accordance with the principles laid down by Government, that each central jail should have one or two special manufactures, and the prisoners of district jails be employed on some form of unskilled penal but profitable labour. Sustained efforts were made to increase the discipline and penal character of all the jails, and special attention was given to the identification and segregation of habitual offenders. In all these directions great progress was made in the past year, and the results of the reforms introduced are in many instances already manifest. Notwithstanding the heavy additional work thrown upon the head of the department by the recent rapid development of jail administration in Bengal, Dr. Lethbridge devoted a very large portion of his time to visiting the jails in his charge, and his experience enabled him after each visit to suggest some work or alteration for the improvement of the sanitary condition and security of the jail. The report for the year, together with improved returns and statements in the forms proposed by the Prison Conference has been submitted to Government with great punctuality.

2. The high prices of the past year had their natural effect upon the people, and the returns show a considerable increase in the jail population at the close of the year, and a very large increase in the number of direct admissions. The majority of those imprisoned were, however, convicted of petty offences and sentenced to undergo short sentences, and, notwithstanding the increase in the number of admissions, there was a decrease in the average daily jail population. The year opened with 18,152 persons in jails, and subsidiary jails, against 21,266 on the first day of 1877. During the year 78,045 persons were received against 68,750 in 1877, 75,221 in 1876, 73,585 in 1875, and 82,207 in 1874, the year of the scarcity in Behar. There were 19,209 prisoners in the custody of the Jail Department on the last day of the year, the number being 1,057 above the jail population on the same date in 1877, but lower than in any previous year since 1871. The numbers for the past eight years are :—

1871	17,640	1875	21,282
1872	19,748	1876	21,266
1873	20,562	1877	18,152
1874	20,784	1878	19,209

The daily average number of prisoners showed an increase of 155 persons under trial and a decrease of 253 convicts.

3. The following table shows the fluctuations in the number of convicts during the past seven years :—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Number of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails on last day of previous year ...	16,254	18,810	19,210	19,855	19,694	19,850	17,039
Admitted direct during the year. ...	33,035	35,490	39,744	37,674	38,797	35,452	38,910
Total ...	49,289	53,790	58,954	57,529	58,491	55,302	55,949
Admitted by transfer ..	10,247	15,525	18,318	18,346	20,023	19,528	20,132
Total ...	65,536	69,315	77,272	75,775	78,514	74,830	76,081
Deduct transferred .	15,978	15,853	18,336	18,335	20,029	19,502	20,559
Do. released ...	30,115	33,742	37,857	36,656	37,358	37,372	36,277
Do. escaped ...	130	34	30	29	27	20	41
Do. died ...	914	919	1,124	1,002	1,184	877	1,230
Do. executed .	52	57	61	59	60	60	57
Total discharged ...	47,226	50,105	57,417	56,081	59,064	57,791	58,164
Balance at the end of the year .	18,810	19,210	19,955	19,694	19,850	17,039	17,917

4. Though the number of convicts admitted was greater by 3,458 than the number in 1877, the number released was less than that in 1877 by 995. This is accounted for by the extraordinary releases on the 1st January 1877, when Her Majesty assumed the Imperial title. Releases for good conduct under the operation of the mark system and rules for remission of sentences were 1,790, against 2,870 in 1877 and 545 in 1876. Excluding civil prisoners, the returns show that the jail population was very uniform during the first five months of the year, the number of under-trial and convicted prisoners being 17,194 on the 1st January and 17,130 on the 1st June. From June to October there was a steady increase, the number on the 1st of the latter month being 18,633. By the 31st December, the number had fallen to 18,164, and since the close of the year there has been a considerable further decrease. As in previous years, the number admitted by transfer differs somewhat from the number entered as transferred; but this is explained by the inclusion under only one head of prisoners received for transportation from other provinces and prisoners in transit at the beginning and close of the year, and apparently also by a few clerical errors in the monthly returns received from the jails. The percentage of prisoners released on appeal was 3·9, against 3·3 in 1877 and 3·7 in 1876. The rate was highest in Darjeeling, Mymensingh and Jessore, where no less than 19, 10·7 and 10·1 per cent. respectively of the jail population were released on appeal. The total number of females imprisoned during the year after conviction was 2,315, being an increase of 23 per cent. on the admissions of 1877, the increase in the number of males imprisoned being only 9 per cent. The number of females transported from the Russa jail fell from 56 in 1877 to 15 in 1878.

5. The number of persons flogged under judicial orders was 4,739, against 3,423 in 1877, 3,017 in 1876, 3,665 in 1875, and 6,502 in 1874. The returns for the past eight years show that the number of cases in which flogging was inflicted in 1878 was only exceeded by the number in the scarcity year of 1874. In 83·7 per cent. of the cases the punishment was inflicted for theft, and in 7·9 per cent. for receiving stolen property. In 2,406, or more than half the total number of cases, the number of stripes inflicted was less than 15; 4 persons received less than 5 stripes although they had been previously convicted of one or more offences, 28 received between 5 and 9 stripes, and 64 between 10 and 14 stripes on similar conviction. Of those flogged 516 were under 16 years of age, and it is clear therefore that in at least 1,890 cases those on whom sentences of less

than 15 stripes were inflicted had passed boyhood. In at least 1,273 cases sentences of less than 15 stripes were inflicted on adults of 20 years and upwards, and in at least 609 cases sentences of less than 10 stripes were awarded, when the culprit was 16 years old, or above that age. These petty punishments can have little or no effect on adults, and their infliction in the case of second or subsequent offences is leniency entirely misplaced. Attention was drawn to the subject in the resolution on the last report, but the returns of 1878 are even more unsatisfactory than those for the previous year.

6. The proportions of Hindus and Mahomedans to the total jail population were, on the 31st December 1878, 56·5 and 39·9 per cent., while, according to the census returns for 1871-72, the proportions of Hindus and Mahomedans to the total population of Bengal are 63·8 and 31·2 respectively. There were 102 Europeans, 35 Eurasians, and 40 Native Christians in jail on the 31st December. Arrangements were concluded during the year for removing vagrants from the Presidency Jail to a building in connection with the Alms-house, which has under Act IX of 1874 been declared to be fit for a workhouse for the reception of vagrants. There were 150 juvenile convicts in jail on the 31st December 1878, and the same number on the corresponding day in 1877. The reformatory at Alipore was opened on the 23rd March 1878, and since then 91 boys have been transferred to it either direct from the courts in which they were convicted, or from jails. Nineteen of these boys, who were found to be confirmed habituals, and who under the rules fixing the limit of the age of inmates could only remain in the reformatory for a short time, were re-transferred to jail. The reformatory cannot be expected to show any marked results for some years to come and its object is fulfilled so long as it prevents those boys who are actually within its walls from committing offences and being reconvicted, and enables them to learn how to earn an honest livelihood. The admissions to the juvenile ward of the Presidency Jail of boys who had been previously convicted fell from 41 in 1877 to 19 in 1878, and the greater portion of this decrease may be fairly attributed to the establishment of the reformatory. There was, however, only a decrease of four in the number of those admitted for a first offence, and, as stated above, the juvenile jail population was as large at the close of 1878 as in 1877, notwithstanding the permanent transfer of 72 boys to the Alipore reformatory.

7. Out of 38,910 prisoners admitted during the year, 33,802, or 87 per cent. were wholly uneducated, 3,901 were able to read or write, and only 1,207 were able to read and write well. The average daily number of prisoners under instruction was 660·25. The Lieutenant-Governor is averse to any more time than is at present given being devoted to the education of convicts, and entirely agrees with Dr. Lethbridge that any one acquainted with the habits and caste prejudices of the natives of Bengal must be convinced that any education that can be given to adults in jail will not have the slightest effect in reforming them morally, or in placing them in better positions in life than those they occupied previous to imprisonment. The Prison Conference recommended in their Report the compulsory education of all long-term convicts under middle age, but the English public opinion, in compliance with which this proposal was apparently made, is the outgrowth of an entirely different set of circumstances from those to be dealt with here, and it would, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be as unreasonable to conform blindly to it, simply because it represents the views of an enlightened nation on a great question of social economy, as it would be to introduce forthwith a system of general compulsory education, or any other measure which may be necessary or desirable in a highly civilized community. The most ignorant European convict, alone in his cell, with the knowledge of the value of education, the mental energy to attempt to secure it, and the certainty that by learning he can alleviate the tedium of his confinement, and improve his prospects afterwards, has little in common with the gossip-loving mentally indolent Indian prisoner in association, with no experience whatever of special temporal advantages accruing from education, and no hope of obtaining such in the future. English burglars may, and often do, settle down after their release to honest employment, for which their training in jail has fitted them; but the Indian cattle-lifter or dacoit, and brother and cousin of dacoits, has never yet been known to strike out a new course of life for himself. In the Lieutenant-

Governor's opinion the only prison education that can be attempted with any advantage or hope of success is the education of juveniles and to this in jails, as well as in the reformatory, sufficient time is now devoted. Even as regards juveniles, the principal object should be to enable them to earn a living after their release.

8. The following statement shows the number of sentences of imprisonment of different lengths and the ratios they bear to the total number of convicted prisoners admitted to jail in the past two years:—

		Number.		Ratio per cent. of admissions to jail	
		1878	1877.	1878	1877
Sentenced to six months and less	..	16,446	13,345	75.03	70.14
Ditto to from six months to one year	... ..			10.70	14.03
Ditto to from one year to two years	... ..	5,142	5,309	6.45	7.09
Ditto to above two years	...			6.32	6.77
Ditto to transportation	...	268	311	1.22	1.64

It appears therefore that, while the number of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment above six months in length was less in 1878 than in the previous year, there was a very large increase in the number of petty offences, which the Magistrates considered sufficiently punished by sentences of six months and under. At the same time the number of persons imprisoned for bad livelihood fell from 2,191 in 1877 to 686 in 1878. The subject of the distribution of prisoners according to the length of their sentences received much attention during the past year, and as far as possible the rule was enforced that long-term convicts should be employed in central jails on special industries and short-term convicts in district jails. Most of the central jails are, however, receiving jails of their own districts, and they cannot therefore be kept entirely free from prisoners under sentences of one year and less, while, on the other hand, a large number of long-term convicts have to be retained in or transferred to district jails for employment as overseers and skilled artisans when there is any building or other special work under construction.

9. The number of recorded reconvictions was 4,214, against 4,181 in 1877, 3,714 in 1876, 3,075 in 1875, 2,757 in 1874, and 1,695 in 1873. The increase would, no doubt, have been greater but for the decrease in the number of prosecutions for bad livelihood; indeed although there is a slight increase in the number of reconvictions, the proportion of reconvictions to the total number of convictions fell from 13.7 per cent. in 1877 to 10.8 per cent. in 1878. In Buxar 13 reconvictions formed 36.1 per cent. of the whole number of convictions, while in no other jail did the proportion reach 20 per cent. The percentage of reconvictions to convictions was 19.9 in the native department of the Presidency Jail, 19.2 at Patna, 18.7 in the European department of the Presidency Jail, and 15.4 at Singbhoom. In Bogra the reconvictions were 6.5 per cent., in Rungpore 6 per cent., in Rajshahye 5.8 per cent., in Fureedpore 4.5 per cent., and in Dinagepore 2.5 per cent. of the total convictions.

10. The number of under-trial prisoners on the 1st January was 943, against 1,259 on the first day of 1877. The number admitted direct was 36,741 against 31,567. The number convicted was 19,019, or 51.8 per cent. of the whole number, against 16,161 or 51.1 per cent. in 1877. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners in district jails was 14.89 days as compared with 15.10 days in 1877, and 10.47 days in subsidiary jails as compared with 10.91 in 1877. In each of the five jails of Pubna, Noakholly, Moorshedabad, Fureedpore and Bancoorah, the average period of detention of under trial prisoners was more than 20 days, in Mymensingh it was 23.98 days, and in Backergunge 27.93 days. When the average period of detention under trial is so high, it is clear that in many cases much hardship must be caused, and the attention of Commissioners is invited to these figures. In the six jails of Julpi-goree, Rungpore, Beerbhoom, Balasore, Baraset, and Monghyr, the period was less than ten days, and in Darjeeling it was only 5.76 days. At the beginning

of the year there were 170 civil prisoners, against 155 in 1877, and at the close there were 207 against 170. The number of admissions during the year was 2,394 against 1,731 in 1877, 1,681 in 1876, and 1,481 in 1875. This increase is attributed to the provision in section 266 of the new Civil Procedure Code exempting, from attachment and sale in execution of a decree, such implements of husbandry and cattle as are necessary to enable the judgment-debtor to earn his livelihood as an agriculturist. As the sale cannot be legally enforced, judgment-creditors are said now to have recourse more frequently than before to imprisonment for debt, and thus compel the debtor to sell his cattle and plough in order to satisfy the claims against him. It seems doubtful therefore whether the clause which was framed for the benefit of cultivators has not really been detrimental to their interests.

11. Rs. 1,59,791 was spent during the year out of the Public Works grant of Rs. 2,88,450 for 1878-79 on account of jail buildings. In addition to this Rs. 16,288 was spent by the jail department on minor works. The usual annual grant of Rs. 10,000 was expended by the beginning of September, and a second grant of Rs. 10,000 was, the Inspector-General reports, all spent before the close of the financial year. Standard designs were prepared during the year for the different classes of district and subsidiary jails and special plans for the jails at Buxar, Dacca, Presidency, Rungpore, Backergunge, Mymensingh, and Mozufferpore. The distinctive features in these plans are that the enclosure walls are to be fifteen feet high, the main buildings in malarious districts to be two or three stories high so that the upper rooms only need be used as sleeping wards, the sleeping wards to be so arranged that they can be divided into separate cells when funds are available, and female under-trial and civil prisoners to have separate enclosures, the enclosure for civil prisoners being situated outside the jail for criminals.

12. The warder system has now been introduced in every jail except one. Before the close of the past year the new system was in working order in all but nine jails, and of these eight have since been supplied with warders. For the police reserve at each jail a definite scale in proportion to the average jail population has been fixed by Government. The number of warders trained as apprentices in central jails and supplied to the several district and subsidiary jails was 257. The Superintendent of the Rajshahy jail recruited a large number of able-bodied men from Oudh, and during the year succeeded in training 69 warders and seven head warders, at an average cost of Rs. 14 per head. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of eight in the number of escapes; but with the exception of the years 1875 and 1877 the number was lower than in any year since 1866. The total number of escapes was 124, but of these only 80 occurred from the inside of jails and subsidiary jails against 100 in 1877. So far as it is possible to judge from the returns of a single year, the introduction of the warder system appears already to have resulted in increased security. The escapes from beyond prison walls were 44 against 16 in the previous year, the large increase being mainly due to the number of prisoners employed on extramural labour. The average number thus employed was 2,773.81 in 1878, against 2,101.27 in the preceding year, but the additional temporary risk could not be avoided, as the object was to effect greater security as quickly and inexpensively as possible. The number of escapes beyond jail precincts while the prisoners were in the custody of the police is unsatisfactory; 18 such escapes occurred in 1878, against only seven in 1877. Of the 124 escapes, the police were considered in fault in 56, the jail officials in 62, and in six cases both the police and jail officials. There were 102 recaptures effected, 37 of prisoners who had escaped in previous years and 65 of those who had escaped in 1878. From 14 jails there were no escapes and the number of escapes through jail gates fell from 27 in 1877 to 10 in 1878. The necessity for economy has delayed the construction of double gates for a large number of jails, but when these have been provided the last class of escapes will, it is hoped, entirely cease. There was a serious outbreak from the Backergunge jail on the 1st June last, but out of the 19 prisoners who broke out of the jail only one succeeded in effecting his escape. A very full and careful enquiry was held at the time into all the circumstances connected with the outbreak, and the Lieutenant-Governor was satisfied that it was merely an attempt on the part of the desperate

long-term prisoners to obtain their release and freedom, and that there was no other cause for the emeute. The enquiry showed, however, that there were many radical defects in the jail and its management, which alone rendered the outbreak possible. Many of these have been already remedied ; but some of the improvements ordered have not yet been completed.

13. Notwithstanding the decrease in the average daily jail population, there was an increase in the number of offences shown in the returns. This result is stated to be due to the substitution of jail warders actually in charge of the prisoners for police constables on the jail walls. A system of parades has been introduced, so that now from the moment a prisoner leaves his sleeping ward in the morning until he is locked up at night he is obliged to do all that he has to do in the company of the other prisoners of the jail at fixed times and at the word of command. An offence committed by a convict is therefore much more readily detected than formerly, and although offences for which prisoners were warned are excluded from the returns of 1878, though shown as offences in 1877, it appears that the number of offences in the year under review was 31,584, or 186·4 per cent. of average strength, against 176·2 per cent. in 1877, and 129·1 per cent. in 1876. Of the offences committed in jails 3,852 were smoking and having possession of forbidden articles, 18,524 related to short work, and 9,150 were miscellaneous breaches of jail rules. The number of punishments was 31,592, against 21,213 in 1877, and 17,654 in 1876. In 1,840 cases the punishment was solitary confinement, in 7,468 cases it was reduced diet, in 2,240 solitary confinement with reduced diet, in 4,789 corporal punishment, and in 15,195 cases other punishments were inflicted. The Inspector-General reports that in many jails the punishment registers are unsatisfactorily kept, and that for days and weeks together no entry is made. In these cases it is clear either that the register is valueless, or that the discipline of the jail is defective. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Dr. Lethbridge in thinking that there must have been many omissions to report offences in the Pubna, Chittagong, Baraset, Lohardugga and Backergunge jails. The accuracy of the returns of the Rungpore, Cuttack, Julpigoree and Buxar jails seems also open to doubt. The proportion of cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted to the total number of punishments was 15·1 per cent. The decrease in the number of criminal offences from 669 in 1876 and 257 in 1877 to 58 in 1878 is very satisfactory. The mark system was in force during the year, and 1,790 prisoners were, as stated above, granted remissions of sentences under it. On this and other subjects the Lieutenant-Governor has recently addressed the Government of India with reference to the report of the Prison Conference. Sir Ashley Eden is strongly opposed to the extension of the system, or to its being rendered more complicated than it now is in Bengal. The system seems to facilitate favouritism and corruption in jails. Until the beginning of the year under review money gratuities were given under Rule 356 of the Jail Code. It was found, however, by experience that these gratuities were wholly unnecessary, the prospect of a remission of sentence being a sufficient inducement to industry, and every prisoner on release being provided with a subsistence allowance, and if necessary with the railway fare to his home. The practice of granting gratuities was therefore discontinued, and the rule of the code abolished as involving an unnecessary item of expenditure. Sir Ashley Eden concurs with Dr. Lethbridge as to the necessity of taking notice of the slightest negligence or fault on the part of convict overseers. When well selected and supervised these men make excellent jail officials, and there were two instances last year in which they rendered active assistance to the jail guards. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently suggested to the Government of India the possibility of constituting a superior class of convict warders, who should hold the position of unpaid servants rather than of prisoners. Men of exceptionally good conduct might be placed in this class and employed in central jails. They would be prisoners only in name, and although they would sleep in confinement they might be allowed many indulgences and even occasionally to visit their friends outside the jails.

14. Both the gross and average expenditure of the year from the jail budget were greater than in the previous year. The following table exhibits

the expenditure during the past six years, and the average prices paid for food-grains during the same period, as given by the Inspector-General:—

	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Gross expenditure	10,39,214	0 0	11,07,179	0 0	11,00,087	0 0	11,16,740	0 0	10,09,301	0 0	12,12,519	0 0
Average cost of maintaining each prisoner	51	3 2	55	2 8	51	7 8	51	2 11	58	4 11	64	7 3
Average price per maund of food—												
{ Rice	2	0 0	2	15 0	2	4 0	2	1 0	2	8 0	3	8 0
{ Wheat	4	4 0	4	5 0	3	9 0	3	1 0	3	9 0	4	12 0
{ Dal	2	14 0	3	11 0	3	0 0	2	5 0	2	10 0	3	12 0

Including expenditure incurred on account of jails by the Public Works, Police and Stationery departments, the expenditure of the year was Rs. 15,06,599, against Rs. 13,82,936 in 1877, and Rs. 14,36,235 in 1876. These amounts do not include the cost of European medical stores, as the Inspector-General has not been able to obtain the required information from the Examiner of Medical Accounts. In the expenditure by the jail department there was an increase of Rs. 85,447 under the head of 'Diet,' of Rs. 5,868 under 'Hospital Charges,' of Rs. 5,796 under 'Clothing,' and Rs. 22,187 under 'Miscellaneous Contingencies.' Against these increased charges there were only reductions of Rs. 31 under the head of 'General Supervision,' Rs. 1,312 under 'Establishments,' and Rs. 4,737 under 'Petty repairs.' The greatest increase was in the cost of dieting prisoners, and this is fully explained by the fact that the great drain in 1877 on the Bengal food-supply in order to meet the famine in Southern India raised the average prices of food-grains in the past year to rates higher even than those at which they stood in the scarcity year of 1874. When reviewing the report for 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor noticed the great inequalities in the cost of diets in the different jails, and Dr. Lethbridge has during the past year been fairly successful in his efforts to equalize the expenditure on this account. Price lists giving the prices of the principal articles of food and materials used for manufactures are now issued weekly by the Inspector-General, and Superintendents are thus enabled to watch neighbouring markets, to check excessive rates in their own jails, or, if it appears desirable, to import from other districts. Excluding Singbhoom and Darjeeling, which are peculiarly situated, the charges for dieting natives in jails varied in 1878 from about Rs. 27 to Rs. 26 per head, whereas in 1877 the lowest average was about Rs. 18 and the highest Rs. 37. Singbhoom is isolated and has practically no outlet for its produce, so that prices remained low, and the charge for dieting prisoners was only Rs. 22-2-2 per head. In Darjeeling, which is always an expensive station, the charge was Rs. 53-4-9 per head. The cost of dieting European prisoners at Hazareebagh contrasts very unfavourably with that at the Presidency, the cost at the former jail being Rs. 131-14-2 against Rs. 107-13-10 at the latter. From a statement given by the Inspector-General in his report, it appears that the prices of meat, milk, and bread were higher at the Presidency than at Hazareebagh, but the cost per prisoner on account of milk and bread, as well as on account of those articles which were dearer at Hazareebagh than at the Presidency, was higher at the former jail than at the latter. The Inspector-General states that some reduction in the expenditure on European prisoners at Hazareebagh has been effected, but there is clearly still much room for economy. The practice of giving extra food, luxuries, and tobacco to prisoners as a reward for good conduct should be put a stop to as soon as possible, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await the report promised by Dr. Lethbridge with regard to his proposals for introducing a new system of daily marks for Europeans. The reduction in the gross expenditure on jail establishments from Rs. 3,24,207 to Rs. 3,22,895 is more than accounted for by the charge against the Jail Department for civil hospital assistants attached to subsidiary jails having fallen from Rs. 18,022 to Rs. 9,835; and the cost of jail establishments properly so called has increased by Rs. 5,499, chiefly owing to the introduction of the warder system. Against this increase there was a diminution in the charges for the police force attached to the Jail Department from Rs. 1,60,805 in 1877 to Rs. 1,31,797 in 1878. The total increase in the expenditure of the Jail Department in consequence of the change of system is estimated at Rs. 40,000 per annum, while the corresponding yearly saving to the Police Department will be more than Rs. 70,000. The

expenditure for jail hospitals was Rs. 35,988, or Rs. 5,868 in excess of that for 1877. This was in part due to the increase of the average number sick from 720 to 775, and in part to the inclusion under hospital charges of all expenditure on account of dieting the sick, while in previous years the cost of feeding in hospital was in some jails debited to the general head of 'diet.' The differences between the average expenditure per prisoner in hospital in the several jails are still very marked; and now that a uniform system has been adopted for the classification of expenditure, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Dr. Lethbridge will be able to exercise a more effectual check over extravagance in jail hospitals. There is clearly something wrong when the expenditure per head of the average number sick in the Mozufferpore jail is Rs. 98-3-4, while the cost per head in no other jail hospital in the Patna Division exceeds Rs. 40-6-4. The heavy expenditure in Mozufferpore is said to be due to the extensive use of milk; but the outlay on that article does not account for the great difference between the expenditure of the Mozufferpore and other jail hospitals in the same Division, and it is assumed that milk is given in all the jail hospitals when it is really necessary; when it is not really necessary it should never be given. The discrepancies between the expenditure in the jail hospitals of other divisions, as well as between the hospitals of jails of the same size are very noticeable, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that these, as well as the discrepancies in the charges for clothing and diet of prisoners, will continue to engage Dr. Lethbridge's attention. The greater part of the large increase of Rs. 22,187 in the expenditure for contingencies is due to the purchase of a supply of kerosine-oil for the year 1879. Hurricane lamps, burning kerosine-oil, were supplied to all jails towards the close of the year in the place of common tin lanterns and oil lamps; but the price of the new lamps was not included in last year's accounts as it was not paid until January 1879. There was a new charge in 1878 of Rs. 2,053 for warders' uniforms. Judging from the total cost per prisoner for diet, hospital expenses and clothing, the expenditure on account of which is to a great extent under the control of the local officers, it appears that the most economically managed native jails were those at Singbhoom, Cuttack, Manbhoom, Bhagulpore, Beerbhoom, Balasore, Midnapore, and Purneah, while the most expensive were those at Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Hazareebagh, Dacca, Noakhally, Burdwan, Mozufferpore, and Jessore.

15. The results of the employment of prison labour during the past year were very satisfactory. An unusually large number of prisoners were employed in building new jails and on other Public Works, while the average daily jail population was below that of 1877. Instead therefore of 8,984 convicts—the average number engaged in manufactures in 1877—only 7,980 were employed in 1878, including those who prepared articles for use or consumption in jail. Notwithstanding this falling off in the number of labourers on manufactures, the total net profits, including savings to Government by the printing work done at the Presidency Jail, amounted to Rs. 3,69,400 against Rs. 3,61,800 in 1877. The profits of the Press were in 1877 Rs. 62,400; in 1878 Rs. 1,23,600. Deducting these sums from the total profits, the profits from manufactures were Rs. 2,45,800 against Rs. 2,99,400 in 1877. Of this decrease of Rs. 53,600, Rs. 40,300 was due to a falling off in the profits of the Alipore Jail, owing to the depressed condition of the jute trade. Excluding the Presidency and Alipore Jails, there were only 5,838 prisoners employed on manufactures in 1878, as compared with 7,428 in 1877, while the total profits only shewed a falling off of one-seventh. The total average earnings per prisoner sentenced to labour, including the profits of the Presidency Jail Press, were Rs. 21-13 in 1878, against Rs. 20-11 in 1877. Deducting the number of prisoners employed in each year on Public Works from the average number sentenced to labour, the profits were Rs. 26-2-3 per head in 1878, as compared with Rs. 23-9-10 in 1877. The savings to Government from the work done in the Jail Press should be included in all the returns on which the calculations of jail profits are based; all the jails in the province now transfer prisoners to the Presidency for employment at the press, and if they were not working there they would be profitably employed on ordinary manufactures. As many as

28 jails made less than Rs. 10, and 15 less than Rs. 5 by the labour of each effective prisoner employed on manufactures. Of the effective labourers in the 28 jails, more than 10 per cent. in 18, and more than 20 per cent. in 12 were employed on jail buildings, while in the Rungpore, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom Jails more than 50 per cent. were thus employed. As the Inspector-General points out, considering the number of jails in which the ordinary manufacturing industries were suspended in order to admit of the employment of the prisoners on buildings, a comparative statement of the average profits per labouring prisoner in each jail is not alone a fair criterion by which to judge of the work done. Three jails, however,—Jessore, Sarun, and Bankoora,—employed more than 90 per cent. of their effective labourers in manufactures, and yet earned less than Rs. 5 per head. The Burdwan, Cuttack, Nuddea, Midnapore, Hooghly, and Julpigoree Jails, in which also more than 90 per cent. of the effective labourers were employed in manufactures, earned less than Rs. 10 per head. In the Jessore Jail the earnings were only one-tenth of a rupee per head, and in Sarun only Rs. 1-13 per head, though the proportions of labouring prisoners employed on buildings in these two jails were only 3-5 and 2-0 per cent. respectively. The very unsatisfactory result of manufactures in the Jessore Jail was due to the failure of a contractor to supply jute for which a large sum had been irregularly advanced without a definite contract being entered into. This matter has been separately dealt with.

16. Much progress was made during the year in the development of special industries in Central Jails, and in the substitution of a few profitable manufactures for the miscellaneous trades that were formerly carried on in district jails. As already stated, the profits of the jute mill at Alipore were not so great as in 1877, but the net profit still amounted to Rs. 1,38,407, or Rs. 77-54 per head of prisoners sentenced to labour, and Rs. 109-8-5 per head of effective prisoners actually employed in manufactures. Out of a daily average population of 1,023 effective labouring prisoners in the Presidency Jail, 620 were employed in the press, against 256 similarly employed when the press was at Alipore in 1876 and 305 in 1877. The net profit was Rs. 1,23,631 against Rs. 62,450 in 1877, and the average earnings per prisoner Rs. 199-4-11 against Rs. 204-12. The woollen factory buildings in the Bhagulpore Central Jail are nearly ready, and the machinery which arrived in India in December is now being erected. A castor-oil factory on a large scale has been established at Rajshahye, and the jail has for some months been actively engaged in making oil for the Northern Bengal State Railway and the Eastern Bengal Railway. The manufacture of coir goods is now the only industry in the Midnapore Jail. The question of the kind of machinery to be purchased for the cotton factory at Buxar is still under consideration, and for the present the convicts are employed in weaving prison clothing. A large area of ground adjoining the Hazareebagh Central Jail has been brought under agave cultivation, and when the plants grow sufficiently to yield fibre, it is proposed to start a paper factory; carpet weaving will also be introduced in this jail. The manufacture of mustard-oil has become the staple industry of district jails, but brick-making and the manufacture of coir yarn were successfully carried on in those district jails that have convenient brick-fields adjoining the jail or where cocoanut husk is easily obtained. The Patna Jail has recently undertaken a contract to supply the Opium Department with earthen cups, and it has been decided to start a bakery at Darjeeling and to supply flour and bread to the public. The actual cash payments to the treasury were Rs. 1,08,500 in excess of the payments of 1877, and the outstandings for credit sales at the end of 1878 were only Rs. 13,000 against Rs. 83,100 in the previous year. The value of manufactured goods in hand was greater by Rs. 21,400 at the end of 1878 than at the beginning of the year.

17. The average daily number of prisoners of all classes confined in subsidiary jails rose from 891-53 in 1877 to 940-59 in 1878, there being an increase of 66-68 in the average daily number of under-trial prisoners, and a decrease of 18-89 in the number of convicts. The increase in the average number of prisoners under trial was due to the larger number of admissions and not to any increase in the average period of detention which was slightly less than in the previous year. Notwithstanding an increase of 1,923 in the number of convictions among prisoners detained in subsidiary jails previous to trial, the number of convicts admitted was only 545 more than in

1877, there being a great increase in the number of punishments of fine and flogging. The fall in the average daily number of convicted prisoners in subsidiary jails from 357 in 1877 to 338 in 1878 was due in part to the more frequent and earlier removal of convicts to district jails and by convicts being no longer employed as cooks and sweepers in subsidiary jails. The average period of detention of convicts in these jails fell last year to 7·06 days as compared with 7·36 days in 1877, 7·44 days in 1876, 8·05 days in 1875, 8·70 days in 1874, and 11·83 days in 1873. This continuous improvement is satisfactory ; but there were still six subsidiary jails in which the average period of detention during 1878 was above 14 days. Satisfactory explanations are given for the lengthy detention of convicts in some of the six subsidiary jails ; but no explanation is offered to explain why the average detention of convicts at Godda was 28 days and at Pachumba 17·35 days. The number of escapes among prisoners who had been admitted to subsidiary jails rose from 53 in 1877 to 62 in 1878. Including charges incurred by the Police and Public Works Departments, the expenditure for subsidiary jails increased from Rs. 1,12,579 in 1877 to Rs. 1,16,601 in 1878, but the average cost per prisoner was less last year than in the previous year. The expenditure by the Jail Department was Rs. 84-0-8 per head against Rs. 89-15-4 in 1877, and including charges borne by other departments, the cost was Rs. 128-2-1 per head against Rs. 129-10-1. The charge for feeding prisoners rose from Rs. 34-10-3 in 1877 to Rs. 38-13-11 in 1878. In 44 subsidiary jails the average charge on this account exceeded Rs. 40, whilst in six it was more than Rs. 50. In very few cases has any attempt been made by the sub-divisional officer to explain these high charges ; and, when made, the explanation is generally unsatisfactory. In most cases the Lieutenant-Governor fears that no other explanation can be given than that the sub-divisional officers have left the management of the subsidiary jails to their subordinates and failed to exercise any intelligent control over the expenditure. Some difference between the cost of diet in a large and small jail is to be expected, but it is hardly possible to suggest any explanation that could satisfactorily account for such charges as Rs. 55-1 and Rs. 54-8 for feeding at Serajunge and Diamond Harbour, when the charges in the district jails were Rs. 32-12 and Rs. 31-7 respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Dr. Lethbridge will not be content with such explanations as have been furnished. It is clear that the system of control over expenditure in most, if not in all, of the 44 subsidiary jails, where the cost of diet was above Rs. 40 per head, must be radically wrong, and what is now required from the officers in charge is not explanation but reform. The returns of manufacturing work done in subsidiary jails are as unsatisfactory as last year, though the accounts have been somewhat more regularly kept owing to an improvement in system introduced during the year. The total net profit of all the subsidiary jails in the province was only Rs. 995, but the charges include Rs. 564 for construction and repairs of work sheds. Only seven subsidiary jails showed a profit of above Rs. 50 each, and only two of above Rs. 100 each. After debiting against profits charges for erecting and repairing worksheds, it appears that 14 subsidiary jails showed each an actual loss from manufactures, and in most of the remaining jails the profits were extremely small. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently, in accordance with the recommendation of the Prison Conference, authorized a reduction of the diet scales in subsidiary jails, as a measure of discipline and not specially as one of economy. This, and the appointment of Assistant Surgeons and Native Doctors to the executive management of these jails, and the substitution of warder guards for police form the basis of a scheme sanctioned by Government for the reorganization of subsidiary jails, but no real improvement can be expected unless sub-divisional officers exercise efficient supervision over their subordinates. Orders were issued last year requiring every sub-divisional officer to inspect his lock-up at least twice a week while he is at his head-quarters, but it is not intended that this inspection should be the limit of his supervision. The reduction of the diet scale will necessarily result in a reduction in expenditure, but in the case of those jails where expenditure has been excessive, this reduction alone will not be regarded as satisfactory. The failure to exact labour from the prisoners in the Pakour subsidiary jail has formed the subject of a separate correspondence.

18. The high prices of food during the past year had a marked effect upon the vital statistics of jails in Bengal. The deaths among those who had been less than six months in jail were more than doubled, and the total number of deaths among those who had been in prison for less than a year rose from 358 in 1877 to 608 in 1878. The total number of sick admitted to hospital was 23,548 as compared with 23,255 in 1877 and 25,497 in 1876, while the daily average number sick was 750 or 4·43 per cent. of average strength as compared with 4·03 per cent. in 1877 and 3·94 in 1876. Not only was sickness more prevalent but the mortality was higher than in recent years. The death-rate exclusive of cholera cases was 5·98 per cent. of daily strength, against 4·23 in 1877 and 4·65 in 1876. The mortality from cholera was 1·19 per cent. against ·83 in 1877 and 1·28 in 1876. The total number of deaths in jail was 1,216, and of these 476 were due to dysentery and diarrhoea, 203 to cholera, 106 to anæmia and general debility, 93 to remittent and intermittent fever, 89 to diseases of the respiratory organs, 71 to scrofula and phthisis, and the remainder to other causes. The jails which judged by the percentage of admissions to hospitals on the average strength were most unhealthy during the year were the Russa Jail (347), Presidency—European (327), Julpigoree (292), Bogra (286), Balasore (237), Alipore (230), Furreedpore (212), Singbhoom (196), Presidency (191). The unhealthiness of the Russa, Presidency, and Alipore Jails was due almost entirely to the greater prevalence of disease having a malarious origin, and the figures just given for the Alipore and Presidency jails would have been even more unfavourable had not large transfers of old convalescent and non-effective prisoners been made to the neighbouring jails of Baraset, Hooghly and Burdwan. There was a great decrease in the number of admissions of Europeans to hospital in the Presidency jail, the ratio of admissions per cent. of average strength having fallen from 540·62 in 1877 to 326·88, but the average daily percentage of sick was 8·17 against 7·43 in 1877. Turning now to the statistics of mortality, it appears that the highest death-rates were at Julpigoree (39·6 per cent. of average strength); Purneah (21); Hazareebagh District and Central jails (20·8); Rungpore (20); Singbhoom (18·9); Sarun (18·8); Baraset (17); Hooghly (15·1); Bhagulpore District Jail (14·6); Russa (13·2); and, excluding cholera, all these jails with the exception of Hazareebagh show still the highest rates of mortality. Exclusive of deaths from cholera, the death-rate among convicts at Julpigoree was 35·4 per cent. of average strength—more than double the death-rate of the same jail in 1877, and of any other jail except Singbhoom in 1878. The site on the Teesta has now been abandoned and a new site selected for a masonry jail to be built on the standard plan. The jails of Hazareebagh, Rungpore, Sarun and Purneah suffered from severe epidemics of cholera, the mortality from this disease being higher in proportion to the number of cases than in any year since 1846. In Hazareebagh there were 88 deaths, or 70·4 per cent. of those attacked; the epidemic, which was one of extreme severity, lasted from the 16th July to the 8th September, and from the date on which the disease broke out to the end of July there was not a single day on which there were not some fresh cases of cholera. The Inspector-General notices the steady rise in the death-rate of the Singbhoom jail, and that it has continued, notwithstanding that the majority of the prisoners were employed on extramural labour, which it was hoped would have a beneficial effect upon their health. As stated in last year's resolution, the numbers in this jail are too small to justify any inference as to its general healthiness, but it is observed that 13 out of the 14 deaths were caused by dysentery and diarrhoea, while all the deaths in 1877 were due to the same diseases.

19. Although the general returns show an increase of sickness and mortality it is satisfactory to find a great improvement in several jails that have hitherto been classed among the worst and most unhealthy in the province. The death-rate of the Chumparun jail fell from 17 per cent. of average strength in 1877 to 9·1 per cent. in 1878; that of Backergunge from 15·7 to 6·65; and that of Bogra from 10·3 to 6·65. The improvement in the Dinagepore, Chittagong, Patna, Mozufferpore, Noakholly, Pubna, Monghyr and Tipperah jails was also very marked. Dr. Lethbridge has devoted much attention to the water-supply of the different jails; in many cases the improvements effected have already had marked results in a diminution of sickness and mortality,

but the general unhealthiness of the past year and the weak condition of a large proportion of those admitted to jail have on the whole more than counter-balanced the sanitary measures that have as yet been carried out.

Inspection duty by Magistrates was insufficiently attended to at Hooghly, Darjeeling, Chumparun, Buxar, Alipore, Beerbhoom and Russa; and the four visits of the Magistrate of Beerbhoom contrast most unfavourably with the number of inspections made by the District Judge. Except in the cases noticed above the duty of inspection by local officers was well attended to. The Inspector-General of Jails during the past year visited every jail in the province.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 2434.

COPY forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information and guidance.

No. 2435.

COPY forwarded to the Surgeon-General, Bengal, for information.

Circular No. 35.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners for information and guidance, and for communication to all district and sub-divisional officers in their divisions.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th June 1879.

